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THE
ANTIQUARY:

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.



*Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii., sc. 3.



VOL. XXII.

JULY—DECEMBER.

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The Antiquary.



JULY, 1890.

Notes of the Month.

THE Armourers and Braziers' Company of the City of London held an Exhibition of Art Brasswork and Arms in their Hall in Coleman Street from May 20 to 24, the primary object of the show being to encourage artistic work in metals by prizes and examples of excellent old work. It was curious to note that whereas the company in the exercise of its almost complete control over the manufacture and sale of arms, hammered brasswork, etc., within the City used to insist on makers adding initials, none of the modern exhibits were thus identified. In the modern room the productions of the Keswick School of Industrial Arts and the Lyzwick Hall Art School of Keswick were very good in design and workmanship, and many of their exhibits were bought by the Armourers' Company. Especially noticeable was a scone (No. 107) designed by Heywood Sumner from old Sicilian work, and executed in brass over-cast with a ruddy tinge. Among the Indian collection lent by the South Kensington Museum was a beautiful specimen of *cire-perdu* casting—the mould and the crucible combined in one piece, as shown by a mould and casting in process of manufacture—a process without such ocular demonstration almost unintelligible. The Wilkinson Sword Company lent among others a double-bladed sword, the blades $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, and Messrs. Barkentin and Krall a casket of unknown date, covered with an elaborately punctured and engraved layer of brass studded with large iron nails.

One of the cases contained a "Forbidden Gauntlet" in Italian sixteenth-century, Damas-

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cene work, of which very few are known to exist. The back of the gauntlet closes, and is fastened over the clasped fist, making it impossible for the fingers to open and loose the sword or spear—a contrivance condemned by the laws of chivalry. We further noticed a pair of old iron fire-dogs, lent by Messrs. Longden and Co., the models of which were clearly of carved oak, for the mould had taken the grain of the wood and reproduced it in the iron.

This exhibition and the Fine Art Collection shown by the Cordwainers' Company last month, are examples of the good work that can be done by these successors of the mediæval guilds, whilst the Watkin-Eiffel Tower monstrosities, lately shown by the Drapers' Company, yield evidence of the base uses to which they can descend.

The Royal Military Exhibition, at Chelsea, may fairly come under the cognizance of the *Antiquary*, for the Battle Gallery contains relics of British battles of the past two centuries, that is from the Revolution of 1688 down to the present time. The relics, however, of the later battles, as might reasonably be expected, are far more numerous than those of the earlier engagements. General Wolfe's tortoiseshell silver-mounted snuff-box, and Sir John Moore's watch, fob-chain, and seals, are interesting mementoes of two of England's heroes. Here, too, is a still more curious relic, though not a personal one, of that memorable Peninsular retreat and victory. After the action at Corunna, Captain Fletcher commanded the rearguard, and when the troops embarked was the last to leave. As he passed through the gates the captain turned and locked them on the enemy, bringing away the keys with him. These keys of Corunna now form part of the Chelsea Exhibition. The relics of both Wellington and Napoleon are numerous. We confess to being a little sceptical over the identity of some of the exhibits; it is not generally known that Wellington wore two cloaks (Nos. 880 and 883) on the field of Waterloo; that he proved the conqueror when thus handicapped makes the victory all the more remarkable.

We were glad to see a letter in the *Times* of June 4 from General Pitt-Rivers, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, arguing vigorously in favour of an English Exploration Fund, and reminding Englishmen that their own country, as well as Greece, Egypt, Cyprus, and Palestine, had a history. After pointing out that England has "two buried cities, Silchester and Uriconium, nearly equal to Pompeii in interest," and mentioning the claims of Richborough, Avebury, and Stonehenge, he draws attention to the fund started by the Society of Antiquaries for the systematic exploration of Silchester, concluding: "May I ask through your columns those who are interested in archaeological excavations to give assistance to that undertaking, instead of sending money for the purpose of digging up antiquities in foreign countries, which, when they are found, the Governments of those countries have generally the patriotism to keep in their own possession?" This letter seems to have had some effect, for the Silchester fund now amounts to a considerable sum.

A question of interest to archaeologists was recently asked in the House of Commons. Inquiry was made of the Home Secretary whether he was aware of the extent to which the action of the weather had corroded Cleopatra's Needle. The reply was eminently unsatisfactory, though of course made in ambiguous terms. Mr. Matthews considered its condition "not unsatisfactory." The examination showed that the weather had only affected the hieroglyphics to the depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, and that "in some places" the hieroglyphics were more than 2 inches deep. Granting even the literal truth of this, it is, then, admitted that the question of the total disappearance of the figures is merely a question of a few years. We always thought it a wrong to Egypt, and false to all true principles of archaeology, to transport the obelisk to England. The only real way to preserve it is to transport the stone back again to its native air. If we are to keep it, it should be put under cover without delay.

Some interesting donations have been received by the Oxford library, especially a copy of the most important part of the Avesta, the

Yasna, in Zend, with Pahlavi translation, transcribed in the year 1323, presented by Tamaspi Minocheherji, high-priest of the Parsis at Bombay. The oldest known MS. of the Yasna is at Copenhagen, but was only completed twenty-two days earlier than the MS. now in Oxford.

Rev. Greville Chester has given one hieroglyphic, one demotic, one Coptic, and two Greek ostraka, one of which is a corn account of the fifth year of the Emperor Marcus Antoninus. Rev. G. Horner has presented a leaf of a Græco-Sahidic lectionary from Upper Egypt, catalogued by Scrivener as "Eost, 299." Canon Jenkins has given a seventeenth-century Italian MS. of the Ponteficato di Paolo IV. Caraffa. An illuminated Latin antiphoner, written at Milan in 1399, has been bought, as well as some rare printed books.

£2,400 has been voted by the University of Oxford for the improvement of the Bodleian. In the matter of book-shelves there will be accommodation provided for about 160,000 additional volumes. As the increase of the library during last year amounted to over 49,000 volumes, this is a matter of great practical importance.

It was in the basement of the Sheldonian Theatre that the Curators of the Clarendon Press were accustomed to store their books in the last century, and it will be highly advantageous that this large area should again be made thoroughly useful by the erection of suitable book-shelves on an improved and modern plan.

Some of the more valuable pictures in the University Galleries, damaged by the action of sunlight, have been successfully repaired under the direction of Mr. Dyer, on the recommendation of Mr. Eastlake. These include two portraits attributed to Bronzino, three pictures of the Florentine School: SS. Bartholomew and Julian, an Annunciation, and St. Paul; also a St. John the Baptist attributed to Pollainolo, and a portrait of Mary Tudor.

A perfectly unique bit of silver has just been

sold at Christie's. It is an incense boat that was part of the plate of Ramsey Abbey, founded more than nine centuries ago. The incense boat is of Tudor workmanship. The double Tudor rose is found on the cover of it, so that the piece may date as far back as 1486. At each end of the boat is a carved ram's head, and the ondée ornament on which it rests is to represent the sea. The piece is thus a rebus—a silver rebus—on the name of Ramsey, though the derivation is incorrect, the final syllable meaning island, as in the well-known forms of eyot or ait. With it was sold a thurible of Edward III.'s time, discovered in Whittlesea Mere with the Ramsey boat, and thus presumably also part of the plate of the Abbey. The instances of such relics coming into the market are very rare.



With regard to the Gunning Fellowship mentioned in the last issue of the *Antiquary*, the following interesting particulars as to its origin are now given: In the year 1887 Dr. R. Halliday Gunning made an offer to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland of a Jubilee gift of £40 per annum, the object being "to help experts to visit other museums, collections, or materials of archaeological science at home or abroad, for the purpose of special investigation and research." Dr. Gunning's generous offer was accepted by the society, and the result has been that a series of most valuable reports on the subjects in question has been obtained. The first two reports were on the contents of the local museums in different parts of Scotland by Dr. J. Anderson and Mr. G. F. Black (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxii.). The third report was on the Museums of Switzerland and North Italy by Dr. Anderson; and the fourth on the archaeological materials of the Culbin Sands, Morayshire. The two last were laid before the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on May 12, and will be published in the next volume of the *Proceedings*. The council have decided that the funds for the next two years shall be applied to making an archaeological survey of the early sculptured stones of Scotland and a complete descriptive catalogue of the same, the work having been entrusted to Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.).

An interesting addition to the Foljambe memorials in the parish church of Chesterfield has lately been brought to light. Within the altar-tomb of Henry and Benedicta Foljambe, a much-worn brass effigy has been found. The head-dress gives the date, and there can hardly be any doubt that it is the missing brass to Jane, wife of Thomas Foljambe, of Walton, daughter of Sir Thomas Ashton, who died in 1451; she was the mother of the above-named Henry Foljambe. We are glad to learn that Mr. Cecil G. S. Foljambe, M.P., has had this effigy fixed on a stone slab, with the following short inscription on a brass plate under the figure:

Jane, wife of Tho^s Foljambe of Walton Esq.,
daur and heir of Sir Tho^s Ashton Kn^t, 1451.

The brass is now fixed against the wall of the Foljambe chapel.



Another brass is also about to be restored to its proper place. The Rev. A. S. Brooke, rector of Slingsby, has found a brass plate which was discarded from the church when it was rebuilt about twenty years ago; it used to be fixed on a large stone at the entrance of the chancel, and is much foot-worn. By the aid, however, of Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian, the inscription can be deciphered, and proves to be to the memory of "Sir John Stone, person of this church and chapleyne to therle of Northumberland." He died in 1608, and the invitation to "Pray for the soull" is therefore somewhat remarkable. Mr. Brooke is about to replace this interesting plate in the church of Slingsby.



A curious and valuable find has recently been made in North Wales, near the residence of Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., Dolgelly. Some labourers were returning from their work across an unfrequented track, when one of them perceived what appeared to be a plate embedded in the rock. After some trouble they loosened it from its resting place and carried it home, where it was found after considerable washing and scraping to be a gold plate. Upon the assumption that this was not the only article to be found, a strict search was prosecuted with the result that a vase-shaped substance was brought to light. The two pieces seem to belong to each other, and it is affirmed by experts that they are a

sacramental wafer dish and wine cup, dating back to the thirteenth century, and composed of a low-class gold, weighing altogether 46 ounces. Both of the pieces are very beautifully chased and hammered, and bear inscriptions. The metal was incrustated when found by nearly two inches of vegetable matter. Near the spot is the ancient monastery of Llanelltyd, and it is assumed that these vessels must at one time have belonged to the monks, who during the reign of Henry VIII. buried them in the place where they have just been uncovered.



At the church of Middleton, in Teesdale, there is a bell with a very curious inscription which has long baffled everybody. At last, however, it has been deciphered. Our correspondent writes: The inscription is in black letters; after a little trouble I made it out thus: "tell soulnell at his endi[n]g, and for his soul say one pater noster and one ave Ano dni, 1557." One cause of the puzzlement has been that the words "one pater noster" are on a separate stamp, which is *upside down*. Probably this is one of the "three bells of an hundrethe weght" which William Bell, "prest and p'son of middleton, in tesdail," left to the church, and desired his "lord of Lyncoln, and doctor Watson of the colledge of Duresme," to see to the hanging in 1558. The bell-carriage is old, and probably that made out of the "xx tres" also given by the same donor to the church (*Wills and Inv. of North Counties*). The other two bells now in the tower are comparatively modern, one being by Samuel Smith, the well-known York founder (^{S.S.}_{Ebor.}), and dated 1697, and the other by Pack and Chapman, cast in 1780. The belfry is a small detached ivy-grown square building, with low pitched roof in the north-west corner of the churchyard.



The Bishop of Derby, with characteristic energy and generosity, has already brought about the adoption of a satisfactory plan for dealing with the church of St. Werburgh's, Derby, so as to provide the necessary accommodation for an increased number of worshippers, and at the same time to retain all that is of interest and value of the older parts of the fabric. Sir Arthur Blomfield, the selected architect, reported in favour of

an entirely new church, but offered an alternative plan by which the seventeenth-century substantial tower could be preserved. The latter scheme, we are glad to say, has been adopted with certain modifications, whereby the eighteenth-century chancel and vestry will also be preserved, so as to form a chapel of the new building. This is a highly satisfactory solution of a difficult question, and infinitely preferable to the clean sweep recommended by the architect, for the chancel has some good features, and it is a distinct advantage to leave its mural and fenestral monuments unmoved.



In connection with the interesting paper recently read by Mr. Hardy before the Society of Antiquaries, on the subject of the early appropriation of pews and seats in churches, a correspondent at Lucerne thus writes: "Visitors to the somewhat desolate cathedral of Lucerne generally visit it for the sake of listening to the fine organ, and some perhaps stop to notice the very good old ironwork of the doors, and especially of the grille of the baptistry; but very few have probably noted or studied the old coats of arms, merchants' marks, and names engraved on small plates, and affixed to the seats in various parts of the nave. These denote the appropriation of the seats. The earliest dated example seems to be 1680, but several seem to be as old as the stained panels of the windows, namely, about 1650. It is not a little remarkable, in this ancient city, to note that a considerable number of these docketed seats (for the most part single ones out of a long bench or pew) have been uninterruptedly occupied by members of the same family from the seventeenth century to the present day."



In the *Antiquary* for April, mention was made of the fine Elizabethan chalice of Hutton Magna, which had been alienated from the church of that village, and sold at a public auction in London. It will interest many to know that the chalice has been traced and restored to the parish. This happy recovery has been effected through the kindness and good feeling of the gentleman who had bought it, and the liberality of a parishioner who gave the money for the repurchase. It is, however, a shame to think

that the squire who sold it should have profited by this very questionable and probably wholly illegal sale.



The *Antiquary* need but seldom concern itself with the appointment of new bishops; but the nomination, by the Marquis of Salisbury, of the Rev. Prebendary Festing to the See of St. Albans calls for a passing word of comment. There is every reason to believe that the appointment is an excellent one all round; but it is also an appointment that should specially commend itself to true archaeologists, and to all who really appreciate ecclesiology. Bishop Festing is undoubtedly a man of culture and intellectual refinement, and he would as soon think of blackening his face to reduce it to one dead level of colour, as to lend his sanction to the deliberate obliteration of national history as written in sculptured stone. The lamentable and irreparable mischief that Lord Grimthorpe, in his ignorant arrogance, has already done to the fabric of St. Albans Abbey can never be undone; but there are still many parts that require defending from the restless energy of the lay abbot, and the new bishop's friends declare that he is well able to hold his own.



It is pleasant to learn that an unexpected hindrance has arisen to prevent, or at all events to check, the grimthorping of the church of Chapel-en-le-Frith. It is now contended, with apparently much reason, that the sum of £2,000, left by the late Mr. Samuel Needham upon trust "towards repairing, renewing, or restoring the fabric of the parish church," cannot be used for the purposes of demolition. The vicar has publicly said of the old part of the church: "Nothing under heaven will ever induce me to alter my determination to pull the chancel down; down it shall come at all costs, down it shall come!" Is the vicar, then, going to carry out his miserable policy of destruction out of his own pocket? This objection has been formally raised by a parishioner, and counsel's opinion is now being taken.



The parish church of Kiffig, county Carmarthen, has several good and interesting features, the most prominent of which is the massive fifteenth-century tower. The building is sadly dilapidated, and an appeal is now

being made by the vicar (Rev. O. J. Thomas) for funds for its repair. Our readers may rest assured that no claim of this kind will find a place in the *Antiquary*, save under conditions that satisfy us that no mere detestable "restoration" is being projected. In this case the guarantee for good and necessary work being done is beyond reproach, for the church has been inspected by Mr. Thackeray Turner, Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and the services of Mr. Henry Prothero as architect have been secured on the advice of that excellent association.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

THE last number of the *Annals of Northern Archaeology and History*, issued by the Royal Northern Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen, contains an interesting paper by Dr. Ingvald Undset, the well-known Norwegian archaeologist, upon the early Iron Age in Norway. Reference is first made to the bronze kettles with three ears, of which no less than sixteen have been found in Norwegian barrows, but only one in Sweden—at the ancient trading-place Birka, on the Lake Mälär, near Stockholm—and none in Denmark. Characteristically, too, in Norway twelve were found on the west coast, and only four in Eastern Norway, and all these not far from the coast. These kettles date from the seventh and eighth centuries. Dr. Undset is of opinion, contrary to the general scientific belief, that these vessels were imported from Great Britain, and were made by the Celts, in support of which he refers to a few similar ones and fragments found in this country. That so few have been found in this country is ascribed to the circumstance that these realms were already at that period practically Christianized, so that the custom of burying such objects with the dead had almost ceased. Moreover, some of the ears of the kettles exhibit enamelling, an art practised by the Celts from remote times, and in which they were very skilled. Other objects from this age found in Norway also show traces of enamel. The author is convinced that the pagan Norsemen never knew such a

delicate art. The paper is accompanied by some beautifully coloured plates, drawn by Prof. Magnus Petersen, of Copenhagen, showing excellent proof of the perfection of the enamelling upon these Celtic vessels. Dr. Undset finally refers to other objects from this age found in Norway, which he also considers imported; and as their date can be fixed, they afford a good material for the chronological determination of this age in Norway, of which so many remains exist.

* * *

As a supplement to this paper may be considered another by the same author, published in the last *Proceedings* of the Norwegian Society of Science. In this he expresses the belief that the finer kind of sword-hilts from the early Iron Age found in Norway, with inlaid silver and bronze, were also made abroad, just as it has been shown by the late Dr. Lorange, of the Bergen Museum, that the sword blades, too, found in barrows from this age are of foreign make. This Dr. Lorange fully proved by cleaning a number of blades, when the names, initials, or marks of well-known sword-forgers in Northern France and the ancient Franconia came to light. This work, by the way, also contains beautiful illustrations of these blades. Dr. Undset shows a sword-hilt inlaid with silver and bronze found in Northern Hungary, the exact prototype of one found in the valley, Gudbrandsdalen, in the heart of Norway. The Hungarian find, too, shows the same peculiar shamrock-shaped ornamentation which is so characteristic of Norwegian buckles, etc., from this age. It has, however, been difficult to prove their foreign origin, as most other countries were Christianized whilst Norway was still pagan, so that in these the burial custom referred to had ceased. This would further seem to show that Denmark and Sweden became Christianized long before Norway.

* * *

The Norwegian Storthing has increased the grant to the Association for the Preservation of Norwegian Archæological Remains from £120 to £150 a year. The society has restored a number of ancient churches, remains, etc., of late years.

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Last year a highly-important archæological discovery was made in Sweden—viz., that in

a large cave situated on the uninhabited Great Carl's Island, off the island of Gothland, far out in the Baltic, were found remains of cave-dwellers and their contemporaneous animals. This is the first trace of cave-dwellers ever found in Scandinavia. With the praiseworthy zeal of the Swedish scientific authorities, all entry into the cave was at once prevented and a body of eminent savants despatched to excavate it. The latter have collected sixty cases of prehistoric remains, now in the hands of the Academy of Archæology, to be thoroughly examined, whilst further research is to be carried on this summer.

* * *

Several finds of interest have recently been made in Sweden. Thus in the island of Gothland an ancient burial-place has been discovered. Numerous burial-chambers of limestone slabs were found containing human bones, and smaller ones holding an urn with ashes in it. A dagger and a pair of tongs of iron, a lock and some buttons of bronze, were also dug up, as well as two heavy gold chains. At Rödön, in Northern Sweden, four large bronze buckles have been found, whilst in a graveyard near Norrköping a hitherto unknown runic stone has been discovered. This district was once celebrated for these, but some years ago many were recklessly destroyed in the building of a church. Finally, at Mosjön, 151 Cufic silver coins and a silver ornament have been found, and in the province of Blekinge 32 large silver coins dating from 1536 to 1555. Many bear the effigy of Emperor Charles V., and all are foreign. The celebrated St. Birgitha Church at Vadstena is to be restored. It was once one of the most famous in the North. Prof. Hildebrand, the well-known antiquarian, calls attention to the numerous and handsome churches in the little island of Gothland. He has visited fifty-five within 225 miles. They all date from the early Gothic era.

* * *

In Denmark a Viking ship has been found in the Kolding Lake of considerable dimensions, and at Hobro a barrow has been excavated containing a burial-chamber of heavy stones 17 inches long and 14 inches wide. In the wall facing the entrance is a stone-

covered niche, 3 inches high and wide, not yet opened. In the bottom of the chamber lay three flint spears, two flint arrow-heads, two amber pearls, fragments of pottery, and some charcoal. The find dates from the Stone Age. Recently a similar barrow was excavated near the spot. The ruins of the once-famous castle, Hald, have been excavated. It appears to date from the early mediæval age, the tower, etc., greatly resembling the Castle of Coucy, in France, built in 1220. A runic stone, formerly forming the threshold, has been inserted in the wall of Kolind Church. It is 6 feet high, 4 wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick. The runes, which run in four straight lines, are from 5 to 11 inches in height, and fairly defined. The correct translation is: "Toste Osveds, master craftsman, raised this stone to (in memory of) Tove, his brother, who died in Eastern parts."

* * *

In the *Courrier de l'Art*, M. Edmond Durigello gives the results of his excavations in Galilee, during which he has come upon some very ancient and uninjured Phœnician graves. They are very important, as they show the mode of burial of the Phœnicians, and by having yielded a rich harvest of ornaments, amulets, and *scaraba*, as well as a great number of terra-cotta figures representing artisans. By the side of the bodies were always found a number of vessels, which had contained viands and drink.

* * *

From Saida comes the news of the lamentable destruction of an ancient Sidonic royal grave. A large number of graves had been discovered with well-preserved sarcophagi, with the regal one in question. The sarcophagi were conveyed to the museum at Constantinople, but the one of the king, being cut in the rock, had, of course, to be left, and now it seems that it has been destroyed by a mercenary nursery gardener, upon whose land it was situated. This is the more to be regretted, as the director of the famous Constantinople Museum, Hamid Bey, the well-known lover of antique art, and who has done so much to rescue archæological treasures in the East, would have purchased the land, and had it preserved.

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From Roumania we hear that near Bordei has been discovered a Roman sarcophagus

in stone, well preserved, with inscriptions, which seem to refer it to Piscicula, one of Trajan's lieutenants.

* * *

In Germany excavations have been made at Novesium, a fortified camp on the confines of the ancient Roman Empire, mentioned by Tacitus, between Cologne and Xanten. Here have been found the foundations of two Roman buildings, a very fine pavement in mosaic, the bases of some gigantic columns, forming a peristyle in Roman Doric; the Prætorium, with a Quæstorium to the north-west, 75 mètres wide by 100 long; a small forum, 29 mètres square, with pilasters; votive stones dedicated to Roman matrons, capitals of columns, richly ornamented, etc. The walls are 2.50 mètres thick, and have been uncovered to the depth of 4 mètres beneath the soil.

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At Benrath, not far from Düsseldorf, a Roman altar has been found, belonging to the Sixth Legion, which was almost always stationed on the Lower Rhine from 70 to 120 A.D.

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In the Tarquinian Necropolis at Corneto have recently been discovered various objects of gold and bronze, and some Greek painted vases, which give Prof. Helbig reason to think that some new element can be gathered therefrom for the elucidation of the subject of ancient sepulchres.

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Near Este a new Euganean inscription has been found, and at Pæstum a dedicatory inscription recording the name Q. Ceppius Maximus, patron of the colony.

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In the Campania, the torso of a marble statue of a woman has been found at Santa Maria di Capua *vetere*, and remains of an ancient bath near the villa of Cicero in Pozzuoli have been brought to light.

* * *

In the works now being carried out for the resanitation of Naples, a Latin and Greek inscription has been found to Publius Plotius Faustinus, *Scriba publicus neapolitanorum*. The Greek portion is a decree of the Senate of Naples on the honours to be rendered to the deceased.

In Pompeii, outside the Porta Stabiana, the impression of a human form was detected, and on lime being poured into the cavity, it was found to yield the figure of an adult man lying on his left side, the right foot showing that he wore a sandal.

* * *

It was announced at the last meeting of the Roman Academy, of which an account has reached us, that at Selinunte an important discovery was made, on March 25, in the western fortifications of the acropolis, of a very fine metope of severe type, but of quite advanced art. It represents the figures of a woman and of a youth, having on his head the *pétasus*. A reproduction in photograph is promised in the next number of the *Monumenti Antichi*.

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Near the Villa d'Este, Tivoli, in a tomb made of tufa slabs, a vase of Etrusco-Campanian style has been found, which is attributed by the Roman Lincei to the third century B.C.

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The Archæological Society of Athens, while continuing its excavations at Mycenæ and at Eleusis, has now begun to make a clearance around the Tower of the Winds at Athens and the gate of the Agora, from which important results are expected. They have also obtained permission from the Government to undertake works at Sparta, with the view of discovering the temple of Apollo.

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In the neighbourhood of Trikkala, in Thessaly, have been found the foundations of an ancient Christian temple, several *stela*, some ancient coins, and a great number of vases, amongst which are some painted, and ten large *pithoi*. At Olympia a dedicatory inscription of the Roman period has been found. Both at Perkezi and at the Piræus tombs have been recently discovered, most of the latter, which are both inscribed and sculptured, belonging to foreigners of the Roman period.

* * *

The four gigantic stone lions, of good workmanship, recently discovered by Dr. Humann, director of the museum at Berlin, in the excavations he is now superintending at Pirindich, near Smyrna, weigh each of them over two hundredweight.

A New Museum for Rome.

By REV. JOSEPH HIRST.



ON June 1, in the cloisters of S. Maria degli Angeli, designed by Michael Angelo, where a hundred columns contrast finely with the beautiful cypresses he is said to have planted in the court, a new museum for antiquities at Rome was formally opened by the Minister Boselli and the Syndic Armellini, and entrance given to the public. The chief collections already placed in order are the bronzes recently discovered, and various objects brought to light during the works about the Tiber. Later on a rich collection of ancient inscriptions will be set up in order in the wings of the cloister, and one wing has been set apart for the mural paintings discovered in the garden of the Farnesina. Eventually all the antiques from the Tiberine, the Palatine, and Kircherian Museums will be brought together in this new museum at Diocletian's Baths.

In the first room now open to the public are gathered a wonderful series of stucco ornaments, which formed one of the vaults of the painted house unearthed at the Farnesina, during the alterations made by the municipality for the new quay erected to prevent all overflow of the Tiber. Here also can be seen some fine marble urns, sculptured with festoons of flowers and fruit, which were discovered in the tomb of C. Sulpicius Platorinus, at a short distance from Ponte Sisto. Here we must also observe the elegant bust of a child and statue of a woman, found in the same tomb, and a statue of the Emperor Tiberius, which has to be put together from fragments.

In the second room are the two large bronze statues, one representing a boxer and the other representing a wrestler, which were discovered in digging the foundations for the new National Theatre near the Colonna Gardens. Three caryatides of archaic style, sculptured in basalt, from the ancient Palatine collection, can also be seen here.

In the third room is the splendid bronze statue of Bacchus, found in the bed of the Tiber, where rises now the central pier of the Garibaldi Bridge. Close to it is a bronze double-headed goose found in the Tiber near

the Marmorata, and a head, found also in dragging the river, supposed to be an imperial portrait. Here also are placed some fragments of statues of the Emperors, which adorned the Valentinian Bridge, now the Ponte Sisto. Close to the statue of Bacchus is the fragment of the statue of a youth, in basalt, executed in the best taste.

In the fourth room are the stuccoes of other two vaults of the house of the Farnesina, so arranged that their ornaments can be studied in every minute particular, for they bear comparison with the finest reliefs of the famous Aretine ware.

In the fifth room is to be seen the fine marble statue of Bacchus from Hadrian's Villa; a Greek statue of excellent workmanship from Nero's Villa at Subiaco; several *stela* with marble portraits from a sanctuary of Hercules, discovered near the Porta Portese; and, lastly, a cinerary urn with reliefs (recently illustrated by Countess Lovatelli), found in the *columbaria* of the slaves and freedmen of the house of the Statilii on the Esquiline. Some fine glass urns and objects in the same material, displayed in a large case, come from the same place.

In an off-room is exhibited the Hermaphrodite statue discovered in digging the foundations of the Constanzi Theatre.

Meanwhile, all the objects that may henceforth be discovered in Rome will belong to this new central museum. Already we have the announcement of a fresh Etruscan find on the Esquiline, namely, a fragment of a vase of red Aretine ware of great delicacy and elegance. It represents the figure in profile of a winged and semi-nude woman with a harp. In Via Cavour has also been found a square plate of glass, of some importance for the history of this manufacture, since it bears in the middle the impression, made while molten, of a double branch of olive bearing a berry, of elegant design; and Visconti believes that this sunken figure was destined to be filled in with enamel or colour.

Professor Barnabei announces the discovery in the bed of the Tiber, near the Palatine Bridge, of a rare military diploma, which he judges to belong to the first years of the reign of Trajan. It comes opportunely to increase the number of the rare series of diplomas

which relate to the simple *jus connubii*, and is a unique example among military diplomas where the clause is added regarding immunities.

But amongst the most important recent discoveries in Rome is a fine series of terminal *cippi*, found on the banks of the Tiber, near the newly populated Prati di Castello. Eight of the fourteen bear inscriptions; while seven of the eight belong to the boundary made by Augustus in 747 (A.U.C.), and one records that of Trajan in 101 (A.D.). These *cippi*, having been found *in situ* on a length of about 100 mètres, enable us to ascertain on a good portion of the right bank of the Tiber the work carried out by Augustus for the protection of the rights of the State.



The Canvas Coat of Sir Hugh Willoughby.

By THE HON. HAROLD DILLON.



ONE of the least obtrusive and yet most interesting objects at the Tudor Exhibition was the so-called "canvas coat of Sir Hugh Willoughby." It was so described by the noble owner, but a little examination of the garment at once showed that we have in it a specimen of the now unfortunately too-seldom-met-with "jack stuffed with horne," as similar protections were described in the fifteenth-century inventory of the effects of Sir John Fastolfe, printed with explanatory notes in *Archæologia*, vol. xxi.

Of this class of defensive garment it may be interesting to note a few particulars as to construction and appearance, before proceeding to describe the example in the exhibition. Metal armour as used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries had many drawbacks, and we find numerous contrivances suggested and employed to meet these inconveniences. It was expensive, it was heavy, and it much impeded the free action of the body and limbs. Perhaps one of the chief reasons for its cost was the fact that though English iron and English steel nowadays are terms

synonymous with the best, it is clear that in those times our iron and steel were far inferior in every respect, so far as the manufacture of armour was concerned, to the iron and steel of foreign countries, especially that of Spain and Germany. In the reign of Henry VIII. there are instances recorded of English iron being sent into Germany to be tried as to its value for the manufacture of armour. Parcels of this iron were sent in 1530 to Nuremburg to be tested, and as we hear no more on the subject, we may conclude that the result of the trials was unsatisfactory. In Elizabeth's reign, iron having been found in Shropshire, and its adoption for use for armour having been strongly advocated by the magnates of that county, the then Master of the Armoury, Sir Henry Lee, in 1590 conducted a series of experiments as to the relative values of the English metal, and that from abroad, which it appears was used for the manufacture of armour. This, perhaps one of the earliest recorded tests of armour plates, proved eminently unsatisfactory to the national metal, and the subject again dropped. Though in early inventories we come across notices of gauntlets and bascinets of London make, we must suppose that the qualifying term related only to the place of manufacture, or perhaps to some peculiarity of design or fashion. Swords known to be of real English make are sufficiently rare to be much valued for that reason, and foreign workmen were so much employed in England that we cannot be sure of arms or armour being really the work of English hands until more recent times.

This would account for English armour being expensive, though we may be sure much foreign armour passed into England during the wars with France. As to armour being heavy, it is evident that to be efficient it needed to be thick. Of its cumbrousness also we need no proof, and the English nation appear to have been among the first, if not the earliest in Europe, to discard the metal casing, which while imperfectly protecting the wearer, must have largely diminished his power of motion and ability to come to close quarters; which last, according to so great a captain as Monluc, was one of the distinctive features of English fighting. Among the military writers of the sixteenth century we

find many complaints by the older soldiers of the growing disposition of our countrymen to abandon the use of armour. The death of Sir Philip Sidney from his wound received on the field of Zutphen, when having left off his quissards he had his thigh smashed by a musket ball, was adduced as an example of this evil custom; but no writing or talking could prevail against the evident advantages of freedom of action, and the use of armour, save in the tilt-yard and on such occasions, when not to be hurt, rather than to hurt others, was the prime motive, soon was abandoned. Certainly in the Civil Wars Haslerig's lobsters in their metal shells and Cromwell's Ironsides did for a time obtain advantages over the *nudus miles*, but even in the Civil War we find instances of officers throwing off their buff coats and leading their men to the attack in their shirt-sleeves. The abandonment of metal armour was however, if rapid, still in a manner gradual. Armour for the arms and legs was dropped, but body armour and headpieces lingered. At Zutphen, in the attack on one of the forts, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, describing the gallant behaviour of young Edward Stanley, says: "Since I was borne I did never see any man to behave himself as he did. First clime the brech a pike length before and above anie person that followed him. Soe did he alone maintain the fight first with his pike, then with the stumpes of his pike and afterward his sword against at the least 9 or 10, and everie man either brake his pike upon his brest or hit him with the shot of their musket, yet would he not back a foot, but kept himself in this sort without any man to get up to him the ground was so false being all sandy, insomuch as we all gave him (for) lost if he had a hundred lives; for I was within 7 score yards and less myself, and 5,000 saw it, besides being all in yellow save his curatts."

To come now to the canvas coat of Sir Hugh Willoughby, and to describe it, we may say that it consists of six panels, two forming the defence of the breast, two of the back, and two smaller ones of the shoulders. These panels differ in certain respects in their construction internally, though outwardly they appear similar. The exterior and interior surface of all of them consists of

a stout canvas divided by cord into a series of small equilateral triangles, and with knots at the corners of each triangle.

Thanks to the ravages of rats or damp, we are enabled to obtain a sight of the interior, and find that next the canvasses are layers of tow or hemp. In the front part of the two breast panels there will be found between the two layers of tow a series of circular discs of horn, about 1 inch in diameter, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. Each disc has a hole in the centre, and through the hole the string passes from one surface of the garment to the other. The discs are arranged like tiles, but overlapping from below upwards. The cord, which is knotted each time it comes to the outer surface, is so arranged as to retain the discs in the order described, and also prevents the tow from balling, or getting into lumps or ridges. The overlapping *upwards* is, of course, necessary to allow of the movement of the body backward or forward, and there are thus throughout the whole extent of the panel two thicknesses of canvas, two of tow, and two of horn. This would be quite sufficient to prevent the entry of either edge or point of sword or lance; and when we consider the miserable powder then in use, it is probable that, beyond a stout blow, the bullet of the musketeer would not do much harm. That the sixteenth-century bullet was a mild affair compared with the modern one, with its initial velocity of 2,000 feet per second, we may learn from the diary of the Earl of Essex's campaign in 1591, in France, where it is mentioned that a Captain Powre, receiving a chain bullet on his bombasted doublet, took no hurt, beyond being bruised much by the blow.

The backs and hinder parts of the breast panels of Sir Hugh Willoughby's doublet were constructed on the more common principle of small iron plates about 1 inch \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and of oblong shape, arranged in a similar tile fashion, but apparently without the additional layers of tow. In one place where the rust of one of these iron plates has rotted the canvas, we can observe the construction of this part of the doublet.

The small iron plates are kept in position, like the horn discs, by the cord passing through them. So also in the small panels over the shoulders.

The neck is formed of quilted canvas, like the rest of the doublet, and has but two rows of plates, the upper half of the collar not being so lined.

The panels are separated from each other by a line of unquilted canvas, so that the doublet can be easily folded and lie flat. As to the mode of closing it in front, this was probably effected by lacing, but there are now no traces of eyelet-holes on the two edges of the front panels. The doublet appears to have been made for a medium-sized man, the height of the back panels being 16 inches from neck to waist. There neither are nor were sleeves to this garment, and the arms would thus be quite free. The appearance of the doublet is similar to the dress in which the adventurous navigator is seen in his portrait, lent by Lord Willoughby de Eresby, and of which there is a replica in the painted hall at Greenwich. In the portrait the cord is shown as red; in the actual doublet it was blue. Did we not see the garment itself, we should suppose that Sir Hugh wore no defensive armour, and it is probable that this is not a peculiar case. Many of the hats of apparently civil fashion, seen in portraits of that age, were doubtless metal headpieces, covered with textile materials, and even the broad-brimmed beaver often contained a "secrete," or metal headpiece, often of light fashion, but sufficient defence against a sword-cut.

The high-crowned hat of iron shown at Warwick Castle as belonging to Charles I. was possibly the steel cap covered with black velvet mentioned by Bulstrode to have been worn by him at Edgehill. The hat seen in French portraits, and familiar to play-goers as the Huguenot hat, is singularly like a cabasset, and was no doubt in many cases such a headpiece covered and adorned with velvet and lace.

It was mentioned that tow was used on both surfaces of the system of horn discs in the Willoughby coat, but not with the metal plates. The usual plan seems to have been to paint over the metal with pitch to prevent the surface rusting. In some cases the metal was tinned, as we know the interior portions of metal used in gauntlets were, according to the ordinances of the bodies controlling the makers of gauntlets. Perhaps pitch was

used as being cheaper and more easily obtained in the country. It is mentioned in the *Shuttleworth Accounts*, printed by the Chetham Society, where we find many interesting items of information respecting the make of these defences. They belong to the year 1588, and are near enough to the date of the Willoughby coat to be of use in explaining it.

The notice is :

	s.	d.
9½ yardes of lynen and canves to make a steel cotte and for a pound of slape (pitch) and some more to make the same	7	1
Towe dowsones of thride poundes (thread points) for towe plate cottes	6	6
1,400 steel plates for a steel coat	8	0
1,650 " " "	9	6

This gives an idea of the number of pieces of metal required for one of these garments, and shows that the steel coat, when made, must have cost somewhat more than such a simple affair would appear to. It also explains the misleading term a "plate-coat." *Plate armour* has been so generally applied to armour of sheets of metal in contradistinction to chain mail, that the term plate-coat gives more the idea of a breastplate and back. The horn discs of the Willoughby coat, if found detached, would puzzle most people, for a button with one eye, as it would appear to be, could not be fastened on to a flexible garment. This class of defensive armour would be less expensive than the brigandine, which had the plates of metal attached to the inner surface of canvas and velvet, by rivets, the exterior heads of which, richly gilt, and in the case of rich and noble owners often fancifully ornamented, are so often seen in illuminated MSS. It was probably also more flexible.

As to the correct name for the Willoughby coat, it would seem that the "jak stuffed with horne" as in the Fastolfe Inventory, 1459; the "doublet of defense covered with velvet" of Sir G. Daubenys will in 1444; the "lasyng dublett cum worsted co-opertum" of T. Eure's will in 1475; the "stuffed Jacke" of B. Lilburne's will in 1561, and the "cott of plait" bequeathed by J. Heworth in 1471, were all similar defences, differing only in the external covering.

So also the "210 Briggendines covered with black fustian and white lynnene clothe called

Millen cottes" (Milan coats) which are mentioned as being at Westminster in 1547, were probably a variety of the *steel cotte*. That they were not always made of new material we know from the fact that in 1562 Queen Elizabeth ordered "9 curates of old Almaine rivets, 785 pair of splynts, 482 sallets, 60 old hedpeces and 60 old curats of demilances," to be altered and transposed into plates for making 1,500 jacks for the use of the navy. The French name for these coats of plate, composed of small pieces of metal, appears to have been *escaille*.

A curious instance of the mistakes made by persons translating from one language into another, when both tongues are foreign to the translator, occurs in one of the *Calendars of State Papers* edited by a Spanish gentleman who has rendered the French sentence, "Certaines brigantinez secretez faictes des calliez gorgiasies et richiez," into "Certain gorgeous brigandines made of tortoise shell and mother-of-pearl with secret drawers."

The translator evidently thought that the "brigantinez" were some sort of furniture, such as desks or writing tables. The same passage has, however, by an English translator been correctly given in another volume of the *Calendars*. It is a good instance, showing how necessary it is to study *original documents*, rather than translations.



Monumental Brasses.

(ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO HAINES' MANUAL.)

By R. H. EDLESTON.

(Continued from p. 252, vol. xxi.)

MIDDLESEX (continued).

London, Westminster Abbey.—II. One shield remains, two others lost. III. Canopy and chamfer (not marg.) inscr. mutil. IV. Four shields and a mutil. badge remain. V. Four shields also lost. VI. *Chamfer* inscr. and two shields lost. VII. Three shields remain, two others lost. VIII. *Chamfer* (not marg.) inscr., two shields lost.

XII. Inscr. mutil., four shields, eight powderings, crest and mantling. XIII. N.A. of C. XIV. There are five shields. Add XVI. Lat. chamfer inscr. to Simon Langham, Monk, Prior, and Abbot of Westminster; Bishop of Ely and London, Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Praenest [in Italy], Cardinal [of St. Sextus], Chancellor and Treasurer of England, and Papal Legate; 1367. Altar Tomb (with recumbent alabaster eff.), Chapel of St. Benedict. XVII. Part of a marg. inscr. to Sir Bernard Brocas [1400], Chamberlain to Anne, Queen of England. Altar Tomb (with recumbent eff.), Chapel of St. Edmund. XVIII. Lat. inscr. to Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, and Privy Councillor to James I., 1616, æt. 79; S.A. of C.

London, Westminster St. Margaret.—I. South wall of S.C.A. Add II. Arms and Eng. inscr. to Susanna Gray, dau. of Hen. Gray, of Enfield, Staffs., Esq., 1654, æt. about 10. West wall of N.A.

Twickenham.—Has a shield with the royal arms; now upright, S.A.

NORFOLK.

Brancaster.—I. Lat. inscr. (in blk. letter) to William Cotyng, Rector, 148—; cross composed of three scrolls, heart, etc., lost. C. II. Lat. inscr. to James Habbys, Rector, 1519. C. III. Eng. inscr. in 16 vv., to Robarte Smithe, who built free school and two almshouses, but dec. (at Brancaster) before endowing them, which was done by Elizabeth, his sister, 1596. N. IV. Lat. inscr. to William Tayler, mcht., 1641, æt. 77. N.

South Creak.—I. In N. II. In N. Add III. A shield (a bend between two bears muzzled; impaling on a bend between two horses' heads erased, three fleurs de lys; a crescent for difference), c. 1600, eff. of lady and inscr. lost. N.

Cromer.—Margarete Conforth, 1518 (eff. and inscr.), worn. S.A.

Felbrigg.—II. In N. IV. A shield remains. Add VII. Eng. inscr. to Robart Lounde, 1612, "beryed at the charge of Agnes, his wyffe." N.

Gaywood.—Eng. inscr. to Thomas Hares, Rector 36 yrs.; "wearied and wasted with constant paines in the ministry," 1634, æt. 62. C.

Hunstanton.—The Altar Tomb of Sir R.

L'Estrange, which had been moved to the W. end of the S.A., has been restored to its former position in the centre of the C.

Melton.—I. In N. Add II. Lat. inscr. to Margarete Doughty. N. III. Eng. inscr. to Symond Taylor. N.

Northrepps.—I. Lat. inscr. to Robert Grey, 1492, mutil. Tower. II. Lat. inscr. (half gone) to — Berys (?) — 6. South Porch.

Norwich, St. John Maddermarket.—I. Inscr. lost, and a modern one added, mur. S.C. II. The inscr. also is scrollwise, mur. S.A. III. has a mchts. mk., and a modern inscr. added, stating that it commemorates Ralf Secker, M.P. 1449, and Mayor 1451; and Agnes, his wife; who were buried in this chapel of St. Mary, c. 1478, mur. IV. Mur. S.A., inscr. lost; a modern one added. V. has a mchts. mk. (with initials T.C.); a modern inscr. added states the eff. to be that of the second wife, Johanna, mur. S.C. VI. On one plate (? Flemish) inscr. in raised letters; and has scrolls, names under feet, and arms of the Mcht. Adventurers' Co. and mchts. mk. on one shield, mur. N.A. VII. The bracket is inscribed, and has a monogram (J.E.M.) on it; a modern inscr. added, mur. N. VIII. Has five, not four, sons (on one plate), two scrolls, three shields and monogram, mur. N.A. IX. Mur. S.C. X. Mur. S.A.; arms on inscr. XI. Skottowe, not Scottowe; eleven sons, not two (?), mur. S.A. XII. has four Eng. vv., mur. XIII. Mur. S.C. Add XIV. Eng. inscr. to Wm. Adamson, Rector 18 yrs., 1707, æt. 77, mur. S.C. XV. Eng. inscr. to Mary, wife of last, 1706, æt. 72, mur. S.C. XVI. A shield (quarterly); ? belonging to No. X. Mur. N. XVII. Another, belonging to No. XII. mur. N. XVIII. Three mchts. mks. with initials; another and inscr. lost. S.A. XIX. Eng. inscr. to Sarah Emperor, 1735, æt. 21 wks., mur. N.A. XX. Inscr. to Wm. Emperor, Esq., 1764 (?), æt. 50, mur. N.A.

Norwich, St. Laurence.—Only I. (to which add a mchts. mk., with initials I.A., and a small scroll inscribed "mercy"), and V. to be seen in Aug., 1888.

Norwich, St. Michael at Plea.—II. Rich. Ferrer was Alderman, and twice Mayor, mur. N.Tr. III. has arms and crest, mur. N.Tr. VI. Mur. N. VII. Mutil.

Reedham.—Add II. An achievement of arms; the shield gone, but one of two side shields (Berney) remains, two scrolls over them lost. S.C.

Runton.—I. Apparently lost. II. In N.

North Walsham.—I. In N.A. II. In S.C.A. III. In N.A. IV. In S.C.A. V. and VI. apparently lost. VII. has a shield. N. VIII. In S.A.

Warham, All Saints.—I. has a shield. N. Add II. Lat. inscr. to Edmund Framyngham, gent., LL.B., Fellow of Trin. Hall, Camb., 1626. Wife pos. mur. S.Tr.

Warham, St. Mary.—Lat. inscr., and four Lat. and ten Eng. vv. to Robert Purland, 1630. N.

Wells.—The brass was saved when the church was burnt down in 1879; inscr. in raised letters. Enclose "rector 1446-1449" in brackets. Now mur. C.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Dorchester.—II. has a (mutil.) scroll. III. Upper part of eff. gone. V. Apparently lost, unless it be one of these following: Add VII. Two shields, frags. S.A. VIII. Two shields (one mutil.), frags. S.A.

Oxford, All Souls' College.—I. has four shields, a scroll gone. II. For "in acad.," substitute "in cassock"; a scroll nearly all lost.

Oxford, New College.—I. A scroll also lost. II. has two shields. III. partly covered. IV. Eff. apparently lost. V., VI., VII., and IX. have each a scroll. X. partly covered. XI. Lower part of eff. and inscr. apparently lost. XII. has a mutil. scroll. XVII. slightly covered. XIX. has a plate of arms. XX. has a shield. XXI. has a shield.

Thame.—I. Bracket mutil., chamfer (not marg.) inscr. II. One shield left, chamfer (not marg.) inscr. in raised letters. III. One scroll and one Evang. symb. left. IV. has also a shield; *chamfer* inscr., and not mutil. V. Not now covered, but sons apparently lost. VI. Inscr. mutil; a large twisted scroll (mutil.) left, and only three Evang. syms. VII. has a twisted scroll and two shields, *coloured*. VIII. Inscr. mutil. IX. Inscr. cut in stone.

SUFFOLK.

Little Bradley.—I. Inscr. and two scrolls lost; arms cut in stone, mur. C. II. Not

kn., now mur. C. III. Day had also thirteen chil. by his 1st wife (twenty-six in all). Add four shields and a plate of arms. N. wall of C. IV. In C. V. has four shields. C.

Ipswich, St. Laurence.—Add (*Antiquary*, xviii. 70) a shield, with same arms as I. C.

Playford.—Now upright. C.

Stowmarket.—The brass is in N.A.

Great Thurlow.—I. Two shields remain: (i.) six annulets, 3, 2, and 1, and (ii.) the same impaling, on a chief a cross tau between three mullets (Drury); lower part of male eff. and two other shields lost. C. Add II. A man in armour, with helmet, and wife in mantle, c. 1465; no doubt that mentioned by Haines as lost. C. III. A lady in mantle, c. 1460; head gone. N. IV. A shield (a fess engrailed), inscr. and three others lost. C.

Little Thurlow.—Has a shield (on a chevron three roundels, impaling; party per fess indented three fleurs de lys). N.

Woodbridge.—I. Has a shield. Add II. A small plate inscribed "As thou arte sow was | I and as I am so | shalt thou be" | something above, and effs. of civilian and two wives and inscr. below, lost, c. 1600. N. III. Eng. inscr. (shields lost) to Thos. Bolton, of Woodbridge, Esq., 1616, æt. 48. N.A. IV. Eng. inscr. in 8vv. to John Sayer, the younger, 1622, æt. 26. N.

SURREY.

Lambeth, St. Mary.—I. Now mur., N.A. II. has a shield, now mur., N.A. Add III. Eng. inscr. and eight Eng. vv. to Margaret, dau. of Sir Geo. Chute, of Stockwell, Surrey, Knt., and Dame Anna his wife, 1638, æt. 6 yrs. 1 mo., mur., N.A.

Richmond.—I. The effs. are kn. qd. pl. Add II. Eng. inscr., with arms, to Margarite, wife of Thos. Jay, Esq., Commissioner for provisions to the King's army of horse "in these vnhappy warrs." had chil.: Thomas, "Capt: of Horse," Frances, wife of Sir Tho. Jervoyse, of Hants., and Eliz.; 1646, mur. C. III. Eng. inscr. with Eng. vv. to James Thomson, 1748, æt. 47; mur., S.A.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Coventry, St. Michael.—I. W. wall of N.A. III. S. wall of S.A. Add IV. Eng. inscr. to Mr. Thos. Bond, draper, sometime Mayor,

and founder of hospital of Bablake. He gave lands to maintain ten poor men, and a woman to look after them, and other gifts, 1506 (? engr. 17th cent.), mur. N.C.A. V. Eng. inscr. to Lisle Cave, of Horspoole, co. Leic., Esq. (5th son of Fras. Cave, LL.D., of Baggraul (?) in same co.), born at Stamford, Northants, he had four daus. by his 1st wife, Mary, and two sons and four daus. by his 2nd wife, Judeth; 1623. S. wall of S.A. VI. Eng. inscr. to Mrs. Mary, eldest dau. of Sir Thos. Vavasor, Knt., Marshall of the King's household, 1631. N. wall of N.A. VII. Lat. inscr. and fourteen Lat. vv. to John Wightwick (youngest son of John W., Esq., "seneschallus" of Coventry), fellow of Pembroke Coll., 1637, æt. 17. W. wall of N.A. VIII. Lat. inscr. (with two Eng. vv.) to Judeth, dau. of Thos. Edmonds, Esq., wife of John Moore, gent., 1636, æt. 72; and Eliz., dau. of Hen. Harewell, Esq., of Coventry, 1640, æt. 23. Joseph Moore, M.D. Oxon., pos. to his mother, wife and four inf. chil. (two shs. in stone); side of A.T. in S.C.A. IX. Eng. inscr. with arms, and twenty Eng. vv., "Written by Himself in the Agony and Dolorous Paines of the Gout" to Capt. Gervase Scrope of that fam., of Bolton, Yorks., 1705. S. wall of S.A. II. Is not in *this* church, but in

Coventry, Holy Trinity. It bears the arms of Coventry, and also those of the Mercers' Co. quartering a chevron; the male eff. is $\frac{3}{4}$ length, and the wives kng., mur. N.N.A.

Milverton.—I. Lat. inscr., six Lat. and six Eng. vv., to Mary, dau. of Geo. Palmer, gent., 1660, æt. 20 yrs., 4 mos., 4 days, mur. N. II. An inscr. stating that Mr. John Eyers, of Milverton, left by will to the parish £3 per ann. to be paid quarterly from the rent of meadow he purchased of Thos. Beaufy, in the parish of Leek Wotton, for schooling poor chil., mur. N.

Preston Bagot.—Add the date 1633, now mur. C.

Solihull.—I. Correct: four sons and eleven daus. to 1st wife; and one son and two daus. (in one group) to 2nd wife. Now mur. Add II. Eng. inscr. to George Averell, gent., 1637, æt. 98. He had four sons and three daus. by Anne, his wife. Mur. N.Tr. III. Henry, son of Geo. and Anne Averell, 1650, æt. 73. Mur. N.Tr. IV. Anne, wife of George

Averell, 1653, æt. 92. Mur. N.Tr. V. An inscr. anonymous, seventeenth cent. Mur. N.Tr.

Wotton Wawen.—I. has five shields and chamfer (not marg.) inscr. on two sides. Add II. Eng. inscr. to Lady Agnes, wife of Sir John Smyth, Knt., Baron of the Exchequer, dau. of John Harwell, Esq., and coheirress of Thomas Harwell, Esq., her brother, 1562, mur. S.C.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Worcester Cathedral.—Lat. inscr. to [Sir] Thos. Littleton, of Frankley, Knt. of the Bath, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, 1481, on verge of Altar Tomb against S. wall of S.A. ? restored.

Yardley.—I. Izabell Wheler left by will annuities to the sum of £3 yearly to the poor inhabitants of Yardley. Wm. Astell is in civilian attire, and Simon Wheler in armour. Over their heads is a shield of arms. N. wall of C. Add II. Eng. inscr. to Edward Este, "owtter Barrister of y^e Inn^r Temple, London," 1625, æt. 27. He married Frances, youngest dau. of Thos. Whitfield, of Mortlake, co. Surrey, Esq., mur. S.Tr.

(To be continued.)



Curiosities of the Church.*



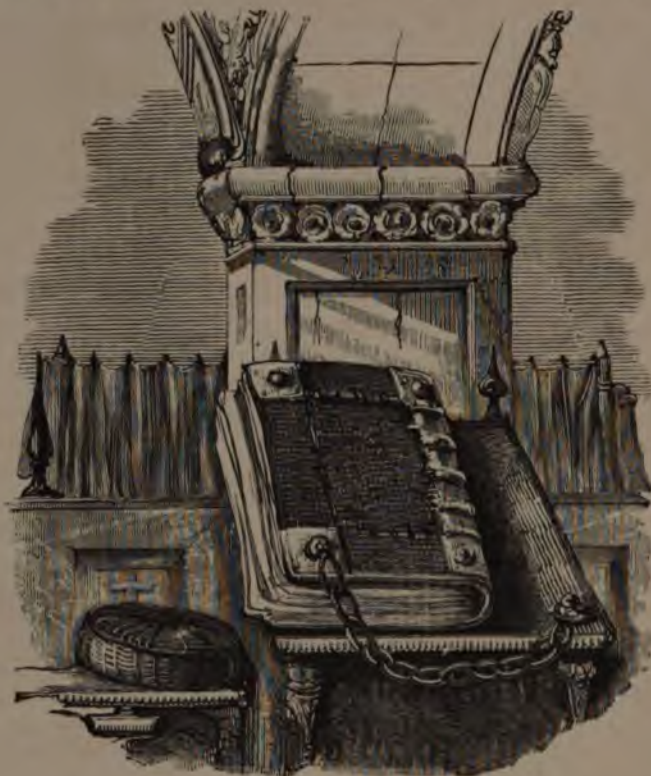
THE curious customs pertaining to the worship of the Church in England, brought together in this work by Mr. Andrews, form an unusually attractive, as well as handsome, volume. There is no attempt at exhaustive treatment of the various subjects discussed, nor is there much in these pages that will be new to the practised ecclesiologist; but at the same time the most experienced antiquary in churchlore will be glad to have this pleasant book at hand for reference, and to many readers much of the well-arranged information in the volume will be new and surprising.

The first subject discussed is that of early

* *Curiosities of the Church: Studies of Curious Customs, Services, and Records.* By William Andrews, F.R.H.S. Methuen and Co.; 8vo., pp. 202. Price 6s.

religious plays, which has a special interest now that the decennial performance of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play is in progress. Mr. Andrews is probably right in saying that clergy were the first actors in England, and that churches were the first theatres, but with the obvious exceptions of the acting and representations under the Roman rule. The account of the Mystery Plays begins with the mention of the "Miracle of St. Catharine," which was acted at Dunstable about the year

verent plays, in which "Pater Cælestis" is supposed to appear in person. The little drama of the "Peace Egg," as still played in some country districts at Christmas-time, is a distinct survival of the religious drama; and it can also be elsewhere traced. Another interesting chapter relates to chained books in churches. On account of the great value of books, precautions were taken to prevent them being stolen; valuable volumes were generally chained to a reading-desk, a pillar,



1110, and which is the first authentic record of an English drama. The actors were the pupils of a learned Norman priest, named Geoffrey, who shortly afterwards became Abbot of St. Albans. A good outline description is also given of the ancient plays of Chester, Wakefield, Coventry, and York. Mr. Andrews is, however, in error in saying that "the religious plays ended with the Reformation." That sturdy Reformer, Bishop Ball, wrote some astoundingly irre-

verent plays, in which they could not be removed. The finest specimen of a chained Bible in England is to be seen at the ancient church of Cumnor, near Oxford. It is strongly bound in wood covers, strengthened with iron, and fastened with a strong iron chain to the desk-board of a pew. It bears the date of 1611 on the title-page, and so is a copy of our Authorized Version. Bibles were not the only books chained in churches, and even at the present day many

others are still found, those occurring most frequently being Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, *The Paraphrases* of Erasmus, and Bishop Jewell's works.

On torchlight burials Mr. Andrews also touches, but the subject is not very comprehensively treated. Nocturnal funerals are not altogether events of the past, for even in these days they are occasionally carried out. The Dyotts furnish a notable instance of the survival of a custom which has been observed in their family for centuries; during the last decade one of their race was buried by torchlight at St. Mary's, Lichfield.

We have been permitted to reproduce the illustration of the Caistor Gad-Whip, certainly a true curiosity of the church. It seems that at the parish church of Caistor, Lincolnshire, on every Palm Sunday, until a comparatively recent date, there was performed one of the most singular of our English manorial services. The estate held by this old custom was the Manor of Broughton, near Brigg. The ceremony was so peculiar throughout that the following particulars are given:

"The whip is taken every Palm Sunday by a man from Broughton to the parish of Caistor, who, while the minister is reading the first lesson, cracks it three distinct times in the church porch, then folds it neatly up, and retires to a seat. At the commencement of the second lesson, he approaches the minister, and kneeling opposite to him with the whip in his hand and a purse at the end of it, held perpendicularly over his head, waves it thrice, and continues it in a steadfast position throughout the whole of the chapter. The ceremony is then concluded. The whip has a leather purse tied at the end of it, which ought to contain thirty pieces of silver, said to represent, according to Scripture, 'the price of blood.' Four pieces of wych-elm tree, of different lengths, are affixed to the stock, denoting the different Gospels of the Holy Evangelists. The three distinct cracks are typical of St. Peter's denial of his Lord and Master three times, and the waving it over the minister's head as an intended homage of the Blessed Trinity."

The origin of this custom has not been satisfactorily ascertained, though there is an idle tradition that it was the self-inflicted penance of some nun on the Broughton

estate for killing a boy with such a whip. This remarkable ceremony continued to be



annually observed until 1846, when the property was sold.

Many curious bits of information may be gleaned from the chapters on church scrambling charities, and on dog-whippers and sluggard-wakers, but space forbids us to do more than mention them.

We feel sure that many will feel grateful to Mr. Andrews for having produced such a really interesting book.



The Coronation of King James I., 1603.

By WILLIAM BRENCHELY RYE.

IT may seem strange, and even open to doubt, to be told that amid the overwhelming flood of print in existence, and considering what has been done of late years in the investigation of minute points in our history, there should be no detailed description yet published in English of the ceremonial as it was *actually* observed at the Coronation of the most high and mighty King James I., and of his Queen Anne of Denmark, in Westminster Abbey, on Monday, July 25, 1603. Yet this statement we believe, after considerable research, to be the fact. Our historians, as well as the authors of special works on the subject of Coronations, have been hitherto content to regard and accept as a true and authentic account of the ceremonial, what is merely the programme or formulary as arranged by the heralds and the Archbishop of Canterbury (Whitgift), which is printed in Nichols's *Progresses of King James I.*, from the Harleian MS., 293, but which is likely to have undergone modification and alteration. On account of the Plague which was then raging, the King did not proceed in state from the Tower to the Abbey on the day before the coronation, as had been the custom; and the citizens (save and except the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and "twelve grave assistants") were forbidden by proclamation to come to Westminster for fear of infection. The King, moreover, commanded that there should be no preparation made for anything, except so much as concerned the *real* part of the ceremonial to be

performed in the church. The disappointed Londoners, however, were gratified by a *public* procession and pageants on a grand scale on Thursday, March 15 following,* in which "rare" Ben Jonson bore a conspicuous part, when

All the air was rent,
As with the murmur of a moving wood;
The ground beneath did seem a moving flood,
Walls, windows, roofs, towers, steeples, all were set,
With several eyes, that in this object met.

John Stow and Gilbert Dugdale report briefly as follows: the former (*Annales of England*, 1631, p. 827) says:

"The 25 of July being Munday, and the feast of the blessed Apostle Saint James, King James of England, first of that name, with the Noble Lady and Queene Anne, were together Crowned, and anoynted at Westminster, by the most reverend Father in God, John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the Nobilitie, and other, namely, Sir Robert Lee, Lord Maior of London, in a Gowne of Crimson Velvet, his brethren the Aldermen, in Gownes of Scarlet, and twelve principall Citizens admitted to attend on them; these, in the morning early, entred the Maior's barge at the three Cranes staires and were rowed to Westminster, all other Citizens stayed from passing thither, either by water or by land, as much as might be."

In contrast to the above sober notice, Dugdale indulges somewhat in the then prevalent euphuistic vein. He says (*The Time Triumphant*, 1604): "Well, here he is, happily planted and heartily welcome! What wants then but his blessed Coronation! At which was no small Triumph. For had you seen him in progress to it, as many did when he took barge at Whitehall, on Saint James's day [25 July]; such was his salutation to the people, and theirs to him. But anon comes forth England's Triumph, the worth of women, ANNE, Queen of England, and happy wife to our most gracious King, and whose husband (four Kings in one), accompanied with lovely Ladies (the only wedstars of the world for

* Dean Stanley, *Hist. of Westminster Abbey*, as well as Mr. William Jones (*Crowns and Coronations*, 1883, p. 230), have confused the dates. In the *Pictorial History of England*, vol. iii., there is a wood engraving of the coronation of James I. from a Dutch print dated 1603.

beauty and good graces), following her dear Husband to Coronation, with her seemly hair down trailing on her princely bearing shoulders, on which hair was a coronet of gold. She so mildly saluted her subjects, that the women weeping ripe, cried all in one voice, 'God bless the Royal Queen! Welcome to England! Long live to continue so!'

"To Westminster they went, and took on them the Royalty of the time, the complete order of Coronation; and by a general and free consent, enjoyed the Rights of Royalty, and were invest in Honour, possessed of Majesty, owners of Royalty, and made the only Commander of all Principality.

"The Triumph of that time I omit, etc., etc."

The interesting narrative which follows, translated from the German, was drawn up by Benjamin von Buwinckhausen, the ambassador who had been despatched by Frederick, Duke of Wirtemberg, to congratulate the new King of England on his accession to the British throne, and who was an eye-witness of the ceremony described by him. It was, without doubt, written expressly for the information of the Duke, who was most solicitous to be invested with the Order of the Garter, into which he had been elected six years previously, but for "certain considerations" the late Queen had delayed the completion of this high honour, much to the disappointment and mortification of his Highness. The Duke of Wirtemberg had himself visited England in 1592, travelling under the name of Count Mompelgard, and was quizzed by Shakespeare in the *Merry Wives of Windsor* as "Cosen Garmombles" and "Duke de Jamanie."* The original German manuscript is in the State archives at Stuttgart, and has been printed, but without annotation, by the Literary Society of that place, forming (along with Breuning's *Relation über seine Sendung nach England*, 1595) No. 81 of their valuable publications. The translation is as follows:

"As Saint James's Day, and after that St. Anne's (which are the names of the King and Queen, viz., 25th and 26th July, O.S.) drew nigh, and it being the time appointed

for the Coronation and customary Consecration of their Majesties in the Church at Westminster, near London, in which place such ceremony has always from the earliest times been performed, the King would not suffer any alteration to be made, notwithstanding the great mortality prevailing, but for many reasons willed that it should proceed. Thereupon His Majesty first of all by public proclamation ordered, under pain of punishment, that no person should repair thither, unless obliged to do so on account of his employment or duty. Towards the city of London, in order the better to guard against the contagion, barricades had been made, and watch was kept, so that the people might not penetrate beyond these.* Notwithstanding this, however, not only the Church (which is one of the largest and finest in Europe), but also all places and streets around it were so crowded with people, and the river so full of boats, that one could not move for the multitude.

"Two days before the Coronation, the King had come from Hampton Court by water to his Palace near London, called Whitehall ('Wittehall'), close by the before-mentioned Church, and invited all the assembled Royal, Electoral, and Princely Ambassadors to be present at this solemnity, and, early in the morning of the 25th July, they were conducted by persons specially-deputed to their proper places in the Chapel, where the ceremony would be performed. About ten o'clock, the King and Queen came on foot from Whitehall to the aforesaid Church, which was prepared as follows: From the King's Court, or Palace, to the Church the road was hung and covered with white drapery, but on both sides of the streets with violet-covered ('violfarben') drapery, which, as soon as the King had passed, the rabble ('der gemein Pöffel') tore in pieces, and divided it among themselves. In similar fashion the floor of the Church was covered with white, but in the Chapel with scarlet ('mit rotem, scharlach'), as were also the steps and walls, and, in short, everything. The arms and banners of the Kingdom and

* Five hundred soldiers were levied in the Strand and in Westminster, to repress any tumults and disorders during the time of the Coronation. They were paid eightpence per diem each for two days' attendance (*Devon's Issues of the Exchequer*).

* See the introduction to *England as seen by Foreigners*, by W. Branchley Rye, 1865.

provinces were put up in their order very elegantly.

"As soon as the King approached the Church, all the trumpets, which were placed in various parts of the Church, began to sound; but when he entered the Chapel, the musicians, who were ranged on both sides of it, began to play their music. In advance of the King first went 12 Heralds, with their sceptres, dressed in cloth of gold, who bore the royal arms upon their coats, both in front and behind; next followed the Dignitaries of the Law; after them those of the Parliament, the Counsellors and Officers from the provinces and cities. After these 100 Knights, called Knights of the Bath, all of whom the King had knighted on the preceding day [Sunday]; they wore long dresses or robes of violet, in other respects were apparelled all in white, with white feathers in their hats. Then came the Guards [Yeomen of the Guard], of whom there are 50, being nobles, all with peculiar halberds and long silk dresses of crimson damask (the ordinary Guards keep watch at the doors); and after them all the Knights of the Order of the Garter, Earls, Lords, Princely Personages, two and two, in long scarlet robes lined with ermine, and with red caps, round which were coronets, and the brims in like manner lined with ermine. After these went several Bishops in violet vestments, and then 4 heralds bearing 4 sceptres. Next, two Earls who carried drawn swords; then one with the regal sword in the sheath; another bore the crown, and, lastly, two others, one of whom carried the Order of the Garter, the other a drinking vessel and a gold dish.

"Afterwards came the King under a state or canopy, in a similar robe and hat as worn by the before-mentioned Lords; on either side of him walked the two Archbishops—York and Canterbury;* upon the State or Canopy of cloth of gold hung four small bells.† And following the King was the

* In the programme, "the Bishops of London and Durham."

† The Barons of the Cinque Ports on this occasion claimed their ancient right to carry the canopy over the head of the King, and another over the head of the Queen, from the waterside to the church and within the church; the canopies to be of gold cloth or purple silk, with four silvered staves, and at each staff a silver bell gilt with gold, and at each staff four

Captain of the Guard, with an unspeakable number of Nobles and other persons among whom there was no order.

"As soon as the King had come up to the Chapel, he sat down on a Chair which was raised several steps on the right hand, and the Lords stood round him—for the others were not allowed to go up to the Chapel, but had to remain at the entrance until the Queen should come there.

"Before Her Majesty went her Chamberlain and some few officers. She was borne under a canopy like that of the King's. A Bishop stood on each side. On her head was a large heavy coronet, with many precious stones; her hair long and flowing ('mit langen fliegenden haaren'), her bosom open—as is the custom in England—and she was besides attired in a scarlet [crimson (?) or purple (?)*] robe, furred with ermine ('mit ein rotem scharlacken mit Hermelin gefutertem Rock'). Next after her, under the canopy, walked Madame Arbela [Arabella Stuart], the Princess next in blood to the King; and after her, Countesses, Ladies ('Laidin') and other princely Ladies, all in scarlet ('rot scharlach') dresses lined with ermine, and wide ermine quite in the antique fashion, walking two and two, and carrying their coronets on their left arms.

"The Queen immediately sat down in the other chair which was placed near to and on

of the said Barons, making in all the number of thirty-two persons; which canopy, staves, and bells they claimed as their fees. They sustained their claims before the Lords Commissioners, who directed the thirty-two persons to appear before the Earl of Nottingham, the Lord Steward, on the day before the coronation, viz., Sunday, July 24, "to the intent that he should survey them, and allow as many of them as he thought meet to do the service, the others to make such deputies as the Lord Steward should appoint." (See *Reports of Sir Francis Moore*, Serjeant-at-Law, 1688, p. 748.)

* The words for "scarlet" and "purple" were formerly frequently interchanged: purple is often employed in an indifferent sense to signify bright red, and all colours that had a mixture of red in them (*Kitto*). In Matt. xxvii. 28 the soldiers put on our Saviour "χλαμυδα κοκκινην," rendered by Wiclif "a reede [red] mantil;" by Tyndale, "a purpyll robe;" Cranmer, "a purpill robe;" the Geneva version, "a purple robe;" Rheims, "a scarlet cloke." In Mark xv. 17 and John xix. 2: "They clothed Him with purple—a purple robe—"πορφυραν;" "ματιον πορφυρου." Chaucer and Spenser speak of "scarlet red" robes.

the left of the King's; after this they conducted the King towards the altar, dressed him in another manner, and brought him again near the former seat, although somewhat higher. From here they showed him to the people in the four corners of the Church, in which direction he turned himself about, demanding 'whether they would acknowledge him for their King, and whether there was any present who would say to the contrary?' Whereupon all the people, with one clear, joyous shout, cried out 'Yea' ('ja, geschrien'), held up their hands and hats, so that nothing could be heard or seen because of the noise and clamour of the trumpets and horns. After this the King was conducted before the altar, where he made an offering; afterwards he was presented to the people, and anointed with oil upon his head and left shoulder, where his doublet had been cut open. Then the Archbishop of Canterbury [Whitgift] said a prayer; after which, the King, having been habited again in a long royal robe, they placed him in a Chair in front of the altar, under which lies the stone upon which the Patriarch Jacob is said to have rested when he saw the Angels in heaven ascending and descending (this a King of England, in former times, had taken in Scotland in battle); the sword was girt on him, and the spurs; afterwards the crown was placed upon his head, a sceptre in one hand, and another sceptre, with a cross on it, in the other. Thus attired, he was conducted again to the raised seat, presented once more to the people, and a Herald proclaimed from the four corners of the Church that 'now each and all must acknowledge JAMES, the sixth of that name King of Scotland, the first of this name as King of England, France, and Ireland, and be true and faithful to him,' with other like words; at which the people again set up a tremendous shout of applause, such as might well make the King laugh ('dessen der König woll lachen mögen'). His crown was so heavy with large precious stones that two Bishops had to hold it upon his head.

"When the clamour had ceased, the Archbishops brought him a book, on which he was obliged to swear to uphold the privileges of the Clergy, Nobles, Statesmen and Commons—not to suppress them—and to

reign as a good King and Father of his people; whereupon, on the other hand, all orders swore to him, especially all the Earls and Lords present, who approached his chair and took the oath before him. This being ended, a Bull ('Bullen') was read, wherein the King liberated all Prisoners, and pardoned other delinquents, except those who had been guilty of the crime '*læsæ Majestatis*' [high treason]; whereupon the people once more applauded ('gefrolocket'). The whole time the organs, voices, and other music resounded at intervals.

"Meanwhile the Queen was in like manner as the King anointed and crowned, and finally drink was offered to them both before the altar. And because it was excessively hot, and the ceremony had lasted some hours, they went into the Sacristy (or Vestry) and partook of a collation there; likewise the Royal, Electoral, and Princely Ambassadors were conducted according to their rank, so that all were feasted in the Church, being dressed differently, not in Pontificals, but in their usual garments. The King, with his head uncovered, returned to his Palace by water, accompanied by the Queen, innumerable boats following as far as the Bridge; and on that occasion some thousand guns were fired off for joy from the Tower and other places.

"LIST OF ALL THE KNIGHTS OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER, 26 IN NUMBER, WHICH CANNOT BE EXCEEDED. TAKEN FROM THE ORIGINAL IN HIS MAJESTY'S OWN HANDWRITING.

"The head of this Order is the King himself.

The Prince of Wales ('Valles'), his eldest son.

The King of France.

The King of Denmark.

The Duke of Wirtemberg. [He was not yet invested.]

The Earl of Nottingham, Admiral.

Earl of Ormond.

Earl of Shrewsbury ('Schrasbery').

Earl of Northumberland.

Lord Sheffield ('Schiefeldt').

Lord Hunsdon.

Sir Henry Lee.

Lord Cobham.

Earl of Derby.
 Duke of Lennox.
 Earl of Mar.
 Lord Buckhurst, High Treasurer.
 Earl of Cumberland.
 Earl of Worcester, Grand Marshal.
 Earl of Suffolk, Chamberlain.
 Earl of Devonshire ('Vonshere').
 Lord Montjoy.
 Earl of Sussex.
 Lord Scrope ('Strope').
 Lord Burghley.
 Earl of Southampton.
 Earl of Pembroke.

"In the Chapel at Windsor hang likewise on both sides the banners and arms of the Knights in this order, but the places for Denmark and Wirtemberg remain empty.

"LIST OF THE AMBASSADORS WHO ARE AT THE ROYAL ENGLISH COURT, WITH THE NUMBER OF THEIR RETINUES, AND WHERE THEY ARE LODGED. TAKEN FROM THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

"The LORD MARQUIS DE RHOSNY [Duke of Sully] has come on behalf of the King of France with 120 nobles, and formerly altogether 250 persons; he has had his lodging in the City of London, because the mortality at that time was not so great.*

"The COUNT DE BEAUMONT, Ambassador to the late King [of France], always follows the Court as Ordinary, with his family and servants, and is some 60 persons strong.

"CHRISTIAN FRIESS, Chancellor of Denmark, and HEINRICH VON BULAW, both Royal Danish Ambassadors, lodged at Richmond with 34 nobles, and altogether 120 persons.

"The COUNT OF ARENBERG, the Duke of Brabant's Ambassador, lodged at Staines ('Steens'), followed the Court with some

* Sully was not complimentary to "our James," when, in his *Memoirs*, he called him "The wisest fool in Christendom." What say the Divines of 1611? They hail him as the "Wonder of the World"—the "Sun in his Strength." It would be difficult to find a more servile and fulsome dose of flattery administered to any mortal than that by the translators (or rather revisers) of the Bible, in their dedicatory Epistle to King James of the Authorised Version. Ben Jonson offers likewise a draught of nectar to the "British Solomon:"

Never came man more long'd for, more desir'd,
 And being come, more reverenc'd, lov'd, admir'd !

50 persons; he had with him at first 200, whom he afterwards sent back.

"COUNT OTTO VON SOLMS and WOLRADT VON PLESSEN, Ambassadors of the Elector Palatine, with 40 persons, were lodged in London before the great mortality.

"HERR N. VON LÖUEN, Ambassador of the Elector of Brandenburg, was lodged at an inn at Kingston ('Kinsthon'), with 4 nobles, and in all 17 persons.

"MONSIEUR DE BOURBON, Ambassador of the Duke of Lorraine and High Steward, lodged at Mortlake ('Mort lac') 'with 20 nobles, and in all about 60 persons.

"HERR ADAM CRAUSE, Ambassador of the Duke of Brunswick, lodged at Twickenham, with 10 nobles, and in all about 60 persons.

"HERR BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN VON WALMERADT, Ambassador of the Duke of Wirtemberg, lodged at Richmond, with 8 nobles, and in all about 30 persons.

The VENETIAN ORDINARY AMBASSADOR lodged at Maidenhead ('Medenhid'), with some 30 persons.

"HENRY, PRINCE OF ORANGE AND COUNT OF NASSAU, HERR JOHAN VAN OLDEN BARNEVELT, Lord of Tempel, Advocate and Keeper of the Seals in Holland, HERR JACOB FALCK, Treasurer of Zealand (who died there), Ambassadors of the States General, were lodged at first in London, with some 100 persons.

"HERR LARON, the present Resident Agent of Stade, follows the Court with 15 persons.

"The Ambassador of the City of GENEVA likewise follows the Court, but he has not yet had an audience.

"AMBASSADORS WHO ARE DAILY EXPECTED.

"DON JUAN TAXIS (Tassis) Postmaster-General, Royal Spanish Ambassador, will come here with remarkable pomp and grandeur.

"The COUNT OF MONTECUCULO, Ambassador of the Grand Duke of Florence, will arrive with 100 persons.

"SIGNOR DUODO and CAVALIERO MARINO (Niccolo Molino), Venetian Ambassadors Extraordinary, will arrive with 200 persons.

"For the same purpose the Ambassadors

of Poland, Sweden, Russia, and Saxony are also expected here, but their names and the number of their retinue have not yet been received."

Lady Arabella Stuart, in a letter written in December, 1603, says that the King would at Christmas feast all the Ambassadors—this "confusion of imbalances." From a contemporary Spanish narrative (see *Rye's England as Seen by Foreigners*) it appears that Don Juan Tassis, Count of Villamediana, the Spanish Ambassador above mentioned, arrived at Dover with a large train, on August 31, 1603, and reached London on September 9. He did not, however, stop here on account of the Plague, which in the previous week had swept off 4,900 persons, but proceeded by water to Kingston (*Kiwickston*), afterwards to Hampton Court, Staines, Windsor (*Wunyer*), Maidenhead, Henley, Oxford, and Southampton. After considerable delay, by reason of one of his retinue dying, as it was reported, of the Plague at Oxford, he received an audience of the King at Winchester, on October 4. It is stated that in eight weeks upwards of 30,000 persons had died of the Plague in London. Don Juan remained two years in London as Ordinary Ambassador, living with a "magnificence worthy of the monarch whom he represented." He sent out to Spain, as presents to Philip III. and his principal ministers, no less than two hundred English horses of great value; but the beautiful and rich presents that he received from King James he dedicated to the service of God in the Church of the Convent of St. Augustine of Valladolid (Chifflet, *Maison de Tassis*, 1645, p. 186). The office of Postmaster was hereditary in the Tassis family. Count Villamediana is one of the personages represented in the large "Conference" picture which was acquired for the National Portrait Gallery at the Hamilton Palace sale in July, 1882. It represents the Conference at Somerset House, between the English and Spanish Commissioners for the treaty of peace concluded in August, 1604. Velasco, Constable of Castile, and the Count of Aremberg are likewise conspicuous figures. Mr. Scharf is of opinion that it is the work of Marc Gheeraedts, rather than of

Juan Pantoja, the Spanish painter, to whom it had been attributed. This important historical picture was purchased for £2,520.

Among other valuable presents bestowed on the Constable of Castile on this occasion by King James, was a very ancient gold enamelled pyx, one of the crown jewels, which the recipient, soon after his return to Spain, gave to the Convent of Medina del Pomar; the Abbess, being in want of money, sold it, and a few years ago it was purchased in Paris, by Baron Pichon, who considers it of very great value. The Duke of Frias, a descendant of the Constable, endeavoured by a legal process to recover it, but was unsuccessful. It was stated at the trial (1885), in Paris that a magnificent pearl necklace, which had been sent as a present from Queen Anne, of Denmark, to the Constable's wife, and which had cost £1,400, had then recently been sold by the Duke to a jeweller.

The "Venetian Ordinary Ambassador" above mentioned must have been the Secretary Giovanni Carlo Scaramelli, who, after forty-four years' cessation of diplomatic relations with England, had been specially despatched by the Senate to Queen Elizabeth, in order to complain of the injuries inflicted by the English on Venetian vessels. He arrived in London in the beginning of February, 1603, and received his first and only audience with the aged Queen on Sunday, February 16, just six weeks before her death. After allowing him to kiss her hand, she addressed the envoy thus: "Welcome to England, Mr. Secretary, it is high time for the Republic to send to see a Queen who on every occasion has done it so much honour." In October, Scaramelli was lodging at Kingston, and left for Venice soon afterwards. Pietro Duodo and Nicolo Molino, who came to congratulate King James, arrived in England in November; the former left at the beginning of 1604, and Molino remained as Ordinary Ambassador; his Report ("Relazione") is printed in Barozzi's collection. Buwinckhausen, the Wirtemberg Ambassador, and the writer of the German account of the Coronation, returned in August, 1603.



The Building of the Manor-House of Kyre Park, Worcestershire.

MSS. BY SIR EDWARD PYTTS, KT.,
1588-1618.

Edited by MRS. BALDWIN-CHILDE.

(Continued from p. 264.)

7 Octobris 1593	Newell . . . woodd cutting	20s.
9 Decembris 1593	... ..	15s.
27 Octobris 1593	E Q R Deliv'd to Thomas Lem 27th Oct 1593 50s. and so even from the beginning of the work till this daye for all reckonings, pay ^{mts} of wages, arreyares or any other duties whatsoever due before this daye ...	50s.
Witnesses	My WIFF RICH: CHAMBERS & ROGER NEWELL.	
Decembris 1593	Deliv'd to Rich ^d Cham- bers . . . 15s. 4 before my wiff & Elinor Ashton my wiff's maid Anno Regine Eliz: 36 ...	15s. 4d.
Februarij 1593	John Newell ...	2s. 6d.
24 Marcij 1593	Thomas Lem by the handes of Elinor Ashton ...	20s.
17 Aprilis 1594	John Newell ...	20s.
16 Junij	Deliv'd to Elinor Ashton to gyve my wiff to pay workmen for making Brick the 16th June 1594 ...	£5
7 July 1594	Thomas Lem ...	30s.
John Newell ...	... ..	20s.

16,000.

Septembris 1594 Lem moulded & burned
this yeare a 160 thousande of well dried
& well burned brick amongst which
are many cutt bricks of splaies and
cantes for windowes & chymneys this kill
is uppermost in the plan rome beyond
Dowglas house—began & fired 14 Sep-
tember 1594 at night, and by reason of
seasonable weather was full burned the
28th of the same about midnight—yet the
side toward the meddowe is worst burnt
because the winde lay allwaies in that
end: the other side is throwlie burnt £14

27 Nov	Thomas Lem	... ..	10s.
Dec	... ..	... ..	10s.
Feb	... ..	... ..	25s.
May	... ..	... ..	25s.
August	... ..	... ..	25s.
30 Februarij 1595	... ..	... ..	50s.

Tymber, bourde waynscottes and sawinge.

8 December 1588	To Wiatt for sawing 18 hundred bourdes in number 54 bourdes 14d. the hundred ...	21s.
To Davis	... ..	18s. 8d.
To J Evans	... ..	9s. 5d.
To Whooper	towarde his squaring & fell- ing of tymber after 10s. the tun ...	20s.
And for making	bouletes ...	21s.
To Wiatt	... ..	14s. 7d.
To Davys for sawing	10 hundred bourdes in the pk at the Upper ende of the Great Mill poole in number 27 long & 4 short 21st December 1588	11s. 8d.
J Evans	... ..	11s. 8d.
Slade 3 dayes	sawing ...	3s. 6d.
February 1588	To Wiatt ...	7s.
To Davys for sawing	7 hundred bourdes in number 23 after 4d. the 100 ...	8s. 2d.
To J Evans	... ..	10s. 6d.
To Whooper	for 6 tunn of timber ...	5s.
To Evans for sawing	17 hundred bourdes in the further ende of the Stretches in number 63 ...	20s.
To Davys	2300 bourdes in the park in number 92 ...	27s.
To Davys and his partner	for sawing 1400 —900 in bourdes—100 in rails & the rest wast bourdes in number 46—14 rails —and these are at the Lower end of the Pk meadow this 16th March 1588	16s. 4d.
S ^{ma}	... ..	£11 5s. 6d.

Tymber Bourde Waynscott & Sawyngge. 1589.

Deliv'd this 6th of Aprill 1589	to Robert Whooper towarde the removing of the house from the Pyrie to Kier for the masons to work in ...	10s.
To farmer	towarde his hewing of pannell & punchions ...	10s.
Deliv'd to Robert Whooper	carpenter more for finishing that house and build- ing 2 other Hovells for the Masons brickmakers and a Smith to work in	10s.

To flarmer . . . hewing of pannell . . . 30s.
The Pannell are pyled on 2 heapes in the
Garden and are in number 133 dozen of
pannell of punchion 41 dozen for the
which he is fullie paid.

The number of bourdes sawed and
reckoned on the other side of the leaffe
are (accompting there withall their veales
and wastes kirffes) seven score and ten
hundredd. Whereof I gave to Mr.
Raffe Sheldon of Beoley toward the
bourding of his newe house at Weston
in Warwickshire 20 hundred. So there
remayneth to me piled in the masons
work-house 6 score and 10 hundredd.

1590.

Ma To J. Evans 20s.
Ap 45s.
To the same Whooper carpenter for making
a house for drieing Brick and for squar-
ing of timber 31s. 7d.
To the same Whooper for building a
Mason's house at Kier Park Quarry 12s.

Tymber Waynescott and Sawyngge.

1590.

13 Decemb. Paid to J Evans for sawing 4s.
January To Robert Whooper . . . 25s.
11 Marcii 1592 Paid to Otes Nicholls for
squaring of timber wthin Dudley Pke for
my newe house 10s.
To Whooper for removing Lem's house
for masons to work in same time
John Newell for winding and dawbing and
filling the same 8s.
Underhill for 4 daies thatching of the
same 2s.
May 1593 Otes Cowper, squaring of Dud-
ley timber wch he bargayned to do for
10s. the tun & are meted 53 tun . . . 10s.
29 Jun Paid d^o 6s.
8 Julij 10s.
14 Octobris 1593 Paid to Otes Cowper by
Nell . . . wch is 3s. to much . . . 8s.
Octobris 1595 Paid to Brooke of Heref . .
for 5 planks of wallnott tree ech of 8
foote long and 18 ynches brode & for
2 short posts of the same wood . . . 20s.
13 Mar 1595 Payde to Bryan of Bayton
the tymber man upon a reckoning for
hewing of tymber wainscott raile & other
tymber 18s.
14 Jan 1596 Payde more . . . to same 10s.

Titles for my House.

Well gotten am I sure, so spent I hope,
Lett God have the praise, and Momus a
rope,
More foule, but his owne, all follishe dothe
deeme
Man absolute wise was never yett seene.

Feare God : lyve well :
regarde his lawes,
Be firme : please not
popular Dawes.

God blessinge
Envies gall hissing
Fooles wonder
Frends harbor

Ut Phœbus intido lascivum lumine Martem
Et Paphiæ prodit turpia furta dea
Sic fucata deus scelerata crimina vitæ
Cernit : et o ultum non finit esse nefas.

For Mars & Venus Story.

Præcipue in fanas gentes hæc fabulæ damnat
Quod veri oblitæ numina pura dei
Jam vitæ infamis sceleratæ, turpis, iniquæ
Talia finrissent numina varia sibi.

Over the Dore.

Probis : non pravis pateo.

Pateo.

Amicis ut entrent : inimicis ut exeant.

(1611.)

In the name of God Amen.

Nowe purposing by God's assistance to go
forward withe building of Kyer House
and reparinge the ruyns thereof—
I brought John Bentley ffreemason from
Oxford (where he wrought the newe addi-
tion to Sir Thomas Bodleigh his famous
library) with me as I came from London
to Kyer to take instructions from me by
veinge the place to draw me a newe
platte for I altered my first intent, be-
cause I wold not encroche on the
Churchyard, nor alter it, nor build a
new Churchyarde more convenient hard
by because my consyence wold have
accused me of doinge the same, of pur-
pose only to grace myne owne house.*

* The church and churchyard were on the eastern
side of a courtyard on two levels, and divided by a
flight of steps, quite close to the house.

And for John Bentley's labor I paid him
the first of June 1611 for his paines
& further labor thereafter to be taken
30s. 30s.
At the same time I paid one S'gianson of
Coventry, a mason for his travell to the
same purpose though he died nothing in
that busynes 10s. 10s.
Paid to 3 Quarrymen & Chaunce the
Mason ffor their comynge & confer-
ence 10s.
For digging Tile at Butterleye and cariadg
home in meete though cariadg gratis 40s.
Paid the 5 of October 1611 for 3 stone
axes & 2 chesells 10s.

(To be continued.)



Trowell Church and its Low Side Windows.

BY JOHN WARD.

SOME low side windows and other peculiarities of the chancel of Trowell Church, East Notts, are well worthy of consideration. The general character of this chancel will be better gathered from the following sketches from my note-book (not made to scale) of the side-walls, than from a description. The main fabric is of Early English untrimmed masonry in thin courses, indicated by the closer shading. To this period belong the windows and doorway of the north wall, and the filled-in arch on the opposite side. The filling-in of this arch is either of Perpendicular date (the date of its window and plinth, which is carried also round the south aisle), or later, the window and plinth (presumably of a chapel on this side) being re-used. The eastward window of this south wall is also a Perpendicular insertion. Immediately below its sill is a square aperture (about eighteen inches wide and sixteen inches high, and four feet six inches from the ground), now filled in flush with the chancel wall. Its inner face is still open, and takes the form of a piscina-like opening; its floor, however, is quite flat. Its

position with regard to piscina and sedilia is indicated in the block below. The inner (*i.e.*, towards the chancel) edge of the arch is rebated, but there are no indications of hinges, the walls being plastered. The outer edge is chamfered off to a square aperture.

The lower part of the window in the centre of the north wall, for about eighteen inches above the sill (which is four feet from the ground), is narrower than the glazed portion, and this narrower part is stopped up with a flagstone. There are no indications of hinges or how it was originally stopped; and inside the chancel it is covered up by a modern sill.



The westward window of this north wall is immediately to the right of the priest's door. It is somewhat smaller than the above, and its lower part is similarly filled in with a flagstone, but is as wide as the upper part. The sill is two feet ten inches above the ground, but the internal arrangement is hidden by modern work. This is a casement window; the iron framework is certainly very old. On the external chamfer of each jamb, and extending from the level of the top of the flagstone to the spring of the arch, is a line of cement filling a groove of some sort, but there is nothing to indicate its nature.



South Elevation



North Elevation.

A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 270.)

COUNTY OF DEVON.

2. St. Thomas the Apostle.
Spreyton.
Alphygton.
Westgyewell.
Kenton.
Ide.
Denby.
Stanerton.
St. Saviour's of Dartmouth.
Churstowe.
Tavystocke.
Methe.
Were Gyfford.
Magna Torton.
Dottland.
Dowlton.
Morchard Episcopi.
Sakelegh Pomey.
3. Fillegh.
Thorneton.
Sylverton.
Brodenby.
Talatton.
Payhemby.
Combraleghe.
Honyton.
Axmyster.
Sohymple.
Rookelear.
4. Clyst St. George.
Sydmouth.
Tetcote.
Clyst St. George.
Barnestaple.
Fremyngton.
Bradnyrch.
Uplyme.
Kyngiswere.
Bolburgh.
Culmestake.
5. Aysshepryngton.
Portelmouth.
Dipford.
Westalyngton.
Parkeham.
Tyverton.
Colompton.
6. Sums total of Hundreds
7. Tyverton.
Kyngesbridge.
Herberton.
Dittysham.
Dertmouth.

COUNTY OF DEVON (continued).

- Stanerton.
Barnestaple.
Townstall.
Salcomb.
Ide.
Cey Blessed Mary.
Bradyton.
Paynton.
Mounkeley.
Lyston.
Ken.
Coliton.
Northbokelond.
Slapton.
Northmolton.
Tottenes.
8. Whitestone in Woneford Hundred.
Exmyster Hundred.
Teyngbridge Hundred.
Heytors Hundred.
Colrudge Hundred.
Staunburgh Hundred.
Ermyngton Hundred.
Plympton Hundred and
Plympton Parish.
Roubourgh Hundred.
Tavystoke Hundred.
Lyston Hundred.
Hertlond Hundred.
Blaktoryton Hundred.
Sheblear Hundred.
Framyngton Hundred.
Craunton Hundred.
Shirwill Hundred.
Southmoulton Hundred.
 9. Witherudge Hundred.
Wynkelegh Hundred.
Worthanton Hundred.
Crediton Hundred.
Westbudlegh Hundred.
Heyrudge Hundred.
Tyverton Hundred.
Taunton Hundred.
Hemyocke Hundred.
Ilawton Hundred.
Axmyster Hundred.
Coliton Hundred.
Cey Blessed Mary Hundred.
Estbudlegh Hundred.
Clifton Hundred.
 10. Torrematham.
Dawlysshe.
Exmyster.
Braunton.
Sydmouth.
Otterton.
 11. Estbudlegh.
Modbury.
Hevytree.
Aysshberton.
Toriton.
 12. Townstale.

14d. Goods remaining in the Custody of the Parishioners.

COUNTY OF DEVON (*continued*).

- St. Thomas the Apostle.
 Chagford with Southteyng Chapel.
 Throwlegh.
 Whetstone.
 Dunsford.
 15. Bridford.
 Druysteynton.
 Hitteslegh.
 Holcomb Burnell.
 Gidleigh.
 Bristowe.
 Spreyton.
 Tetbarne.
 Cheriton Episcopi.
 Stokentynhedde.
 Westegwill.
 Southanton with the Chapel in the Vill'
 of Sele.
 Estoogwyll.
 Comyntynhedd.
 Poltemore.
 anon.
 16. Alphyngton.
 Cliffe Fomyson.
 Brampford Speke.
 Huckysham.
 Hevytree.
 Toppysham.
 Upton Pyne.
 Rewe.
 Pynhoo.
 St. Leonards.
 Esteyngmouth.
 Doddyscomb Leigh.
 Teynton Episcopi.
 Shillyngford.
 Kenton.
 17. Assbeton.
 Assbecomb.
 Chudlegh.
 Exmyster.
 Trusham.
 Powderham.
 Dawlyshe.
 Ide.
 Mamhedd.
 Teyngmouth.
 Douchedyocke.
 Ken.
 18. Farwaye.
 Wydeworthy.
 Southleigh.
 Braunscumb.
 Offewell.
 Shute.
 Northleigh.
 Seton.
 Colyton.
 Beare Chapel in Seton Parish.
 Moncketon.
 Botlegh.
 Uplyme.
 Axmouth with St. Leonard Chapel.
 19. Yartecombe.
 Luppytt.

COUNTY OF DEVON (*continued*).

- Comberaleigh.
 Comberpyne.
 Uppotry.
 Thorncombe.
 Kylmyngton.
 Musburye.
 Membury.
 Honyton with the Chapel there.
 Axmyster.
 Gittisham.
 Fenotery.
 Farryngdon.
 Sydmouth.
 20. Aylesbeare.
 Saltcomb.
 Wodebery.
 Budleigh.
 Clist Honyton.
 Rockebear.
 Otterton.
 Lypmston.
 Harford.
 Wythecomb Rawleigh.
 Littleham.
 Sydbery.
 Colaton Rawleigh.
 Clist Beate Marie.
 Clist Sci Georgii.
 Bycketon.
 21. Otery Sca Marie.
 Shogbroke.
 Waysshefyld.
 Stokeleigh Pomery.
 Cheriton Fytz Payne.
 Poughill.
 Stokelegh Englysshe.
 Upton Hylling.
 Hemyocke.
 Churchetawnton.
 Cleyhydon.
 Awlyscumb.
 22. Dunckiswill.
 Colompstocke.
 Bokerell.
 Comberdavy.
 Baunton with the Chapel there.
 Uscomb.
 Holcomb Rogus.
 Morebathe.
 Hookeworthy.
 Clayhangar.
 Burlescomb.
 23. Tunerton.
 Loxebeare.
 Calwoilleghe.
 Hunsham.
 Uploman.
 Crosse *alias* Cove.
 Halberton.
 Wyllond.
 Muxebeare Chapel in Halberton Parish.
 Sampford Peverell.
 24. Colompton.
 Thornerton.
 (*To be continued.*)

Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 269, vol. x.)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

BOUGHTON: MARVEL-SIKE SPRING.

SHIS spring is in Boughton Field, near Brampton Bridge, near the Kingsthorpe Road; it is of great note with the common people. It never runs but in mighty gluts of wet, and whenever it does so, it is thought ominous by the country people, who consider these breakings out of the spring to foretell dearth, the death of some great person, or very troublesome times.—Morton, 230.

BARNWELL: SEVEN WELLS.

Near the village are seven wells, in which during the ages of superstition it was usual to dip weakly infants, called berns. From whatever cause this custom was originally adopted, in the course of time some presiding angel was supposed to communicate hidden virtues to the water; and mystical and puerile rites were performed at these springs denominated *fontes puerorum*. A dark devotion was then paid to wells, which became a continual resort of persons, productive of great disorder, so that such pilgrimages were strictly prohibited by the clergy. An inhibition of this kind appears among other injunctions of Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, about the year 1290.—Britton's *H. of Northants*, p. 209.

OUNDLE: DRUMMING WELL.

Baxter, in his *World of Spirits*, p. 157, says: "When I was a schoolboy at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, about the Scots' coming into England, I heard a well, in one Dob's yard, drum like any drum beating a march. I heard it at a distance: then I went and put my head into the mouth of the well, and heard it distinctly, and nobody in the well. It lasted several days and nights, so as all the country people came to hear it. And so it drummed on several changes of times.

When King Charles II. died I went to the Oundle carrier at the Ram Inn, in Smithfield, who told me their well had drummed, and many people came to hear it. And I heard it drummed once since."—Brand's *Pop. Ant.*, ii. 369.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE: RAG WELL.

There is a well here known by the above name, formerly much frequented. The bushes around it were at one time literally covered with rags and tattered pieces of cloth.

BENTON: RAG WELL.

Brand states: "I have frequently observed *shreds* or *bits* of *rag* upon the bushes that overhang a well in the road to Benton, a village in the vicinity of Newcastle-on-Tyne, which from that circumstance is now, or was very lately, called the *rag well*. This name is undoubtedly of long standing. Probably it has been visited for some disease or other, and these rag offerings are the reliques of the then prevailing popular superstition. It is not far from another holy spring at Jesmond."—*H. of Newcastle-on-Tyne*, i. 339.

JESMOND: ST. MARY'S WELL.

There is a holy well here, said to have as many steps to it as there are articles in the creed. It was recently enclosed for a bathing place, which was no sooner done than the water left it. The well was always esteemed of more sanctity than common wells, and therefore the failing of the water could be looked upon as nothing less than a just revenge for so great a profanation. But, alas! the miracle's at an end, for the water returned a while ago in as great abundance as ever. Pilgrimages to this well and chapel at Jesmond were so frequent, that one of the principal streets of the great commercial town aforesaid is supposed to have had its name partly from having an inn in it, to which the pilgrims that flocked thither for the benefit of the supposed holy water used to resort.—*H. of Newcastle-on-Tyne*, i. 339; Brand, ii. 380, n.

(To be continued.)



The Recent Discovery at Grantham.

BY REV. CANON VENABLES, M.A., PRECENTOR OF
LINCOLN.

HE supposed "oratory or chapel" beneath a fishmonger's shop at Grantham, the discovery of which was recorded in the *Antiquary* for May (p. 189), was nothing more than a very ordinary example of the vaulted cellar which commonly formed the basement of houses of any pretensions in mediæval times. All our old towns are full of them, though often overlooked, and too usually unappreciated by their owners. Very good examples exist beneath the modern-fronted houses in the High Street and the other older streets in Bristol, Norwich (there is a very fine one near St. Peter Mancroft Church), Northampton, Stamford, etc. Nearly the whole of Chester is built on them. A very good series may be examined in Lincoln on the west side of Bailgate, opposite the White Hart Hotel (Nos. 3, 7, 8, 9, 10). The houses at Winchelsea, erected on the formation of the new town in 1283, stand almost universally on vaulted crypts, most of them of excellent workmanship, very superior in design to that at Grantham. These crypts, it need hardly be stated, were used as store-houses for their goods by the merchants who occupied the houses above, as well as for general receptacles for household necessities, very requisite in days when shops hardly existed, and families depended on a stock laid in at markets and fairs for the ordinary articles of daily consumption.

When these undercrofts are brought to light by an accidental fire, or, as at Grantham, by pulling down a house, they are as a rule supposed to be chapels or oratories, simply because they are built in a style which chiefly survives in religious buildings, and is therefore currently believed to be peculiar to them. People are slow to realize that in former days, when architecture was a living art, each age had its own style, in which everything was built, whether it were religious or secular, church or dwelling-house, cloister or cellar,

all conforming to the same rules, and exhibiting the same forms and details. The secular buildings having to a very large extent perished, mediæval architecture is naturally associated in the popular mind with ecclesiastical buildings, which happily, to an equally large extent, still survive. When, therefore, any old building is discovered with what people call "church windows," pillars with moulded capitals, stone vaulting, and the like, people at once jump to the conclusion that its purpose must have been ecclesiastical. In the same way, and from the same prevalent



ignorance of mediæval building, the carefully-constructed drains and sewers belonging to our conventual and larger domestic buildings are deemed to have been subterranean passages, telling of "dark doings" and "secret crimes," with which the "old monks" may always be safely charged.

But to return to the vaulted apartment at Grantham. It is lamentable to record that it no longer exists, having been recklessly—it may be almost said brutally—destroyed, in spite of most urgent remonstrances, by the builder, because it slightly interfered with the

plan of the new house he was instructed to erect. The crown of the vault rose a little above the proposed level of the shop-floor. An additional step up would have been needed, and, therefore, though it would have continued to form an excellent cellar, this interesting relic of antiquity, already at least two centuries old when Richard III. visited Grantham and signed the death-warrant of Buckingham at the still existing Angel Inn hard by, was demolished. The builder seemed to fear that, if he delayed, pressure for its preservation might be brought to bear too strong for him to resist, and being resolved it should go, he set his men to work "with axes and hammers" before any application could be made to the owner, who was then suffering from illness. Thus another of the few remaining links with the past has perished, and Grantham is all the poorer for it.

But severely as the needless destruction of any ancient building is to be reprobated, it must in truth be allowed that the Grantham cellar, though extremely interesting as an example of early domestic architecture, had small pretensions to beauty. It was a small chamber, 15 feet by 12 feet, with a vaulted roof, supported by very heavy, square un-moulded ribs, springing without any capital from a low column in the centre. Being partly below the ground-level, it was lighted by windows in the side-walls, the sill of that in the *south* wall being its supposed "altar slab," and the narrow window itself the alleged "recess for the crucifix." The steps, said to be "worn by the feet of pilgrims," were a modern entrance from the outside, the original descent being from the interior of the house above. There was nothing whatsoever in the apartment to indicate a religious destination, and the idea, though currently accepted, must be pronounced false.



Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.]

AT the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on June 11, when the president held his annual reception, three magnifi-

cent Saxon brooches, found in Kent, were exhibited by Mr. George Payne, to whom they were lent for that occasion. At the same reception relics found in the tomb of Archbishop Hubert Walter (lent by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury) were the centre of attraction.



THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION held the closing meeting of the session on Wednesday, June 18. Several objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited. Mr. J. M. Wood read a paper on "Some of the Round-Towered Churches of Essex," and Alderman C. Brown gave an account of the "Discovery of a Roman Column at Chester."



The proceedings of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND for 1888-89, being their one hundred and ninth session, are recorded in a handsome quarto, their twenty-third volume. Its five hundred pages, enriched with over one hundred and eighty cuts and plates, contain a mass of varied matter on heraldry, local history, place-name lore, forts and brochs, cup-markings, torcs and armlets, stone hammers and bronze axes galore—of which the very catalogue is tremendous. Yet the book is strong rather in facts and things than in demonstrations—a healthy circumstance. First on the list is an excellent paper on the Barony of Mouswald in Dumfriesshire, a product of much zealous research. It was one of the latest labours of Mr. J. J. Reid, the Queen's Remembrancer. The barony long belonged to the family of Carruthers, an early scion of their house having been a moving spirit in the war for Scottish freedom during the boyhood of David II. Sir Herbert Maxwell writes a long descriptive and profusely illustrated account of stone and bronze weapons, celts, spearheads and cauldrons from Wigtownshire. Mr. David Marshall prints some valuable documents, and treats of the Earldom of Orkney and the Lordship of Zetland. Mr. Peter Miller deals in two separate papers with Clackmannan and Edinburgh as place-names. The former contains a cut of the "Clackmannan stone," a whinstone boulder. We cannot say we are satisfied with the derivation of Clackmannan and the meaning of "monk's stone." Mr. Miller accepts too easily the view that in Scotland, Clackmonach, or any kindred form, would become Clackmannan. Also in dealing with Edinburgh, although he makes out a fair case for the belief that Edin was its old name, he fails to explain away the awkward fact that the oldest charters spell the word Eduinesburg, Edenesburg, and Edensburg, oftener than Edenburg, Edinburc, and Edynburg, without the *s*, which we take to be of great etymological importance. Without committing ourselves, and without espousing the cause of King Edwin of Northumberland, we do not think Mr. Miller has proved that Edinburgh might not have been etymologically and historically Edwin's burg. Can he give us a few clear instances of Celtic towns taking the English suffix "burgh"? There is a great deal of loose writing, not by Scottish antiquaries only, on place-names. It is habitually assumed that when you have any two words, the one Celtic (like Edin, Gaelic for a hill-face, or Eaglais, a church), the other English (like burh, burgh, or ham, house), you can clap the

two together and make a place-name, like Edinburgh or Eaglesham. But those who believe there was a grammar in the baptism of places, know that Celtic and English were very much like oil and water, and would scarcely mix. There are well-defined exceptions, of which the chief is that amalgamation takes place readily enough when a Celtic word like loch or glen has become English. But this has not been the case with either Eden or Eaglais, and Eaglesham almost certainly means the home of a person named Ægle. Can Mr. Miller furnish a single instance of a free-standing Celtic town-name like Eden, taking the possessive form in *s*, and followed by "burgh"? We have an impression that the well-known Salisbury Crags beside the Scottish capital are named in old writs *Sarisbury* or *Saersbiri*. *Saer* or *Saer* was a common Christian name in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. *Edwinesburgh* need not have been King Edwin's any more than the *Saer* of Salisbury Crags needed to be the *Saer* de Quincy known to history. In short, we want more light on this question before discarding the evidence of the Holyrood charter with the spelling *Edwinesburgh*. Dr. David Christison covers a wide field in writing about the hill forts of Lorne and Nether Lochaber. Mr. P. J. Anderson gives some useful notes on heraldic representations and relative inscriptions at the Colleges of Aberdeen. It is pleasant to come across a saltire and chief, the date 1536, and the initials H.B. indicating the armorial bearings of Hector Boece, the arch-embellisher of Scots history. Boece was proud of his descent from the Bruce country; his ancestors, he said, were barons of Dryfesdale. He might have added that one of them was killed in Annandale fighting for David II. The Brucean saltire and chief on his coat-of-arms is, therefore, easily understood. Several other papers must remain unnoticed here, two or three recording the discovery of additional stones with the double-disc and bent rod symbols; but we cannot close without awarding the palm for readableness and interest to two articles. One is by Dr. Munro, a leading authority on lake dwellings, and describes his visit to some terp mounds in Holland. A terp mound is a lake dwelling left after the lake has disappeared, it may be called a stranded crannog. Dr. Munro is both exact and graphic. The second paper singled out for special praise is Dr. Joseph Anderson's notice of the relics of St. Fillan and their Dewars, or hereditary keepers.

The first quarterly issue of the journal of the Proceedings of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, for the year 1890, contains an interesting memoir of Dudley Loftus, a celebrated Irish antiquary of the seventeenth century, by Professor Stokes; an illustrated paper on "Celtic Remains in England," by J. L. Robinson, pointing out the remarkable similarity between English and Irish early crosses; an account of the ancient Chapter House of the Priory of Holy Trinity, Dublin, with a folding-plate, by Thomas Drew; ancient mural inscriptions in county Limerick, by J. G. Barry, with two plates; as well as various other articles of merit and interest. The notes in the "Miscellaneous" section are a good feature. We notice one misprint: "Eydam," under the photograph of

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Eyam cross, Derbyshire, will puzzle English readers. The next general meeting of this society will be held at Athlone on Tuesday, July 8.

On June 3 the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held a general meeting, Dr. Edwin Freshfield taking the chair. The members and friends of the society first met in the courtyard of the Bank of England. After pointing out the notable features of the spot, and describing its original appearance, with the Wall Brook running through (an unhealthy and plague-bearing stream, whose malodour was responsible for the deaths of the resident squire and some rectors), the president led his party round to Lothbury, and entered St. Margaret's Church. Here again the old course of the Wall Brook was pointed out, running under the chancel window and past the altar, as was also the font, a rare piece of sculptured marble, executed by the famous Grinling Gibbons. A beautiful picture was shown of the church as it may appear after the proposed restoration. A movement was then made to the Brewers' Hall, a splendid old place after the Jacobean style, where the Brewers' Company had kindly displayed many valuable relics. Mr. Welsh, the honorary secretary, contributed an interesting paper on "The Early History of the Brewers' Company as told by their own Records."

At a meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY held on June 3, a paper was read by Professor G. Maspero "Sur les Dynasties Divines de l'Ancienne Egypte." The president (Mr. P. le Page Renouf) also read a paper on "The Tale of Joseph and Asenath." The next meeting of the society will be held on Thursday, November 4.

We have received from the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY part 1, vol. x., of their Collections which has just been issued. We must compliment the new secretaries on a most interesting production. Mr. Waller, F.S.A., contributes an important paper on the "Very Valuable Wall-Paintings in St. Mary's Church, Guildford," to which we made reference a few months ago. The learned ecclesiologist advances a theory explaining the subject of these mural paintings which is well supported and worthy of most careful examination. If we mistake not, it will be accepted by antiquaries as the true interpretation of the paintings. From the church registers and parish books of Ockley, Mr. Alfred R. Bax produces a vast amount of information of the deepest interest. He recalls, in an admirable paper, very many quaint village customs, and much of the internal life of a typical Surrey village in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Mr. George C. Williamson, who is now, we suppose, the leading authority on Traders' Tokens, has a paper on the "Seventeenth-Century Tokens of Surrey," illustrated by two beautiful lithographs of the rarer tokens. We believe, as regards Surrey, this is the first distinct information on these quaint memorials, and it is befitting that a subject so important to Surrey antiquaries should be so completely dealt with by the editor of the standard work on Traders' Tokens.

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Mr. Kershaw, F.S.A., has found time amidst his multifarious duties in Lambeth Palace Library to write a chatty, bright paper on "Wandsworth Manor-house," illustrated with two charming phototypes and a map. A valuable paper on the "Guildford Grammar School" follows, and is from the pen of Mr. D. M. Stevens. It is crammed with facts, and is an important addition to local history, especially at the present time, when the building is undergoing a so-called restoration. The eyes of antiquaries are watching this restoration with some anxiety, and we only trust their fears as to its result will not be justified. Mr. Waller describes with his customary accuracy an ancient brass from Netley Abbey. Mr. Tarver, F.S.A., has some memoranda on a monument at Streatham Church. Several Surrey wills are communicated by Mr. Crisp, and, to conclude the volume, we are delighted to see the first portion of the Surrey Visitation of 1623, for which we have so long waited. The volume is a remarkably valuable one, and merited we think a notice somewhat more lengthy than usual. May we be critical enough to point out, however, that amongst the list of vice-presidents of the society there are one or two errors in style? We especially notice Earl Onslow for Earl of Onslow, and the same error occurs further on in the name of Lord Lovelace.



At the annual meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on May 19, Professor J. H. Middleton gave an interesting description of a sixteenth-century jug, exhibited by Professor G. F. Browne. This beer-jug is made of what is called, in Elizabethan inventories, "Cullen (Cologne) ware." The designs consist of three female figures in the costume of the potter's own time: I. Judith holding a sword and the head of Holofernes; with scroll over her head inscribed "IUDIT 1569." II. Queen Esther standing with folded hands: "ESTER HAT FICTORIA," *i.e.* "Esther has the victory." III. Lucretia holding a dagger to her breast: "LVCRECIA A° 1569." It seems that this very interesting piece of dated Cullen ware was dug up recently in Downing Street. A signet-gem of the fourth century belonging to the Rev. S. S. Lewis was then shown. The gem is of exceptionally fine workmanship and is a very beautiful sard, an oval of about 1 inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, engraved with a figure of Christ, bearded, in short tunic and long boots; bearing a sheep with curved horns on His shoulders. He stands on an anchor, emblem of Faith; two lambs leap up towards Him. Behind Him is a tree, on which three birds are sitting. In the field are two fishes—the IXΘΥΣ being the well-known emblem of Christ.



The members of the LEWISHAM ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on May 31, visited the prehistoric monuments in the grounds of Charles Hill, Esq., F.S.A., at Rockhurst, West Hoathly, Sussex. A paper was read by Dr. Phené, the well-known authority on antiquities of this class. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Phené reminded the society that they were standing in the sacred spot of the wood of Anderida. One of the huge blocks of stone, upon which are rude

traces of nose and lips, he identified with the goddess Andraste, a local female divinity of the district, mentioned by Dion Cassius and others, who was worshipped in days long anterior to the Roman invasion. Other relics of the same religion Dr. Phené believes can be found in the gigantic human figures mapped out on the chalk soil at Wilmington and elsewhere; and he suggests that these great figures were the sacrificial idols described by Cæsar, it being a manifest absurdity to suppose that the wicker-work idols described by that writer could have been upright figures, but rather enclosed spaces in the figure of a man—or other form—into which the victims were driven and sacrificed. The particular figure before them was of another class, being a sphinx-like head some 20 feet in height, and more than 60 feet in circumference. Dr. Phené's interesting paper, which also touched upon the traces of serpent worship in England, was unfortunately curtailed by want of time, and it is hoped that an opportunity will be given the members of hearing it in full next winter.



We have received the second part of the eleventh volume of the Proceedings of the YORKSHIRE GEOLOGICAL AND POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY, which contains an able paper on the "Pre-history of the Village of Fimber," by Mr. J. R. Mortimer. Fimber is a village of great antiquity, situated within a large entrenched enclosure; but in addition to this entrenchment there are traces of even older earthworks, which Mr. Mortimer calls "hollow ways," or covered ways. On the uncultivated hillsides these sunk roads have now the appearance of narrow terraces; but many sections have been cut, and seem to prove that originally they were of sufficient height to hide from view a tall man while passing along the bottom. The hollow ways must have been constructed in pre-Roman times, as at half their depth many fragments of hard Roman pottery have been found, thus indicating that the entrenched roads had been disused and half filled up by slowly accumulating débris, before the potsherders had found their way into them. There are also various tumuli in the immediate vicinity of Fimber, some of which have been excavated by Mr. Mortimer with very interesting results.



The annual Whitsuntide excursion of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was this year made into the North-West of Yorkshire. On Wednesday, May 28, a party of members left Manchester for Barnard Castle, stopping for about two hours *en route* at Kirkby Stephen, where they visited the parish church, which contains many fragments of early Norman date, including a portion of a cross with the figure of the devil bound in chains. Arriving at Barnard Castle, the castle was first visited. It was founded very early in the twelfth century by one of the Baliol family, from whom the castle and town have derived their names. The parish church and the new Bowes Museum were also inspected. On Thursday the party started early for Eggleston Abbey, formerly occupied by Præmonstratensian or White Canons. It lies on the right bank of the Tees, about two miles from Barnard Castle. There are many

features of interest about the church, which is chiefly in the Early English style of architecture, with additions of later styles. The remains of the domestic buildings are tolerably extensive, but they give tokens of comparatively recent occupation, which have deprived them of their former monastic character. The party next proceeded to Richmond, and visited the castle, with its fine Norman keep standing 100 feet high, the masonry as perfect as when it was completed by the builder soon after the Conquest. It is now occupied by the volunteers as a store-house for arms. Friday morning was devoted to a visit to Easby Abbey, founded in 1152, like Eggleston for Præmonstratensian Canons. Here the party were guided over the ruins by the Rev. W. Palmer, Vicar of Easby, whose lucid explanations were greatly appreciated. The parish church of Easby, which stands close to the abbey, is full of interest, notably so in the frescoes, which have been found underneath the coating of whitewash which formerly disfigured the chancel walls. The subjects embraced the several events in the life of Christ, of the creation and fall of man, and emblems of the four seasons. On Saturday morning a beautiful walk was taken along the Shawl, a limestone terrace overlooking the Wensleydale Valley, and commanding extensive and beautiful views. Proceeding up the valley, a drive through Bolton Park brought the visitors to Bolton Castle, the place of confinement of Mary Queen of Scots, and soon to Aysgarth, whence train was taken to Hawes Junction, and thence by the Midland to Manchester.



THE KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY holds its Annual Congress at Canterbury on July 21 and 22. After visiting the church of St. Alphage and the cathedral, the members will see the fine Jacobean panelling in Mr. Chapman's house, called St. Martin's Priory, and then the recent discoveries made by Canon Routledge at St. Martin's Church will be visited, and also the Roman remains in the ruins of St. Pancras Chapel. The new Lord-Lieutenant, Earl Stanhope, will preside at the annual dinner, after which an evening meeting will be held at St. Augustine's College, in the crypt beneath the library. At that meeting Canon Routledge will speak of three Roman churches in Canterbury, and Canon Scott-Robertson is expected to read a paper on the "Tombs of the Archbishops." On July 22 it is intended that visits shall be paid to the churches of Chartham, Chilham, Godmersham, and Waltham, and to the castle at Chilham.



The Perpignan Exhibition, which was opened on May 10, has proved to be decidedly interesting. In the section of *Sciences historiques* M. Pierre Vidal, an able archaeologist and author of various antiquarian works, together with M. Desplanque, the Keeper of the Records of the department of the Pyrénées Orientales, have brought together a valuable collection of ancient manuscripts, rare books, and archaeological relics found in the vicinity. Among the objects of interest is a copy of *Les Comédies de Térence* of the end of the fifteenth century; "l'impression offre un peu le caractère des xylographes ou livres imprimés

sur planches gravées;" there are also good specimens of eleventh and twelfth century missals well illustrated.



On Saturday, June 7, the second excursion of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place. Seventy members and friends joined in the expedition, and visited Woodsome Hall and Almondbury Church. The principal feature in the mansion at Woodsome is the central hall or "house-body," a noble apartment wainscotted in old oak, with huge fireplace, minstrels' gallery, and quaint windows projecting from an upper floor. The hall is rich in antique carved furniture, and contains numerous ancient warlike weapons and family pictures. A visit to Almondbury Church, which was very carefully restored about fifteen years since through the endeavours of the late Canon Hulbert, brought a pleasant day to a close. The Bradford Society has arranged excursions to the following places: On July 5 to Holker Hall and Cartmel Church; on August 4 to Whitby Abbey, Church, and Museum; and on September 13 to Aldborough and Borough-bridge.



We have received the annual report and transactions of the PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION, AND DEVON AND CORNWALL NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. During the past year an unusually large number of lectures on interesting and various subjects have been delivered to the members; we note amongst others "The Monumental Art of the Ancient Egyptians," "Some Extinct Cornish Families," "Social and Moral Condition of Rome in the First Century," "The Rise of English Engraving," and "The Practical Aspect of Marine Zoology." The chief contribution is an excellent paper on "The Moorland Plym," by Mr. R. Handford Worth, which is rendered more valuable by the numerous engravings. We are sorry to hear that this energetic institution, which is doing such a useful work, is much crippled for want of funds. An attempt was made to consider if any steps could be taken to raise a sum for the reduction of the debt, but no decision was arrived at.



On May 31 the UPPER NORWOOD ATHENÆUM made an interesting excursion to view the remarkable monuments of "Kits' Cotty-house" and the "Countless Stones" under the able superintendence of Mr. Samuel Bowyer, who read an excellent paper on the relics. "Kits' Cotty-house" is in the shape of a hut or sentry-box, made up of four large stones: two on each side are set in the ground and nearly upright, a third but smaller one supports them at right angles, and the capstone, which covers them as a roof, is that of the greatest weight and size, weighing, it is estimated, over ten tons. The stone on the south is 8 feet high by 7½ feet broad, and its thickness 2 feet, thought to weigh eight tons. The north rather smaller, the same thickness, but about 7 feet high by 7½ feet, weighing about eight tons. The back or middle stone is 5 feet either way, about 1 foot thick, and might weigh two tons, not more. The historian

John Stow, in giving an account of the battle fought near Aglesthorp, now Ailford, in Kent, in the year 455, says: "There was slain in this same battell, Catigern, whose monument remaineth to this day, on a great plain heath in this parish, and is now corruptly called Cits Cothouse for Catigernus." The heap called the "Countless Stones," as they cannot be counted, is similar to the perfect chamber of Kits' Cotty; it may have chanced to fall in through antiquarian research.



On Saturday, June 7, the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY made an excursion to Wilne and Sawley. The party drove from Derby to Wilne Church, the interesting features of which were well described. At this place the old font, made out of the inverted base of an early Saxon cross, was an object of special note. The expedition then proceeded to Sawley Church where a paper, descriptive of its history and recent restoration, was read by the Rev. A. E. Clarke.*



The first expedition of the SEVERN VALLEY FIELD CLUB for this year was made on Tuesday, May 20. The route was from Shrewsbury to Minsterley and thence to the Corndon. The party also visited the Hoarstones, a supposed Druidical circle, situated in boggy ground. Extracts were read from Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*, written in 1838. At that time there were thirty-two of these stones, averaging from 1 to 2 feet above ground; probably the original number was forty, corresponding with the circle at Keswick and the second circle at Stonehenge. Mr. Cooper gave an account of two other ancient monuments, lying in a line connecting the Hoarstones with the Corndon Mountain. These are the large circle at Mitchell's Fold, and the three stones called the "Whetstones," which are grouped together at the northern end of Corndon. It was suggested that the three groups were intended to represent a serpent, the Whetstones forming the head, the circle at Mitchell's Fold the middle, and the Hoarstones the tail, the connecting vertebræ being wanting; and it was supposed that these singular monuments were connected with serpent-worship.



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

A NEW translation of Rabelais has just been completed by Mr. W. F. Smith, Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge. No translation of Rabelais has been issued since that made by Sir Thomas Urquhart at the beginning of the eighteenth

* The Council of this society has addressed a letter to the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Werburgh's, Derby, expressing regret at hearing of the contemplated scheme of alteration, and earnestly deprecating the demolition of the existing edifice.

century. The present work will consist of two large octavo volumes, the price of each copy being 25s. The publisher is Mr. A. P. Watt, 2, Paternoster Square, London, E.C.



The Rev. Marmaduke C. F. Morris proposes to publish a work on the *Yorkshire Dialect, as spoken in the North and East Ridings*. The ordinary language of the North-country people has undergone many changes during the last few years, and much that is interesting and worth preserving in our mother tongue is now disappearing. This is much to be regretted. Mr. Morris is endeavouring to collect all such relics of the past, which would otherwise be doomed to oblivion, and appeals to Yorkshiremen to furnish him with any lingering traces of bygone words, or peculiar Yorkshire phrases, sayings, modes of expression and grammatical usages. We hope that he may be successful in his work.



Mr. William Andrews has in the press a volume entitled *Obsolete Punishments*, which promises to be an interesting account of the many curious punishments of bygone times. The book will include chapters on the pillory, curing scolds, penance in white sheets, the drunkard's cloak, the punishments of authors and witches, and many other subjects. It will be profusely illustrated, and brought out in an edition uniform with the *Curiosities of the Church* which is reviewed in this issue.



A new edition, limited to 250 copies, of the *History of Temple Newsam*, by Mr. W. Wheater, is now in the press. The publishers are Messrs. Goodall and Suddick, of Cookridge Street, Leeds. It is twenty years since the last edition appeared, so that the present re-issue is much needed; it has been carefully revised and augmented, and supplied with an exhaustive index. This work can hardly fail to delight readers of Yorkshire history.



The Spenser Society which was established in 1867, for the purpose of reprinting the rarer poetical literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, has faithfully carried out the intentions of the founders; forty-eight volumes of excellent type have now been produced. The Council feel that their work is by no means finished, and are confident that there are many lovers of the literature of the Elizabethan, Jacobean, and Carolean ages who would gladly join if they were made acquainted with the valuable and beautiful reproductions of the Society. A new series has been started, and a favourable opportunity to join is thus given to those desirous of doing so. The subscription is one guinea a year, which may be paid to the Treasurer, Mr. Joseph Thompson, Wilmslow, Cheshire.



A new volume of the *Book-lover's Library* will shortly be published by Mr. Elliot Stock, entitled *How to Catalogue a Library*, by Henry B. Wheatly, F.S.A. This manual of practical directions will probably be a valuable addition to this well-known series.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

SCOTTISH NATIONAL MEMORIALS. Edited by James Paton. James MacLehose and Sons, Glasgow, Publishers to the University. Extra fcap. folio, pp. 360, 30 plates, and 287 text illustrations. Price £2 12s. 6d.

This sumptuous and noble volume is the outcome of the interest aroused by the historical and archaeological collection which was brought together in the Glasgow International Exhibition of 1888. It was rightly felt that the collection was of far too important and national a character to be dispersed without any other memorial than the pages of the official catalogue, nor must it be thought that this volume is any mere account or picturing of a whole collection *en masse* without any discrimination. Everything has been examined carefully by experts, and not suffered to find a place in this volume if trivial or of local and limited interest. The editor has had the assistance, in special parts, of Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., Joseph Anderson, LL.D., Rev. Joseph Stevenson, S.J., John M. Gray, D. H. Fleming, Professor John Ferguson, LL.D., and of several other gentlemen, well known as specialists in their respective departments. The article upon old Scottish silver plate and its hall marks, by Mr. A. J. S. Brook, F.S.A. (Scot.), though brief, gives far more information than has yet been made known upon this subject, and is well illustrated by interesting examples. The paper on archery by the same writer is also noteworthy; the medals of the Royal Company of Archers are therein described and illustrated for the first time. That remarkable relic the Kennet ciborium is depicted in colours on the frontispiece to the volume, and has also two other plates of details assigned to it. The most valuable and interesting of the relics of Queen Mary, preserved by Lord Balfour of Burleigh at Kennet, is this splendidly enamelled copper-gilt-covered cup or ciborium, which is said to have been presented by Queen Mary to Sir James Balfour. On the bowl are six medallions containing subjects from the Old Testament, and on the cover six similar medallions depicting events in our Lord's life, forming the antitypes of the types of the Old Testament. It is of thirteenth-century date. A far older relic of Christianity is the "Bachnell More," or pastoral staff of St. Molnag, a follower of St. Columba, who flourished at the commencement of the seventh century. It is here faithfully depicted and described. We wish we had more space at our disposal to describe some more of the varied objects of interest that are here so faithfully illustrated. The contents of the volume are most varied—prehistoric Roman, early Christian, and mediæval remains; historical and personal relics of Mary Queen of Scots, of the Covenanters, and of the Jacobite period; Scottish literature, from early Bibles down to Walter Scott; burghal memorials,

masonic relics, and beggars' badges; and Scottish life, in its military, industrial, and domestic aspects. It would be difficult to praise the book too much; perhaps its highest praise is that it is well worthy of its comprehensive title, *Scottish National Memorials*. It reflects credit on publisher, printers, editor, sub-editor, artists, and papermakers; in short, on all concerned in its production.

LONDON IN 1890. Originally compiled by Herbert Fry. W. H. Allen and Co. Pp. 275. Price 2s.

This is at once the cheapest and the best handy guide-book to London. It is illustrated by twenty most helpful bird's-eye views of the principal streets, as well as by a map showing the chief suburbs and environs, and by a street-map of central London. This edition of a work originally compiled by the late Mr. Herbert Fry, has been well revised and brought up to date for this its ninth year of publication. The revision and enlargement have been done, we understand (though not so stated in the book), by the competent hands of Messrs. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., and A. M. Heathcote. The archaeology seems thoroughly trustworthy. The reader of a hand-book ought not, we think, to be able to discover the special religious convictions of the author or authors; but this is not the case with *London in 1890*. If any of our readers are curious as to the apparent convictions of the authors, whether High Church or Low Church, whether Puritan or Roman Catholic, let them buy the book and find out for themselves. A slight revision in this respect is all the improvement that we can suggest.

QUAINT LONDON. By "Old Mortality." Truelove and Shirley. Price 1s. 6d.

This is a charmingly got-up little book, containing sixteen permanently printed photographs of interesting "bits" of Old London. Most of the illustrations are taken from the photographs of the Society for Photographing Relics of Old London, by permission of Mr. Alfred Marks. They include St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell; the Old Bell, Holborn; Lincoln's Inn Gate House; and the Water Gate, York House; as well as less known interior details such as Tallow Chandler's Hall, Dowgate Hill, and the Great Hall, Charterhouse. But the most delightful picture is that of Staple Inn Hall from the interior. The refreshing sight of green grass between two of the busiest thoroughfares in London may still meet the eye of one who wanders out of the "hurly-burly" into the stillness of Staple's Inn, which resembles an Oxford quad in its peaceful calm. This happily-conceived booklet concludes with an etching of Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate. The letter-press, though necessarily brief, seems accurate and trustworthy wherever we have tested it.

NORWOOD AND DULWICH, PAST AND PRESENT. With Historical and Descriptive Notes. By Allan M. Galer. Truelove and Shirley. Crown 4to., pp. 123. Price 6s.

Hitherto there has been a complete absence of any monograph either on Dulwich or Norwood; Mr. Galer has worthily supplied this deficiency. The

threefold aim of this book is to relate in concise form the history of Dulwich, without the story of the college to overshadow the story of the village; to make a first attempt towards a history of Norwood; and to write a brief, relevant, and accurate life of Edward Alleyn, the founder of the college.

Of the large wood, Northwood or Norwood, to the north of Croydon, there can be but little to say, but that little has been gleaned and put together in an interesting way. Its position and condition, a century and a half ago from the present time, is made clear by a reproduction from Rocque's map of London and its environs, taken in 1746. The perambulations to the Vicar's Oak in Elizabeth's reign, Cromwell's seizure of the wood, the Horns Tavern, the Norwood gipsies, the mineral spa, and the present condition of the district of Norwood, are all faithfully set forth.

The manor of Dulwich was bestowed on the priory of Bermondsey by Henry I.; the few references to the manor in the priory annals (which are among the Harl. MSS.) are given. Edward Alleyn bought the property in 1606 from the family to whom the king had sold it after the dissolution. The old college was begun in 1613, but not formally opened till 1619. In describing the college chapel, Mr. Galen notes that it is inscribed with "a curious anagram in Greek." This is not a correct description. The words are the Greek version of Ps. li. 2, and form a palindrome inscription, that is, it is capable of being read forwards or backwards. Nor is it stated that this same inscription is to be found on several old English and Continental fonts. The story of the once famed wells of Dulwich, and of its various noted houses, is well told, and there is a good chapter on local celebrities. Alleyn's life has often been given, but this is the first time that it has been set out with clearness and accuracy, "with a due rejection of the many spurious facts that have obtained credence, owing to the spurious additions to the college manuscripts." The volume is profusely illustrated; it is sure to be deservedly popular.



VISITATIONS OF ENGLISH CLUNIAC FOUNDATIONS.

By Sir G. F. Duckett, Bart. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.* Royal 8vo., pp. 52.

The Order of Cluni possessed thirty-five subordinate houses in England, the first established of which was the Priory of Barnstaple. The Vicar-General of the Order was, in almost every instance, the Prior of St. Pancras of Lewes. The Order of Cluni obtained from Gregory VII., who had himself been a Cluniac monk, special immunity from diocesan supervision, but its monasteries were regularly visited by delegated ecclesiastics from the parent house. These visitations were undertaken for the purpose of promoting uniformity in discipline, for the correction of abuses, for the reformation of morals, and for the maintenance of each convent's temporal rights. The visitors, selected from their own Order, were nominated yearly by the General Chapter held at Cluni. The General Chapter was composed of the heads of all abbeys and priories, attendance being compulsory under pain of deposition; but the abbots and priors of England, together with those of other distant provinces, were exempted from attendance save once in three years. Sir George Duckett has done

excellent service to ecclesiology in translating, from the original records in the National Library of France, the English visitations of 1262, 1275-6, and 1279, together with parts of those for the years 1298, 1390, and 1405. The first of these are the earliest visitations extant of any English houses. To these visitations are added an important ordinance, of the year 1247, regulating the Bede and Obit Rolls of the Order.



THE ORIGIN OF THE ARYANS. By Rev. Canon Isaac Taylor, LL.D. *Walter Scott.* Crown 8vo., pp. xi., 349. Price 3s. 6d.

That this account of the prehistoric ethnology and civilization of Europe is of much value and research is guaranteed by the very name of the author. Canon Taylor tells us that this volume does not aim at setting forth new views or speculations, but that it is rather a summary of the labour of many scholars, and a critical digest of a considerable literature. He has drawn largely upon the works of four German scholars, Cuno, Pöschke, Penka, and Schrader; but as these are practically unknown authors, especially the first named, to the great majority of well-informed Englishmen, this book is for England an almost new revelation. Professor Max Müller's argument, first put forth some thirty years ago, as to a common primitive Aryan ancestry for Indians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Slaves, Celts and Germans, based almost exclusively on philological grounds, although at one time so universally accepted, has already been undermined, and Canon Taylor now blows it once for all to the winds. He proves to the hilt that identity of speech does not of necessity imply identity of race, any more than diversity of speech implies diversity of race. "The language of Cornwall is the same as the language of Essex, but the blood is Celtic in one case, and Teutonic in the other. The language of Cornwall is different from that of Brittany, but the blood is largely the same. Two related languages, such as French and Italian, point to an earlier language, from which both have descended; but it by no means follows that French and Italians, who speak those languages, have descended from common ancestors."

Canon Taylor's speculation as to the relations of the Basques and Iberians is quite original, and, to our mind, one of the most valuable sections of the book. But he is for the most part more at home as a destructive critic of mistaken theories of the past, rather than the builder of lasting erections. With some of his theories we are utterly at variance. There is nothing very original in making religion almost entirely a matter of skull formation; such reasoning is to be expected from agnostic professors and German rationalists; the originality comes in when we find these arguments cleverly marshalled by a canon and a rector of the Church of England. The awkward part of it is that such theories are in absolute antagonism with the mission of Jesus Christ to the founders of the faith, which was to be as wide as the world itself, and with the assertion of St. Paul that his message was as much for the Scythian as the Greek, as much for the freeborn Roman as for all the sweepings of the slave marts of every clime. But the missionary, according to the gospel of Canon

Taylor, would have to go about armed with a measuring-tape, and would have to first satisfy himself by the skull index whether there was any use in preaching at all, and then if he thought it worth while to make the attempt, the tape would tell him what kind of preaching would pay the best, for the dolichocephalic race is Protestant, and the brachycephalic race is Roman Catholic.

Valuable as this book is in many respects, its anthropology has to be received with caution. Canon Taylor, in his preface, speaks of Dr. Rudolph Virchow as "the greatest of the Germans," but he breaks away from him in some important particulars. As an instance of Dr. Taylor's occasional slips, from lack of wider reading, that vitiate some of his arguments, it may be mentioned that, on page 173, the controversy as to the antiquity of the practice of shaving is introduced in order to show "the way in which philological conclusions have been corrected by archæology." It has been contended that the primitive Aryans shaved their heads on the ground of the identity of the Greek *ξυρον* and the Sanskrit *kshurd*, words which both denote a razor. Dr. Taylor, however, quotes with approval the statement of Helbig that the Sanskrit word only means a flint-flake for scraping hair off hides, as "it would be difficult to shave with a stone, however sharp"; and the Swiss pile buildings show that the early Aryans were still in the stone age. This sounds very conclusive, only we happen to know, and Dr. Taylor ought to have known, that stone razors are even now in use, not only among wild tribes, but in comparative civilization. In the *Land of the Onetsal*, recently published by Mr. W. T. Brigham, the writer speaks of the strange experience of being thus shaved, stating that a little care was needed to avoid taking away the cuticle, but adding, "these stone razors are admirable substitutes for Sheffield steel, and are always sharp."



BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED. — Many antiquarian magazines have reached us this month, including several from America; the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* for May is a specially good number. Two attractive little guide-books have just been published, *Picturesque Wales and New Holidays in Essex*; these are both wonderful sixpennyworths, and the brief archæological information contained in them is accurate and careful.

We have received the *History of Russia*, *Monumental History of the British Church*, *A Calendar of Wills relating to the County of Kent (1384-1559)*, the *History of Okehampton*, *The Annals of the Barber-Surgeons*, and many others; but owing to pressure on our space, the reviews will appear in our next issue.



Correspondence.

LOW SIDE WINDOWS.

I AM glad to find from the numerous communications on the subject of the use of the Low Side Window which appear in the last issue of the *Antiquary*, that the interest is not only being kept up but is increasing; I therefore beg, as an advocate of what may be called the Hand-bell Theory, to offer the following observations, which, I trust, may strengthen the case of those who first suggested this view of the use to which these curious openings were applied.

Thinking that, perhaps, in the ceremonies of the Mass, as used in the Roman Catholic Church at the present day, some relic of the custom might be traced, I find that it is the usage to ring a bell three times during the service. First, at the words *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus, Deus Sabaoth*, towards the end of the Preface; secondly, when the priest spreads his hands over the oblation; and thirdly, at the elevation of the host and chalice. The first and second ringings are made by the small bell, and the third on a larger bell or gong, and in places where they possess them on one of the bells in the tower. The smaller bell is used to give notice to the congregation of the approach of the most solemn part of the Mass; and I think it at least probable that such notice might have been given in former times from the Low Window, to warn those passing the church of what was about to take place within, in order that they might prepare to make fitting reverence and adoration.

As it is admitted that the ceremonies of the Mass (except in some small particulars) have been strictly retained, and are nearly identical with those of mediæval times, I think that the present custom of ringing the bells inside may have been only adopted for the purpose of secrecy in the troublous times of persecution. As to the various positions of these openings, it may be accounted for from the fact that altars were placed frequently in the aisles, and I believe traces of them have been found even in rood-lofts.

To the objection that from these windows being so near the ground the sound of the bell could not travel, I would suggest that the large bell would give the requisite warning to those at work in the fields at a distance, or when engaged in the occupations of home.

What seems really remarkable is that what one would think to be a necessary adjunct to every church, is found in comparatively few; but the same may be remarked of aumbries, sedilia, Easter sepulchres, etc.

In conclusion, I would venture to suggest that those who advocate any particular theory should bring to bear every circumstance favouring their special views, so that at the end of the controversy the different ideas might be tabulated to assist in coming to a decision, if such be possible. For an account of the theories which have from time to time

been broached, I would recommend a most interesting letter which appeared in the *Sacristy*, of November, 1872, by H. B. Taylor, in which the arguments for and against each are clearly and concisely given.

D. ALLEYNE WALTER.

2, Jarratt Street,
Hull.

P.S.—It should be remembered that where many chantries were founded, the Masses would be frequent and daily, and that it would be sufficient notice of the elevation if given on the small bell from the Low Side Window. The large bell might be only used for the parish Mass on Sundays, or Holy Days of obligation.

MURAL PAINTINGS AT PICKERING CHURCH.

I was greatly interested in the account given by Rev. G. H. Lightfoot in the April *Antiquary* of the restoration of the elaborate series of wall-paintings of the parish church of Pickering. I own, however, to having felt more than doubtful as to the expediency and fitness of the reparation that had been undertaken, so far as I was able to judge from the printed account. But the article induced me to make a pilgrimage to the church of St. Peter, Pickering, and I wish to put briefly on record the great pleasure that the sight of these fifteenth-century church pictures gave me. Ecclesiologists owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Lightfoot for the scholarly ability and painstaking conservation with which he has superintended this delicate task of reparation. All my scruples as to the propriety of the steps taken at once vanished on my actually seeing the accomplished work. Pickering Church can now give an incomparably better idea of mediæval wall decoration of the legendary character than any other ecclesiastical edifice in England. I write this, because I think that many summer visitors to Scarborough, Whitby, or Filey, may like to know of the exceptional interest that attaches to this church.

F.S.A.

A FOURTEENTH-CENTURY PRAYER-BOOK.

In your review of my little work (*A Fourteenth-Century Prayer-Book*) you speak of the rhymed version of the Creed as belonging to the Prymer. It is really from another MS., and although so mentioned in the Introduction, should have had a page marked Appendix before it.

H. LITTLEHALES.

Clovelly.

HOLY WELLS.

I shall be grateful to any of your readers who will kindly supply me with any legends attaching to the following wells:

Somersetshire.

St. Adelm's, Doultling. | Hunts, West Lydford.

Staffordshire.

Holy Well, Sudbury. | St. Chad's, Moreton.
St. Chad's, Lichfield. | Lady Well, Swineford.
St. Cuthbert's, Done.

Suffolk.

Our Lady, Woolpit.

Sussex.

Nun's, Nuthurst. | Normandy, Horsham.
St. Dunstan's, Mayfield. | ———? Lewes.

Westmoreland.

Our Lady's, Orton. | Holy, Witherslack.
———? Brougham Castle.

Worcestershire.

St. Anne's, Malvern. | ———? Tenbury.

Yorkshire.

St. Peter's, Doncaster.	St. Hilda's, Hinderwell.
St. Michael's, Wells.	Lady Anne's, Morley.
St. John's, Sutton-in-the-Forest.	Robin Hood's, Barnsdale.
St. Catharine's, Loversall.	Hoborn's, Doncaster.
St. John's, Lewisham.	St. Cuthbert's, Scorton.
St. Hilda's, Kettlewell.	St. Cuthbert's, Uckerby.
St. Cedd's, Lastingham.	St. Cuthbert's, Embsay.
St. Peter's, Barnby-on-the-Marsh.	St. Helen's, Staniland.
St. Helen's,	
SS. Margaret and Helen's, Burnall.	

And any in the counties of Bedford, Bucks, Cambs, Durham, Gloucestershire, Hunts, Monmouth, Rutland, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex.

Answers should be sent to me direct: Albion Crescent, Scarborough.

R. C. HOPE.

Intending contributors are respectfully requested to enclose stamps for the return of the manuscript in case it should prove unsuitable.

During June, July, and August, the CONFERENCE will be suspended.

It will be resumed in the September number, subject: "Suggestions for the better Management and Usefulness of Archaeological Societies."

The "Low Side Window" discussion can be continued in the Correspondence columns.





The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1890.

Notes of the Month.

ALL archæologists will be pleased to hear that at last some steps have been taken to preserve the very curious paintings on the backs of the stalls in Carlisle Cathedral, executed under Prior Gondibour in 1484. One represents the legend of St. Augustine, another that of St. Anthony, a third that of St. Cuthbert, and the fourth the Twelve Apostles. Two of these, those representing the legend of St. Anthony and the Twelve Apostles, were long covered with whitewash (probably at the Reformation), and were brought to light by Dr. Percy (Dean of Carlisle 1778-82). The others, if ever white-washed, were uncovered in Dr. Todd's time (Prebendary of Carlisle 1685 to 1728).

Two of these legends, St. Augustine and St. Anthony, were most beautifully copied in water-colour by Mr. Thomas Carlyle, a local artist, organ-builder, and carver, father of Mr. Robert Carlyle, a well-known artist. These copies are now in possession of Mr. William Forster, of Houghton Hall, near Carlisle. Copies were also made, some fifty years ago, by Mr. M. E. Nutler; these were purchased by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle some fifteen years ago at the sale of the library of Mr. Cowen, of Dalston and Carlisle. Other copies were made at a later date by Lady Frances Harcourt. These various copies serve as milestones on the road to ruin of these curious paintings, and their progress down that road has been regarded with curious equanimity and in-

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difference by some, at least, of the authorities. This progress during the last twenty years has, under a *rigime* of gaslights and coke-stoves, been most rapid, and recent investigation showed that the paint was parting from the woodwork in large scales. Canon Richmond took the matter in hand, and, acting on advice from his father, Mr Richmond, R.A., called in experts, who syringed the paintings with fine parchment-size, which soaked in behind the flakes, and thus secured them to the woodwork. For the present these curious paintings, or as much as remains, are safe, but it is necessary that they should be protected with glass. This, we are glad to hear, the Chapter contemplates doing.

The fabric fund of Carlisle Cathedral has recently been freed from the charges imposed upon it for the restoration of the fraterie by the late Mr. Street, and signs of activity on the part of the Dean and Chapter are apparent. Sir Arthur Blomfield has been called in to advise upon a new lodge at the Castle Street entrance, and the model of a font occupied the west end of the nave for a few hours, and not a little startled some people by its lofty and towering cover, which, rumour says, is to be of wrought-iron. Carlisle Cathedral is justly famed for beautiful woodwork of various periods: its traditions are, so to say, of woodwork. The late Mr. Street made a huge mistake in intruding a stone pulpit (the Paley memorial pulpit) into Carlisle Cathedral, and we do hope Sir Arthur is not going to repeat the error and introduce an iron font-cover! We should suggest, further, that some opportunity should be given to the inhabitants of the diocese of expressing an opinion on anything that may be proposed to be done in their cathedral—the possession of funds to spend may lead the authorities into mischief.

Courtesy and gratitude are too rare virtues to be in any way sneered at, but surely the hon. secretaries of our provincial antiquarian societies just occasionally obtrude these virtues in the wrong place. In two circulars or programmes of excursions for July, 1890, we note the following expressions: "The Council desire to present the thanks of the association to Rev. — for his kindness in

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throwing open *his* church to the members." "The society is under great obligations to Rev. — for allowing them to see the church." It cannot be too often insisted on that the parish churches of England do not belong to the parsons, still less to the squires or patrons, but are the churches of the people.



In the grounds attached to the house of Minsteracres, situate about midway between the Tyne and the Derwent, are three Roman altars, each about five feet high. Two of these altars are stated in the *Lapidarium Sept.* to be letterless, but Mr. Robert Blair, F.S.A., during a recent visit in July, found that this was not the case, as two of the altars bear traces of inscription, though in only one case can any sense be made of the letters. The inscription on this one is *NVMINIBVS . AVG . COH . T.* On one side of this altar is carved in good relief the sacrificial *patera*, and on the other the *prefericulum*, each in a sort of wreath. The second altar has on one side a figure of a Roman soldier helmeted (a Mars) in high relief, with a spear in one hand and a shield in the other; beneath the latter a bird, probably a goose. The third altar has not the least trace of an inscription. Near the altar is a group of three female seated figures, holding fruit, etc., in their laps. The figures are, as usual, headless. All these objects come from the not distant Roman station of Ebchester, situate near the point where the Watling Street crosses the river Derwent, and on the south side of that river, which there divides the counties of Northumberland and Durham.



Mr. Blair has also lately noted, in private possession at Woodburn, on the river Rede, two fragments of a Roman sculpture of small size from the neighbouring station of Risingham (*Habitancium*); both represented female figures, and were headless. One is Fortuna with her wheel; the other is too fragmentary for identification.



On June 17, during the progress of repairs to the south aisle of Gedney Church, Lincolnshire, a pew at the east end of the aisle was removed, underneath which was discovered a

large slab inlaid with the brass effigy of a lady, c. 1390-1400, a little over 5 feet 1 inch in length. She is represented as attired in the nebulé headdress, sideless mantle, mittened sleeves, etc., and has at her feet a dog with a collar of bells. The execution of the brass is of the best description of the period. There has been no male figure, but the slab bears indents of a fine triple canopy, having on either side the effigies of four saints under small canopies. On each side of the central pediment of the canopy is an effigy on a bracket. On one side that of an angel with a scroll, probably the Annunciating Angel; on the other that of a female figure, probably the Blessed Virgin. On each side of the lady's head is the indent of a large shield, and round the whole composition the indent of a marginal inscription. It is supposed that the lady commemorated was one of the Welby family, formerly for many centuries owners of property in Gedney, and some of whom have monuments of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the same aisle, but more precise identification is needed. Adjacent to the slab described is a large altar-tomb, bearing on its slab the indents of a very large shield and of the four evangelistic symbols, apparently c. 1408, which may possibly be the memorial of the husband of the lady above referred to.



This is one of the most interesting discoveries of a long-hidden brass that has been made for many a year. Information has reached us that there has been a disposition shown to floor over the brass again, or, at the best, to muralize it. The former fate would be an outrage, the latter, in this case, altogether unnecessary. There is abundance of spare space in the large church of Gedney, and no injury could possibly result from its occupying its present position *in situ* on the pavement. We understand that the chief person concerned in the present rebuilding and restoration of this aisle is the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, President of St. John's College, Oxford, and Vice-Chancellor. Surely, if his attention is drawn to the matter, the brass will be allowed to remain in its original position.



Still another of the celebrated perpendicular church towers of the West of England is

reported to be in a dangerous condition, and is about to be restored under the direction of the diocesan architect, Mr. J. D. Sedding. The tower of the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Chewton-on-Mendip, 126 feet in height, is one of the finest in that "county of towers," Somersetshire. One of the best authorities on the Gothic architecture of the county, Prof. E. A. Freeman, described this as "a superb tower," and as "nearly perfect," the battlements and parapet, with massive square turrets at the angles, being "neither top heavy as at Taunton, nor too small as in some other examples." It is beautifully situated on the Mendip Hills, a few miles north-east of Wells, near one of the sources of the Bristol water-supply, and the source of the river Chew.

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At a short distance from Welshpool, on the Oswestry road, there once stood the large Cistercian abbey of Ystrad Marchell, or Strata Marcella, founded by Owen Keveliog in 1172. All traces of the buildings have long ago disappeared, but the site still retains the name of Abbey Bank, and some slight ridges on the surface seem to indicate the position of the buried ruins. Into these banks it is now proposed to dig. Mr. Morris Charles Jones, F.S.A., the capable secretary of the Powys Land Club, who, as far back as 1871, gave full historic details as to the abbey in the volumes of the Montgomeryshire Collections, has secured the co-operation of Mr. Stephen W. Williams, whose investigations at Strata Florida, whence Strata Marcella was colonized, have often been referred to in these pages.

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The excavations promise to be of considerable interest. The beautifully-carved fragments from Strata Marcella, now at Pool Quay vicarage, and at a cottage near Pool Quay Weir, are of the traditional Norman and Early English periods. The font of Buttington church is said to be another relic of this abbey; it is formed out of the capital of an Early English column. Mr. Williams expects to be able to lay bare from three to four feet in height of the general walls of the abbey church and buildings.

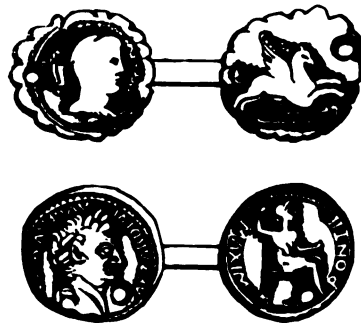
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A correspondent, who has recently been at Wurtzberg, sends us the following incident

that he noted in that city, and which he rightly conceives has some bearing on the low side-window question and the sanctus-bell theory: "Passing by the east door of the north transept of Wurtzberg Cathedral Church, I heard in the quiet bit of street at that angle the loud jangle of small bells. Instantly two market-women dropped on their knees, and there remained in that position for some moments. I entered the doorway, and found myself near to an altar, immediately to the left of the chancel arch, where mass was being said, the canon being just concluded. Close to the doorway by which I had entered, and at least 6 feet away from the altar-rails, was a projecting semicircle of ornamental ironwork, to which three little bells were attached. From this ring of bells, which was attached to the wall quite out of reach, depended a broad red bell-pull, on which were embroidered the words 'Heilig, Heilig, Heilig.' This was clearly the old sanctus bell pertaining, I fancy, to one or more altars of this transept, and had just been pulled by the server, with the result of adoration outside as well as inside the church. Its position obviously intended it to have that effect, for it was not nearly as convenient for use by the server as the hand-bell or bells in use at other altars of this church, but seems to be retained as an old custom."

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More attention has been given of late to the Roman station of Little Chester, a suburb of Derby. Mr. George Bailey, of Derby, who



has written on the subject, and who has beautifully illustrated the mediæval Prebendal houses that stood upon the site for the

Derbyshire Archæological Society's Journal, is now compiling a list of the coins that have been discovered at different times at Little Chester, with illustrations of some of the better examples. A pot of coins was found by the workmen at Strutt's Park about three years ago, and many of them were appropriated by the men. A man who has been wearing two on his watchchain has recently parted with them to Mr. Bailey, and as they are early examples, we are glad to make use of the blocks illustrating these two coins that Mr. Bailey has kindly sent us. The one is a denarius of the Roman Republic struck B.C. 81; and the other a coin of Tiberius Cæsar, A.D. 14-37.

The wonderful Passion Drama, which is being acted Sunday by Sunday throughout this summer at Ober-Ammergau with such intense devotion and reality, is far truer this year to antiquarian detail than has been the case in previous decades. Although every one of the 750 performers are natives of the village, the commune has not despised outside help and suggestions in the scenery, dresses, and other requirements of the play. The result has been still further to enhance the profound effect and the solemn grandeur of the varying scenes. The stage, only the middle part of which is under cover, is so large that it affords eight distinct places for action—the great front space, the middle stage, the two streets, the two balconies of the palaces of Pilate and Annas, and the two arcades at the sides through which the chorus enter. The buildings on the stage are erected strictly in the style peculiar to the period represented, and in the larger scenes, such as the Triumphal Entry, or the Way of the Cross, with the large moving groups in constant picturesque action, it is actually difficult for the spectator to overcome the impression that he is really in the old Jerusalem of New Testament days.

The great east window of Selby Abbey, well known to antiquarians as one of the finest painted glass windows of the fourteenth century, is at present being releaded and carefully restored by the firm of (late) Ward and Hughes, London, at the expense of Mr. William Liversidge, of Selby, the earnest and indefatigable promoter of the restoration of

the abbey now in progress. In consequence of its having gone greatly to decay, in 1845, the glass of the lower lights was taken down and stowed away in boxes in the abbey, but the tracery lights remained *in situ*. Those specially interested, either in this window or the subject of it, should see an excellent series of articles in the *Selby Times*, by Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A., "On Representations of the Tree of Jesse."

In the edition of the *Flores Historiarum* recently issued in the Roll Series, there is (vol. i., p. 531) a curious bit of folklore introduced, supplementary to a story told by William of Malmesbury and Matthew Paris. It is one of sundry tales scattered through the chronicles, showing traces of pagan dances which the Church had difficulty in putting down. The incident belongs to the year 1002, and is said to have occurred at the village of Colesize—wherever that may be—in Saxony. At Mass time fifteen men and three women came into the cemetery of the church dancing and shouting and singing. They disregarded the priest when he bade them stop. He implored God and St. Magnus to make them dance and sing on continually for a twelve month. The avenging prayer was heard, and the whole year through this weird wandering-Jew-like dance and song went on. When the time of the curse had expired the participants were released, but most of them died then or soon after. Of course a moral has to be tagged on to the story—it is a stern lesson of the dangers of disobedience. Neither Malmesbury (who gives a certificate under the hand of an eyewitness and performer) nor Matthew Paris particularizes the offending song whose dissonance disturbed the Mass. They only say that they were profane ditties—*seculares cantilenas*. But the compiler of the *Flores*, not Matthew of Westminster, now relegated to the cold shades of never-was, says expressly, "This was their song:

Equitabat Bovo per silvam frondosam
Ducebat sibi Merswynden formosam
Quid stamus, cur non imus?"

One would fain learn if elsewhere old romance tells aught of Bovo riding through the leafy wood and making the fair Merswynd his bride.

It may be news to some of our American readers to learn that there was once a New York in Scotland. It was a village near Strontian, some 20 miles from the Point of Ardnamurchan in Argyllshire, built about 1730 to accommodate the lead miners of the York Buildings Company.



What bids fair to be a hot controversy has arisen in Dumfriesshire over the armorial bearings of the county. Not having had arms hitherto, a shield had to be devised for the seal to be used by the new County Council. A committee was appointed to see to the matter, and in due course reported. There was no discussion, and the report was adopted recommending a shield consisting of the orle or the escarbuncle (it is not clear which) of Balliol, the saltire and chief of Bruce, and the heart of King Robert—all surmounted by a crown royal. The *tout ensemble* was to symbolize the close connection of the county with both the rival houses of Bruce and Balliol, and thus with the Scottish Crown. It seems to have been taken for granted that the Lyon Office—the standard and sole authority on matters heraldic—had either suggested or sanctioned these arms. Strong objection was taken by one antiquary of the county, after the proceedings of the Council had been reported in the newspapers, on the ground, chiefly, that the outstanding fact of Dumfriesshire history was that the county of old never had anything to do with the Balliols, and did not want anything to do with them; that, indeed, to put the cognizance of Balliol on a par with that of Bruce on a shield for the county, was a downright insult to the best traditions of a warlike shire. Nothing came of the first protest, but it has now leaked out that the Lyon Office had all along condemned the Balliol-Bruce shield as unheraldic. It is, therefore, probable that the matter will not again run the risk of being smuggled over altogether by an unhistoric committee. It is, however, a little discreditable that these things should be disposed of without the advice and assistance of persons who have made the local antiquities a study. The arms are probably the solitary thing which will last down the ages as a memorial of this particular County Council; it is the forging

of a great link in time and history, and it is pitiful that it should be left so far under the control of two or three self-willed and uninformed country gentlemen. Happily, Mr. Balfour Paul is a Lyon King who can smile at the local omnipotence of rural squires. He will see that Dumfriesshire gets its due.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

OUTSIDE the gate of St. Isaia in Bologna, some ancient Italian tombs have been explored; in one of which, near the bit of a horse, of uncommon type, has been found a horse-shoe just like those used to-day, the nails and shoe being of iron. The occurrence is unusual in prehistoric tombs of that neighbourhood.



At Borgo Panigale, in the same province, a Roman tomb has been found, containing elegant vases in glass, and the figure of a lion made of some artificial paste, with vitreous surface, like those found in the tombs on the Esquiline.



At Corneto, an Etruscan tomb has been opened, in which was found a very fine ancient bowl, *cratera*, on which is represented the rape of Europa. The other tombs opened had already been rifled; but amongst the remains of painted vases left by the Roman or modern depredators, is an ancient amphora, on which is the figure of Jupiter about to give forth to the world the Goddess of Wisdom.



At Rome, excavations are still being made under the Basilica of SS. John and Paul. Pieces of red granite columns, and architectural remains have been found in making the sewer in the new Via Cavour, near the area of the Foro Transitorio; while in the works of the Tiber Quay, near the demolished theatre of Apollo, a tufa platform with Attic bases of marble columns prove that a temple once stood upon that site.



In dragging the Tiber a piece of silver has been brought up from the bed of the river,

but unfortunately broken in two and wanting the upper part. A Hebrew ritual inscription is engraved upon it. Near the Torre degli Anguillara, during the works on the Tiber, a marble plinth has been brought to light, with the lower portion of a statue, probably of Æsculapius.

* * *

Near the bridge of Roviano, where the ancient road of Subiaco separated from the Valerian, milestones have been found with the numeral 'xxxvi.,' and, what is of more importance, a square stone block on which is cut the same number, with an arrow pointing to the direction taken by the Valerian Road where the Via Sublacensis began.

* * *

In making a sewer in the Via Agnello, a piece of an old road, formed of the usual polygonal blocks of lava, was found at a depth of four mètres and a half below the street in modern Rome.

* * *

At the village of Avlōn, in Eubœa, two ancient tombs have been discovered containing funeral vases and two statuettes. Near one of the sarcophagi stood a *pithos*, having within it a *hydria*, both of terra-cotta. On the same island, while destroying the castle of Chalcis, some inscriptions have been found, one being a long decree, and some well-preserved mural paintings belonging to the long-buried ruins of an ancient Byzantine church.

* * *

In the excavations at the tumulus on the plain of Marathon, begun six years ago by Dr. Schliemann and now resumed by the Archæological Society of Athens, an important discovery has been made of the remains of burnt human bones, which will, most probably, establish the identity of this mound with that raised for the burial of the Athenians who fell in battle against the Persians. Several painted vases and cups with black figures have been found on the site; but further researches are still necessary and are being made, as latterly the traditional identity of the tumulus has been discredited.

* * *

At Megalopolis, the British School will resume operations in October. The well-preserved seats in the *cavea* of the theatre are all inscribed on the first row, and bear

the names of different tribes. On all of them is to be read in addition the name of a certain Antiochos, who, in capacity of *agonothetes*, had dedicated the seats, and also the water conduit. The Greek Inspector of the excavations, Dr. Kastromenos, has found in the house of a peasant an inscription of 248 lines, which appears to have come from the city *Agora*. It is a list of prices of various things, and dates from the lower Roman Empire, probably from the time of Diocletian. The slab has been placed in the museum of Megalopolis, which is now rapidly growing in importance.

* * *

The *Morgenblad* of Christiania contains two interesting papers upon the earliest inhabitants of the Christiania Valley—*i.e.*, the district around the capital. The earliest immigrants were those of the Stone Age, and traces show that they came up along the west coast of the Fjord from the Swedish Province of Bohus. Of remains found in and around the capital of these primæval dwellers are axes, spear-heads, and wedges, all of flint. However, no traces have been found of the domestic animals kept by them, as the case has been in other parts of Scandinavia. Neither has a single grave from the Stone Age been found near the capital; in fact, only two or three such have been found in the whole of Norway, although frequent enough in Sweden and Denmark. It seems that no graves from this age are found on the fjord north of the province of Bohus, on the south-west coast of Sweden, nor, even in the neighbouring province of Smaalenene, in Norway, otherwise rich in flint implements, has a single grave been found. In addition to flint implements, some thirty others of various kinds of hard stone have been found around the capital.

* * *

Coming to the Bronze Age very few objects from the same have been found in Norway, as these, being manufactured in the south of Europe, were no doubt costly. Around Christiania only two objects have been found, *viz.*: a handsome buckle, from about the second century B.C., and a bronze celt. Whilst few objects from the Bronze Age have been found, there are none whatever from the transitory period—perhaps many centuries—

between that age and the Early Iron Age; and even objects from the latter are scarce. Near the capital, however, several so-called "loom shuttle" shaped stones of quartzite have been found, worn by the men in their Celts or hanging from the same, which were, no doubt, used for the striking of fire. These may be said to date from the second or third century B.C. Of other objects from this age there have been found in and near Christiania swords, arrow-heads, part of a shield, a spear-head, and a pair of spurs—all of iron, and a gold *bracteate*. The latter are thin round pieces of gold, chased on one side, and worn as medallions. They appear to have been imitations of West-Roman coins of the fourth and fifth century; but the present ornament is assigned to the sixth century.

* * *

Of finds from the Late Iron Age—the Viking era—there are many from Christiania, where, no doubt, many tumuli have stood. They consist of double-edged swords, a hammer, a fire steel, an arrow, and spear-heads, axe-heads, etc., with calcined bones and clay urns, and—curiously to relate—the fragments of a wooden chess-board, with three dice and eleven figures of bone. Dating from this age are also some oval convex bronze buckles and some shamrock-shaped ones, richly chased with the figures of animals, characteristic of this age, and a silver treasure, consisting of seven armlets, silver bars, and wire, and sixteen Arabic coins struck in the period from the eighth to the tenth century. The coins are Cufic, viz.: hailing from the town of Cufa, near Bagdad, and numerous such have been found in Scandinavia and even Iceland. They are, no doubt, spoils of the Vikings.

* * *

During some excavations in the ancient cathedral of Lund, in Sweden, a sarcophagus of burned bricks has been encountered in the centre of the nave and facing the pulpit. When uncovered it was slightly damaged in one corner, whereby is displayed a skeleton, part of the swathing, and some bits of silver, the latter being no doubt the plates from the coffin. The sarcophagus awaits opening pending the arrival of a State Archaeologist from Stockholm.

The annual meeting of the Swedish Antiquarian Record Society, of Stockholm, has just been held. The number of members is 183. Among deceased members last year was Dr. Gudbrand Vigfusson, of Oxford University. The Society has published Nos. 97, 98, and 99 of its Records, containing a collection of poems from the mediæval age, the Saga of Karl Magnus, and the continuation of a dictionary of the Swedish language during the mediæval age, etc.

* * *

Northern Antiquarian Memorials is the title of a new annual publication to be issued by the Royal Northern Antiquarian Record Society, of Copenhagen. It is illustrated, and accompanied by a *résumé* in French.

* * *

The last portion of an interesting work, *Drawings of Ancient Northern Architecture*, has just been issued in Copenhagen. There are eighteen handsome plates, among which are six of the ancient castle of Vadstena, in Sweden, a splendid specimen of the Renaissance style, and a drawing of an altar-table in Linköping Cathedral, originally Roman in style, but with additions and restorations in pure Gothic. The original dates from the transition period between the two. From Norway we have portion of a "Stabur" from Thelemarken, now in the Bygdø Park, near Christiania, where are many ancient Norse buildings collected by King Oscar. Among the Danish plates is an epitaph from Horsen's Convent Chapel over a burgher and a councillor, from 1635, and one representing the southern portal of Velling Church, richly ornamented with fantastic forms of animals.

* * *

An important discovery of ancient frescoes has been made in Vigersted Church, in the Island of Seeland, Denmark. They are painted in the dome and on the walls, and represent the Entry of Christ into Jerusalem, the Saviour in the Garden of Gethsemane, and other events from the Old and New Testaments. There are also two paintings, by Kund Lavard, of great historical interest.

* * *

A case of great interest to antiquarians has just occurred in Denmark, and illustrates the excellent laws respecting archæological remains in force in that country. Some time

ago a peasant found, on ploughing a field, a spiral-shaped finger-ring of gold, which he sold to a man for five shillings. The latter in turn offered it to the Royal Museum of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen, and, to his surprise, was informed that the ring being "Danefæ," or an antiquarian object found on Danish soil, could not be the object of sale, and was, by law, the property of the crown—*i.e.*, the museum. Moreover, although its weight in gold would be paid, it could not be paid to the holder, but only to the finder, as the sale was illegal. Finders and purchaser had to settle the matter afterwards between them. The metal value paid was 19s., with 3s. 6d. reward to the finder for the discovery.



A Recent Visit to Pompeii.

BY PROFESSOR FREDERICK HALBHERR.

THE excavations of the last few months have been carried on at the southern extremity of the city, viz., in the suburban quarter of the Porta Stabiana, and at some houses of the second Island of the Eighth Region, situated to the south of the Forum, where the so-called Via della Scuola crosses the Vicolo dei Teatri.

Already last year, on the left of the road leading from the Porta Stabiana, was found the beginning of a series of sepulchral monuments, two of which are now completely excavated; while a third cannot for the present be cleared of the superincumbent earth, on account of its proximity to some modern dwelling-houses. These two funereal monuments are in the form of a high-backed semicircular seat, like the tombs of the priestess Mamia, and of the duumvir A. Veius, on the road to Herculaneum. They were erected, as we learn from their respective inscriptions, by decree of the decurions, and at the public expense, the one to a certain Marcus Tullius, Marci filius; the other, to one Marcus Alleius Minius, Quinti filius. During the last few weeks a hole has been made in the pavements of both

tombs, but without finding the place of burial, or any trace of funereal deposits, which will now be sought for in the small area at the back.

On the right side of the road, on which hitherto no tombs have been found, there is a low wall of fine *opus reticulatum*, and buried in the soil before this were found the objects lately described in the "Foreign Notes" of the *Antiquary*, viz., the trunk of a tree, four cavities formed by human corpses, showing on the mould—taken by means of the Fiorelli process—painful contortions in the mouth and members of the body, and the lion's head in tufa, with pierced and open mouth, evidently used as a waterspout, or gargoyle.

The excavations in the Eighth Region have during the last few days thrown light upon the houses numbered 16 to 21 of the second Insula, Via III. and Via IV., where the remarkable discovery has been made of a building five stories high. Houses of any great height are not common at Pompeii, and none so high as this has been found before, though houses several stories high have indeed been found in this very quarter of the city, which looks towards Stabiæ, and enjoys a fine sea view. It is well known that ancient Pompeii was built on a platform or ridge of prehistoric lava, which finished by slanting abruptly down to the seashore. Consequently, the houses built at a later period of the city's history, after the old circuit-walls on this side had been destroyed, were built several stories high, the upper ones being entered from the higher level, and the others from the basement at the lower level. The upper story of this five-storied house was profusely decorated with mural paintings of various kinds. The principal room or hall presents in the middle of the wall, which has fortunately remained entire, a half-ruined and much faded painting of the myth of Bellerophon. The hero is represented nude, holding with one hand the bridle of a horse ready to start on a journey, while he receives a letter and order from King Proetus, who is seated on a throne before him. To the right and left of this principal picture are two paintings of an architectural character, having figures in the centre. That on the left represents a door of some building, with standing in it

the figure of a man, richly clothed, who is on the point of entering, having in his hand a papyrus roll, probably a teacher, savant, or philosopher. The picture on the right hand also shows a man entering another door, holding in his hand a *cantharos*, and having his brow crowned with laurel, in the act of going to perform a sacrifice. The other walls are decorated in a simple manner with statuesque figures of women, each on a pedestal, represented on a black ground. In other rooms are seen gracefully-twining vine-branches, on which are perched birds, lizards, and other animals, all on a black ground.

Two covered porticoes (*cryptoportici*) pass under these rooms just described, and lead by a steep descent to the floor below. While, however, the upper story appears to have been a private dwelling-house, the part below seems to have contained a bathing establishment in the hands of the proprietor, to which the public would be admitted by payment. One of the galleries gives it an exit direct on the Via della Scuola, the other connects it with the house above and the Via dei Teatri. In this second story, just below the level of the higher part of the city, can be seen the *calidarium* and the *frigidarium*, the latter in perfect preservation. There are three steps by which the water was entered. The surrounding walls of this apartment are painted in their upper portion red, and in their lower portion blue. On the former can be seen ornaments of an architectural character, with some figured scenes. Some further excavations, however, will have to be made, and some of the upper walls, which have been broken through, will have to be reconstructed on the old lines before a full examination can take place. One picture, however, must be mentioned, though of not perfect style, which occupies the centre of the right wall. Here we see a nymph, semi-nude, riding over the waves on a seahorse. The ornamental band which divides the red from the blue surface is formed of scenes of a caricaturist or comic character, representing dwarfs and pigmies in combat with various animals. The scenery is that of the Nile country. One dwarf is in the act of throwing a large stone at an Egyptian ibis. Another is endeavouring to save the life of a woman,

who has fallen into the river; but while drawing her to the bank he is himself seized by a crocodile. Hereupon he is represented fastening himself with a rope to another dwarf behind him, who is seen straining every nerve to prevent his comrade from being drawn down by the weight into the water. The ceiling of the *frigidarium* was formed of a vault, of which now only a few pieces remain. It was decorated both with stucco and with painting. The stucco ornaments represent graceful figures of animals, fishes, centaurs, marine monsters with nymphs, an *amorino* with the club of Hercules, Hermæ of Apollo, and of Mercury, the latter with a cock, etc., etc. The *calidarium* was adorned only in stucco. Only one lunette of the vault has been preserved, in which are seen two genii, or winged fantastic figures, with between them a *cantharos*, and another of a gladiator or gymnast coming fresh from the palæstra, and in the act of wiping off the dust from his right arm with a strigil.

Adjoining this house, another, which has been numbered 16 on the Via della Scuola, has been excavated during the last few days. It consists of a wide vestibule, leading to a spacious atrium, with white mosaic pavement bordered with black, of which the *impluvium* is in a very ruined condition. The *vestibulum* is flanked by two small recesses, one probably used by the porter, close to which is seen a small corridor, with traces of a staircase (now destroyed) leading to an upper story. The atrium is surrounded by seven rooms, three on the right, and four on the left, one of the latter serving as the *lararium*, containing a chapel, of which the lower part alone is preserved entire. The upper portion, adorned with small columns, appears to have been divided into two compartments, one above the other. Here, on the pavement amidst the ashes and *lapilli*, were found a number of small common lamps, a fine mask of terracotta in the shape of an *anthemion*, and a coin. From the atrium we pass into a small peristyle, not yet cleared out, which gave a view of the beautiful country before Stabiae and of the sea. Indeed, most of the houses hereabout have very large openings for windows, that the inhabitants might enjoy the view of the gulf. On the left other rooms are entered, of which one had its walls

incrusted with marble, a rare occurrence in Pompeii. A border of square tesserae of variegated marble, and above it an ornamental band of flowers cut out of pieces of porphyry serpentine and *giallo-antico*, may still be seen adhering to the wall.

Amongst the small objects found during the most recent excavations are eleven vessels of bronze, rectangular at the base, but with the mouth wider, and provided with two handles, which are believed to be crucibles. Some fragments of inscriptions recently discovered, which appear to refer to a priestess of Venus, are now being studied by Professor Sogliano of Naples.

A plan and descriptions of the five-storied house, containing the public bath, will shortly be published by Dr. Mau, of the German Institute in Rome, to whom Pompeii already owes so much illustration. The three floors beneath the *thermae* seem to have been used as stores for merchandise or shops, and were evidently entered from the lower level on the seashore.

Pompeii, June 28, 1890.



The Building of the Manor-house of Kyre Park, Worcestershire.

MSS. BY SIR EDWARD PYTTS, KT.,
1588-1618.

Edited by MRS. BALDWIN-CHILDE.

(Continued from p. 26, vol. xxii.)

1611 Lathes for Seeling.

22 Februarij 1611 Payd Griffith for making
6 thousand of Lath for seeling which are
3 load; in ech load is 20 bondell in
ech bondell fyvescore lathes some of
these are 6 foote longe, & some 4 foote
2 ynches which is the common & better
rate... .. 24s.
11 March 1611 5s.
5 April 1612 20s.
9 May 1612 8s.

At the Mill the 4th Maye 1612 placed
& piled in bondells ech conteyning fyve
score.

In 4 piles in the Mill in the Park about
18 loades of Lathe eche load conteyning
20 Bondells.

Lyme 1612.

Paide the 20 August 1612 for 22 load
of see cole at the Clee hill for to burne
Lyme 4s. 8d.
For 2 barrells of ale to make the waymen
drink 11s.
For the guydes & help 3s.

Masons 1611.

Thomas Lem my old Serv't & brick-
maker came into my service to hew
smothe Ashler, make brick, or what els
I should employe him in concerning
building, the 9th of April 1611 who
coven'ted wth me by a paier of Inden-
tures.

Paid him in June 1611 17s.
24th December 1612 15s.
1613 Paid him more by Ruth for me
Junij 1613 25s.
Thomas the yonger his sonne after the rate
of 2d. a day & dyett 28th September
1613 20s.
Thomas Lem the elder 1 Novembris 1613
by Ruth Reve for me £4

Masons Octobris 1611.

Bargained with Crowe of Bromsgrove a
free mason the 7th October 1611 that
he and his sonne shuld hewe 3 tones
Asheler & mouldinge at the rate of 11s.
the weeke for both of them they finding
themselves meate, drink & lodging &
toolles & that they must contynue winter
and sommer at that rate. And to con-
tynue in the work without going out or
changinge during the time I shall sett
them to work & pay that wages.

M^d Crowe 11s.
M^d to Crowe ... because St. Luke was
holyday & for that 22d. was abated of a
whole week 20s. 2d.
To Crowe upon St. Andrewes day the last
of November 1611 for 5 weeks work for
him & his boye 55s. and so even till
then what time I discharged him till my
Sheriff work ended 55s.

Masons 1611.

Paid Willm Tomson the bundling Mason of the Pyrry for 15 dayes naughty work the 12th February 1612 after the rate of 7*d.* the day he bourding himself 8*s.* 9*d.* & so discharged for a bungler ... 8*s.* 9*d.*
 Bargayned with John Chaunce of Bromsgrove ffreemason the 24 of February 1611 not being Shrovetide to be my cheiff mason workman and Survey'r of the work & workmen for repaying & newe building Kier house for the wages of £10 yearly meet, drink lodging & washing till the work be finished God will.
 To Chaunce for his bootes ... 8*s.*
 For his Slippers ... 2*s.* 6*d.*
 For his Coate, Cognizance Hatt band feather & Cognisance of silver ... 30*s.*
 For his Chest ... 4*s.* 6*d.*
 Deliv'd Chance 24th Marche 1611 as part of his wages ... 40*s.*
 For drawing the upright of the fore part of my house at London to Carter of St. Giles Lane by Charing Crosse ... 40*s.*
 Paid John Chance more as part of his wages the 22d July 1612 ... £5
 Ballard for making 2 Mason's houses 12 Sep 1612 ... 15*s.*
 Henry Underhill for thatching them ... 4*s.*
 Chance ... 6*s.* 6*d.*
 By the handes of Ruth ... £13

Masons.

1612 Bargayned with William Cotes of Gloster mason for meate drink and lodging by the yeare to serve me for Lem's wages so much as Lem hath by the yeare after the like rate which is 4*d.* a daye—he began to work on Monday the 23 Feb 1612.
 1613 ... £4 17*s.*
 1613 Paid to Stickles of London for drawing the platt of my house anewe Decem' 1613 ... £3
 To Bentley of Oxford for his paines in the platt 30*s.* & to Sergians'n 10*s.* ... 40*s.*
 1614 Paid ... Tho. Lem ... £4
 Dec 1614 ... £5
 July 1615 ... £4 16*s.*
 April 1616 Robt Lem ... arrears ... 32*s.*
 Allowing his roving & running away.
 Jan 1616 Lem ... £5

Junii ... 50*s.*
 Octobris ... 25*s.*
 1614 ... Chance of Bromsgrove my cheiff mason ... £4 10*s.*
 Paid the 27 October 1614 to a Runagate knave Mason whom I turned out of my work for faction after 2*s.* 4*d.* the weeke his diet found by me ... 12*s.* 8*d.*

Masons.

1614 Dec Chaunce ... £5
 1615 ... & boy Jack ... £9 10*s.*
 Feb 1615 ... £5
 Mar 1616 ... £5
 Dec 21 Chance toward his wages ... £3
 Feb 28 for the rest of the yeare past and so even ... £4 10*s.*
 1617 June 15 Chance in another Reckonyng ... £5
 Dec 20 Chaunce for his whole yeares wages dew at St. Mathewes daie followinge £5
 June 1617.
 June 1617 Thomas Lem the elder ... £3
 Paid then to Thomas his unthriftye sonne ... 25*s.*
 Lem ... 25*s.*
 March 1618 ... 45*s.*

Quarrymen 1611.

I bargayned wth Tromyn of Ombersley and Reve of to raise stone after the rate of a penny for a foote of smothe Ashler and $\frac{1}{2}$ a foote of rough Asheler.
 I paid them upon a Reckoninge the 7th of September 1611 ... 12*s.*
 26 October 1611
 S^{ma} of this page £18
 Paid to Willm Sadler for lading the poole and 6*d.* a day bourding himself 12 Sep 1613 ... 5*s.*
 Sett Reve on work in the lane above Angells on this side Woller's heath the 17th August 1612 to digg rough stone for foundation & seller & paid him 6*d.* the day & meat & drink & lodging & paid him this week ... 6*s.*
 Paid Reve the next following for 3 daies for the other 3 he spent idelly at Ale 4*s.*
 Paid the 5th of September 1612 to these workmen daylaborers to uncover & digg stone in the Quarry above Angells in the lane in Kier after 6*d.* the day 12*s.*

To Reeve & 2 laborers at the Quarry
above Angells in Kier 13 Sep 1612 to
the 2 5s. for one daye they wrought not
for Raine to Reve 3s. ... 17s.
Paid the 26 Sep 1612 to Reeve & one
laborer for the weeke past (because St.
Matthew was holiday) but 5s. after the
former rate ... 5s.
Paid to drunken Reve 10 June 1613
10s. 4d. & so discharged him for ever
10s. 4d.
Mar 1614 ... 20s.
1616 ... 41s. 6d.

Yron and Ledd.

1613 Paid for 2 tun of yron in December
1613 to my Cosen Buries and for draw-
ing the same to small square barres
almost fitt for windowes ... £34
In the first tun are three score and seven
barres whereof the smallest sorte are
23 barres. In the other tun are three
score and fourteen barres all of the
smallest sort so as in the 2 tunnes are
seven score and one barr ... 71 barres

Ledd.

Received in October 1614 one tun of ledd
conteyning 18 pigges (one by the way
stollen) for wch he Hodnett made me
pay at Bristow £13 5s. contrary to pro-
mise, the cariadg by water to Bewdley
10s.—thence 10s. ... £14 5s.

Carpenters Sawyers 1614.

2 Aprill 1614 ... 600 sawing bourdes at
18d. the 100 and 2 saw pits ... 15s.
Sawing old timber ... 54s.
Paid to 2 Ballards for felling 30 trees in
my Park & 20 trees in Over Ruddings
all Oks all for building in the wanes of
the 2 monethes December & January
1614 ... 18s.
Sawing 600 bourdes ... 9s.
Stock sawing ... 11s. 8d.

Carpenters.

1615 Davys the Carpenter ... at 12d. the
daye ... squaring timber in the Park
... they bourding themselves 13s. 6d.
Payd Wine & his partners for cariadge of
4 Sommers 26 Maye 1615 of the Pke
45s. 6d.

May 1615 To Wyne of ffencote & his p't-
ners ... 4 great Sommers out of the
Parke to Kier ... 20s.
For a paier of dragges & 3 paier of wheels
20s.

To Tailor a carrier of timber of the forrest
of Wire for cariadge of 4 loades of
great Sommers from my parke to Kier at
5s. the loade the first of June ... 20s.

To Wyne ... cariadge 3 loades of great
sommers after the same rate of 5s. the
loade ... 15s.

June 1615 ... 16 sommers cariadge to
2 waynemen after 5s. a sommer from y^e
parke ... £4

To Curtys & his fellow Whipp sawiers for
sawing 3 hundred of joists ... 10s. 6d.

Paid Tailor ... cariadge of 6 great som-
mers to Kyer from the Park ... 30s.

Curtys 5 hundred after 18d. 7s. 6d.

Curtys the sawier 3 " " 12s.

David Baldpate sawinge 700 " " 9s. 6d.

July 1615 Davys & his boye ... squaring
of timber ... 12s.

Augusti 1612 For sawing wood to burn
brick ... 20s.

Septembris 1615 Taylor the wayman ...
cariadg of 25 peaces of square timber
out of my park to Kier Court after the
rate of 12s. a lode ... 25s.

Januarij 1615 David Baldpate ... sawing
400 after y^e rate of 18d. for the hundred.

Junij 1616 Paid George Greene laborer
the 17th June after 7d. the daye at his
owne diett for raisinge stone & temper-
ing claye to make tile for more than
half a yeares work ... 40s.

Novembris 1617 Paid to Ballard for felling
and squaring 10 Oks in the Upper
Riddinges ... 30s.

Sir Edward Pytts died in 1618, aged 77. In his
will, dated December 28, 1617, he leaves £2,000 to
his son and heir and executor, Sir James Pytts, to
finish his house "according to the platte remayning
in Chaunce's handes drawn by my dictation and the
same to be performed with in seaven yeares next
followinge the date of these presents or in lesse time."

On page 5 is written

James Pytts 1618.

An Dom 1618 April 16 M^d That John
Chaunce of Sheeplly in the P'ish of
Bromsgrove and Countie of Wigorn'
Mason hath covenanted to worke with

me in his trade for the space of fowre yeares next ensuing, he is to have for his wages the first two yeares three pounds and tenne shillings a yeare and for the next two yeares foure pounds a yeare. In wittenesse whereof we have subscribed our hands :

ROBERT OVINGTON
JOHN CHAUNCE

M^d also that the s^d John Chaunce hath in his keeping one booke of Architecture of myne wch he hath pmissid to redeliver unto me.

Paid to John Chaunce at Midsomer ... 20s.
The 10th of October more ... 20s.

M^d That William Harrison of Alvechurch in the Countie of Wigorn' bricklayer hath covenanted to build me a barne for £42 10s.—soe that exceedeth not 32 Pearches, and if it doth, then he is to have 20s. the Pearch more in r'g't of payment whereof he received the 22d daie of Aprill 1618 the summe of tenne pounds paid in further dischargd 10th of October 1618... .. £42 10s.

This barn still stands adjacent to the house.



Monumental Brasses.

(ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO HAINES' MANUAL.)

By R. H. EDLESTON.

(Continued from p. 15, vol. xxii.)

YORKSHIRE.

Halifax Parish Church.—I. Eng. inscr. (in raised letters) and text, St. John xi. 25, to John Waterhows, of Halyfax, 1530, and wife Agnes, effs. lost, two scrolls remain, now on a pew. N. II. Eng. inscr. to Hugh Faucit, of Halifax, 1641, and Hugh, his son, 1668. S.A. III. Eng. inscr., and seven Eng. vv., to "Mr. Jo: Broadley late minist: of Sowerby Chapel:" 1623, and wife Mary, 1625, mur. S.A.

Helmsley.—I. Chil. (each separate) now lost. Crest (a panache of peacock's feathers) with mantling remains, the shield belonging

to it and four others lost, now under Tower. II. Apparently lost. Add III. Eng. inscr. and one Lat. line to William, son of Wm. Moore, gent., born 1682, dec. 1685, mur. S.Tr. IV. Eng. inscr. and ten Eng. vv. to Christopher Agar, 1789, "after a short and violent fever," æt. 40, mur. N.A. V. Eng. inscr. to Mr. John Peirson, of Whitby, "who gave y^e Candlestick to y^e church," 1770, æt. 78, mur. S.Tr.

Hull, St. Mary.—E. wall of S.C.

Hull, Holy Trinity.—I. In S.C.A. Add II. Eng. inscr. to Mrs. Dorothy Shaw, wife of Mr. John Shaw, "preacher of the Gospel in this church," 1657, mur. S.C.A. III. Eng. inscr., stating that Thos. Dalton married, 1st, Ann Walker, widow; and 2nd, Ann, dau. of Sir Robt. Tirwhit, of Kettlebie, Knt., by whom he had six sons and two daus; he dec. æt. 74; inlaid in old slab (with inscr.). S.C.A. IV. A shield (ermine, on a bend engrailed, three fleurs de lys). S.C.A.

Ripon Cathedral.—I. Lat. inscr. to Wm. Gibson, Alderman, 1680, æt. 47, mur. N.Tr. II. Eng. inscr. to Fras. Blackburne, Alderman of Richmond, 1710, æt. 29. Central Tower. III. Lat. inscr. to Edward Hodgson, of Ripon, 1705, æt. 67. S.A.

Sessay.—Has a shield (bendy of six, over all, on a fess, a lion passant gardant between two cinquefoils; a chief inscribed "As God wyll"), also four corner-pieces; two, the Holy Lamb, with cross and banner; and two, a columbine. C.

Stanwick St. John.—Apparently lost.

Thirsk.—I. has four Lat. vv. II. The date is certainly 1419. On same slab as last; (?) all one brass. S.A.

Wakefield Cathedral.—I. Eng. inscr. to Mr. Marm. Shepley, of Wakefield, 1722, æt. 35. N.C.A. II. Eng. inscr. to Willm. Coppindale, junr., gent., 1726, æt. 30, and Margt., his 3rd dau., æt. 3. N. III. Eng. inscr. to Mr. Robt. Bever, 1728, æt. 58, and Frances his grand-dau. N.A. IV. Eng. inscr. to Mr. Willm. Spink, mcht., 1738, æt. 71. N. V. Eng. inscr. to Mr. Robt. Mason, gent., 1738 (?), æt. 38. N.A. And several other later brass plates.

Wycliffe.—II. has a shield. Add III. Lat. inscr. to Wm. Wyclife, Esq., Lord of the Manor and Patron of Church, 1584, and wife Merial, dau. of Wm., Lord Eure, 1557; John,

their youngest son, pos. 1611. C. There is an incised slab with effigy of John Forster, Vicar, canopy and marg. inscr., c. 1450, in C.

York, All Saints, North Street.—II. and III. parts of the same brass (?). Add IV. Lat. inscr. to William Stokton, and Robert Colynson, [Lord] Mayor of York, and their wife, Isabella, c. 1500. S.A. Collinson (the 1st husband) was Lord Mayor, 1457, and dec. 1458. Isabella Stockton dec. 1503. Stockton was an alderman. (Surtees Soc., 57, 29 n.) V. Arms and Eng. inscr. to Thos. Askwith, Sheriff of the city of York, 1609, æt. 71, and wife Anne, dau. of Robt. Telleker, of Thoulthorpe, gent., by whom he had one son. By his 1st wife Ursula, dau. of Robt. Sandwith, of York, Bower, he had one son and one daughter, mur. S.C. VI. Lat. inscr. to Chas., son of Chas., brother of Rich., Townley, all of Townley, co. Lanc., 1712, æt. 80, mur. S.C.

York, All Saints, Pavement.—I. Lat. inscr. to Robert Crathorn, Esq., 1464. N.A. II. Eng. inscr. to Mary, wife of John Gratrix, "Q! Mast! in his Maj^{ty} 1st or Roy! Reg^m of Drag^{ns}," 1790, æt. 36; on same slab as last. N.A.

York, St. Crux.—I. (on pillar S. side of N.) has arms of Askwith; it probably commemorates Robt. Askwith, Lord Mayor, 1580 and 1593; M.P. 1581 and 1588; who dec. 1597, æt. 67. II. In S.A. III. Mchts. mks. apparently lost; one shield only with arms of the City of York. N.A. Church visited 1884. *It has since been demolished!*

York, St. Cuthbert.—I. Lat. inscr. to Wm. Bowes, sen., [Lord] Mayor, and wife Isabella, 1435; four shields lost. II. Eng. inscr. to Robt. Hungate, Esq., counsellor-at-law, founder of a school and hospital at Sherburn, benefactor to this parish; gave £30 every third year to a preaching minister to preach and catechise in this Church, Sandhutton Chapel, and Saxton Church, 1619. Hen. Darley, husband of niece Margery Hungate, and executor, pos. III. Eng. inscr. to Richd. Bell, Esq., counsellor-at-law; had two wives—Anne, dau. of John Atkinson, gent., of York; and Katherine, widow of John Payler, Esq., 1630. IV. Eng. inscr., with arms, to Susanna, youngest dau. of Mr. Richd. Lowther,

second son of Sir William Lowther, Knt. of Great Preston, co. York, 1714, æt. 1 yr. 11 mos. 15 days. V. A shield. VI. Another, mutilated. Nos. II., IV., and VI. on the same slab.

York, St. John.—Eng. inscr., with arms, to Mr. Thos. Mosley, Alderman and twice Lord Mayor, 1624, æt. 85; Marie, his eldest dau.; Eliz. his second dau.; and Thos. Scott his grandchild, son to Eliz.; Jane his wife, pos. N.A. The altar tomb of Sir Thos. York, Knt., Lord Mayor, 1469 and 1477 (who founded a chantry here and), dec. 1489; has had the chamfer insc. restored. N.A.

York, St. Martin le Grand.—I. In N.A. II. has four shields, mur. S.C. Add III. Lat. inscr., with arms, to Valentine Nalson, M.A., Pastor, Succentor of the vicars choral, York, and Canon of Ripon (son of John Nalson, LL.D.), 1722, æt. 40. N. IV. Eng. inscr. to George, son of Geo. and Eliz. Copperthwaite, of Leeds, 1760, æt. 4, mur. N.A.

York, St. Mary, Castlegate.—Lat. inscr. to George, son of Geo. Blanshard, gent., 1709, æt. 18 mos.; Sarah, widow of Tim. Wilkin-son, gent., 1724, æt. 61; and Margaret, widow of the said Geo. Blanshard, and dau. of the said Tim. and Sarah Wilkinson, 1731, æt. 46. N.C.

York, St. Michael le Belfry.—I. Eng. inscr. to Frances, wife of William Farrer, of Ewood, "within the Viccaridge of Hallifax," co. York, Esq., dau. of Richd. James, of Portsmouth, Esq., 1680, æt. 51. N.A. II. Eng. inscr., with arms, to Thos. Dawny, of Selby, Esq., son of Thos. D., of Sutton Manor, in Cold-field, co. Warw., Esq., 1683, æt. 44. N.A.

York, St. Michael, Spurriergate.—I. In N.A. II. In S.A. III. In N. Add IV. Eng. inscr. to Mr. Wm. Shaw, bachelor, mcht., of York (son of Mr. Thos. Shaw, Rector of Aldingham, Furness, co. Lanc.), 1681, æt. 40. By his will he left £100 to the poor of this parish for ever. On same slab as II. S.A.

York, St. Sampson.—Lat. inscr. to Wm. Richardson, 1680, æt. 47. S.A.

York, Holy Trinity, Goodramgate.—Lat. inscr. to Thos. Danby, [Lord] Mayor of York, 1458, and wife Matilde, 1463. S.A.

York, Holy Trinity or Christ Church, King's Court.—I. Lat. inscr. to Thos. Kyrke,

mercier, [Lord] Mayor of York, 1442, and wife, Alice, 14—. N.A. He was Chamberlain, 1430; Sheriff, 1432-33; and Lord Mayor, 1441; his widow Alice, dec. 1446. II. Lat. inscr. and six Lat. vv. to Henry Tireman, [Lord] Mayor of York, 1672, æt. 68. N. This church is now closed, preparatory, it may be feared, to *demolition*!

York Minster.—Add IV. Eng. inscr., coronet, arms, and margin over vault of the Rt. Hon. Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, 1684, æt. 56; near monument to same. N.C.A. V. Arms, crests, coronet, margin, etc., marking "The Earle of Straffordes Vault appointed to be made by Willi Earle of Strafforde Anno Dom̃ 1687." S.C.A.



Memoranda of a Short Tour in the Netherlands during September, 1889.

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

HOLLAND is an expression, with which even those personally unacquainted with the country have learned by books and hearsay to connect certain distinctive notions; and the remarkable facilities, afforded to tourists even of moderate leisure or resources for paying a visit to this singular region, have a natural tendency to reduce from year to year the number of English folk who have to say that they have not set their foot on some portions of its soil.

The publications of a descriptive character, assisting the traveller to form a better appreciation of the route which he proposes to traverse, as well as to refresh his memory on his return to his own fireside, have multiplied commensurately with the steadily growing interest in this corner of Europe; and it is worse than fruitless for anyone to go over ground which the ordinary works of reference have fully preoccupied, or to call attention to details which the manuals have exhaustively illustrated and discussed.

But to whatever extent Holland has of late been threaded through by the development

of communications alike without and within, it may always happen that an observer will be indebted to some unusual combination of circumstances, to some casual good fortune, or to the habit of studying questions from some special standpoint, for the opportunity of presenting to the public a few considerations more or less novel and more or less interesting.

The vitally important change, amounting to a revolution, which has manifested itself in our time in the spirit and feeling to be encouraged in viewing the costume of our own and other lands, was inherently bound to carry its promoters in some instances too far; yet it has been attended by the grand result of teaching us all to look at such objects or phenomena in nature, science, and social economy as we examine with a more philosophical eye, and with the help of new critical tests to exhibit common things encountered in our travels in unsuspected and captivating lights. Within a singularly brief period how many ordinary features of our daily being have been shown by the expert to possess an origin and a significance of which we had no conception, and how obvious, as in the case of Columbus and the egg, the truth appeared, when it was unfolded to our mental vision!

These introductory paragraphs may be thought to bear a resemblance to a small dwelling with a disproportionate doorway; for, in fact, all that I can pretend to offer in the present paper is a series of memoranda embracing the result of observations, chiefly on subjects of an archæological tenor, made in the course of a ramble last autumn through parts of North and South Holland. I trust, however, that I may be pardoned if I occasionally cross the dividing line between ancient and modern history, more especially as the two are often so inter-connected.

The communication of notes made at the moment upon a wide variety of points and topics may be perhaps justified by their utility both to such as have trodden the same ground, and to such as have not yet done so. Two pairs of eyes, it is sometimes said, are better than one, and I may be even forgiven for observing that there is a class of traveller which sees *by proxy*.

The first spot which I viewed was FLUSH-

ING—a name which conjures up so many fond thoughts and attractions. But the town has become utterly insignificant, and is perfectly denuded of every tie between it and the past. Its rich history is purely one upon paper and, so to speak, upon trust. We cannot, of course, reject or impeach the concurrent testimony of so many writers as to the events which have had this place for their theatre, and which indissolubly identify it with several of our own English worthies. Yet, if one strolls along the thoroughfares, or stands on the road which leads to it from the station, one has to know what Flushing has been from other sources than existing local monuments.

The dismantlement and obliteration which one perceives in progress all over the world, reducing to a dead prosaic level all poetry of feature and outline, are at work day by day in these Netherlands. A generation or two may see, alas! almost everything which constitutes an attraction in the eyes of strangers effaced, to make room for utilitarian projects or for monotonous and mechanical forms, which answer to the postulates of Art in the most imperfect and perfunctory degree; and this principle will involve in the long run a commercial disaster of unexampled magnitude to the whole European Continent, which must reckon on an enormous loss of revenue from foreign tourists and sightseers. English and Americans will gradually become less enamoured of laying out their money in exploring places shorn of those elements which alone made tedious journeys and costly hotel charges supportable.

MIDDELBURG is another name which recalls certain episodes in the political and literary history of our own country. It was the scene of stirring events during the Spanish occupation of a portion of the Low Countries during the sixteenth century, and underwent a siege. In the time of Elizabeth it formed a refuge for many Englishmen, who had occasion to quit home on account of their opinions, and a residence for others engaged in mercantile pursuits. It still possesses some faint traces of having been an important position; the *Stadt-huis* remains in the market-place, and, so far as the general outline and exterior go, keeps to this moment an air of antiquity. One can just

realize a notion of what it has been, and what the town itself was. *Cetera desunt.*

A spacious market-place is a feature in almost all the Dutch towns of any pretension. I met with a fellow here, who had in former years ransacked all the farm-houses for miles round in quest of antiquities and curiosities for the ingenuous foreigner.

You have not to come even so far as this to encounter the gendarme, a traditional observance which pervades the Continent, and of which the practical value, at least in the Netherlands, is infinitesimal. He is almost the last relic of an era, when, above all other considerations and duties, ranked the cruel need of perpetual readiness for war, and when the exactions of military service were created and warranted by constant tumults at home as well as by dread of assailants from without.

DORDRECHT, or DORT, is certainly a fine old town. The scene at the river-side is delightful, and the trip by water to Rotterdam is most enjoyable and exhilarating. In the church here there are some remarkably interesting and fine early historical carvings at the back of the stalls; they represent events in the reign of Charles V. and the Spanish Annals of Holland, but they are unhappily worm-eaten and decayed. There is no one in Dort to care for them; if you spoke of them to the townsfolk, they would not know what you meant. They have, a hundred to one, never seen them. They, and such like things, are only visible in long perspective. It is quite true, as Baedeker tells you, that the deals, which you see floating on the canals, have come down from the German forests. Why, they have been doing so for hundreds of years; and as I leaned over a bridge and contemplated them, I wove together in my mind a very pretty imagery, of which the nature, I believe, can be guessed.

The costumes and scenes which one encounters everywhere on the rivers and canals, seem almost like reproductions of the old pictures in the galleries, and serve as *pièces justificatives* for the latter. The brush of Teniers and Douw transferred to canvas many of the figures and landscapes which I witnessed; but so much of the background in the urban studies has disappeared, and the feeling and tone of the time so differ, that one is apt to

wonder for an instant whether the gathering at a market or a fair, so quaint in contour and so wealthy in colour, is an actual survival or some dream after a feast on the old masters.

ROTTERDAM is the port of entry, as it were, where the galleries commence, never to end till your foot has ceased to press Dutch earth. For pictures abound in Holland in private as well as public museums—pictures, for the most part, of local origin, sympathies and costume. Here, among others, is the Six Museum, with its portrait of Burgomaster Six by Rembrandt, handed down from age to age, and better than many a patent of nobility. The private museum is quite an institution. One meets with it throughout, in large places and in small. It is the point of contact between the original owner and endless generations to come. In one of them which I visited two rooms were fitted up in the style of the middle of the seventeenth century. It was the house of an affluent burgher; there was the sumptuous four-poster, with the *berceauvette* at its foot, and a true realistic bit in the shape of the *vrouw's* night-cap on the counterpane.

You notice here in full play for the first time the depôts for "wijn, likeur en gedistilleerden," "Tapperij en Slijterij," and "Hollandschbierhuis," the last spelled as a monosyllable, but well leaded out.

It is peremptory, while you are at Rotterdam, to take the train to GOUDA, in order to see the gorgeous painted windows dating between 1555 and 1606; some of them—the earliest—are splendid work, both for detail and colour. But the restorer has been at his tricks here and there. This is Gouda's Alpha and Omega. It was as far back, at least, as 1479 the seat of an important printing-press.

The centre of interest at DELFT is the old palace, where, on the stairs, in 1582, William the Silent was assassinated by an emissary of that execrable scoundrel, Philip II. of Spain. They show visitors the very spot where the crime was perpetrated, and the point in the wall of the stair where the ball struck. Those may credit the tale who list. All the pieces of the puzzle do not perfectly fit in. Only an ounce-ball, with nothing to break its force, could have made the impression on the stonework; and did not the

stadtholder fall at the first shot? The palace is a very unpretending structure, and cannot surely ever have been anything more.

The character of the country in the journey hither from Rotterdam by canal-boat is wonderfully conservative and typical. You pass many a waterside hamlet, and go through many a lock. Your fellow-travellers are bullocks, calves, and pigs—perhaps horses—and in the season the hold of the narrow steamer accommodates fruit, cheese, and butter. Of sheep you see little, and mutton is seldom to be found in the Dutch hotel *ménus*. The wool is more valued than the flesh. It is the same in Germany.

Before you embark on the canal screws, see that you have your smelling-bottle or a flask of *eau de Cologne*.

From Delft I proceeded to THE HAGUE, which is very charming, with its Vijver; its general sylvan aspect reminding you of its primitive use as a hunting-seat of the ancient Counts of Holland; and its pleasant adjunct, SCHEVENINGEN, approached by a most agreeable ride through a wide stretch of woodland. Scheveningen is fashionable from July to September. You might as well go to Biarritz for cheapness. But, like our Brighton, it has grown out of the old fishing hamlet, whence Charles II. embarked for England in 1660. By the way, Charles probably had in his recollection Rosendaal in Holland, when he called by a similar name his hunting-seat near Norwood, in Surrey.

The palace at The Hague and its ample precincts offer no features of archaeological significance beyond the spot where the grand pensionary Van Olden-Barneveldt was beheaded in 1619, and the ancient prison, which is the most characteristic monument of the kind which I have seen in this country, and is well worth a careful study, particularly the chamber where the instruments of torture are preserved. The attendant augmented his fee, whether I liked it or no, by illustrating the application of one or two of these in his own person.

The Old Doulen Hotel is the house where Peter the Great is alleged to have stayed when he was at The Hague. You miss here the canals, which in all the other chief centres of life dissect at geometrical angles the blocks of buildings and thoroughfares. The Hague

is also remarkable for the presence of vehicles of all kinds, which elsewhere are almost entirely superseded by water-carriage or the tram.

The LEYDEN of history exists no more. The place still retains its learned atmosphere, and an aspect of comfort and affluence. The professors draw to it a large number of students from all parts. Yet a visit to the spot at the present moment does not enable you to carry away any clear or strong distinctive association. England is : Holland was.

You behold wide streets, imposing buildings, vast churches (sometimes with the peculiarity of double aisles), rich museums, spacious market-places, sumptuous hotels, and—stagnation. The few large centres have drained the minor towns, as the latter have drained the outlying districts, where one may traverse hundreds of miles in almost unbroken solitude and desolation, save for an occasional farm or a group or so of pasturing cattle.

HAARLEM is far before Leyden in more than a single respect. It has better monuments and more pictures. You have to come here to appreciate Franz Hals. The museum contains some interesting bits of antiquity—a few instruments of torture (but of no account in comparison with those at The Hague), and a few pieces of valuable old plate. I was chiefly struck by the Goblet of St. Martin, as it is called, executed in 1604, at a cost of 360 florins (about £30), for the Guild of Brewers ; but the Fabricius one, presented by the Estates of Holland and West Friesland to Arent Meindertsz Fabricius, for his services at the siege of Ostend in 1603, possesses, of course, at least equal interest, though artistically it is inferior to the Brewers' Cup.

No one who visits Haarlem should omit to inspect the Amsterdam Gate. It is a remnant—there are few enough—of the epoch when transactions of a very different complexion formed the staple of everyday life, and men of a very different stamp trod the bridge, to which this gate was once a barrier. You can cross it without hindrance, and occupy a few minutes in surveying the position from the opposite side of the canal. Here is material for reflection ; and it is so much the better if you are a lesson or two ahead of your guide-book maker.

The comparison of AMSTERDAM with Venice seems to me only a way of saying that they are both cities subordinate to the same topographical exigencies. But the whole costume, even of the shipping, widely varies. There is one other point in which the two resemble each other, namely, the presence of the mosquito, while in Rotterdam it is unknown.

This is a splendid city, an inexhaustible magazine of treasures of art and curiosities. As is the case nearly everywhere, the vestiges of the original place, and of former times, are very scanty. St. Anthony's Gate, properly so named, is one of the old gates, and the *Nieuwe-Markt Waag-huis*, as it is termed, is evidently another. There are many picturesque pieces of scenery, and glimpses of quaint archaic groups of tall houses in the Jews' quarter and other parts ; it was in the Jews' quarter that Rembrandt lived, and studied, and worked in early life. It is a mean and unsavoury locality, which the judicious will be content to view in perspective, or by a *coup d'œil*. Holds it any Rembrandts now ? Or nought but keepers of slop-shops, dealers in second-hand silver of dubious fabric, and vendors of all sorts of nondescript wares ?

The Rijks Museum (which is something like our British Museum, National Gallery and Madame Tussaud's rolled into one) and the Zoological and Botanical Gardens constitute the glory of modern Amsterdam ; and they are all in the newer part. The wealth, and prosperity, and power of the city belong to a time when her boundaries were narrow and her population restricted. The Dam is still the centre of the city proper ; but it was there that the pulse beat most strongly, when areas, now laid out in palatial edifices or spacious ornamental grounds, were market-gardens and tulip or hyacinth plantations. It was in days even before those, again, when the fortified settlement on the Amstel sustained a blockade (1578) from the States themselves, and, from want of other currency, ran down (in refiner's parlance) a silver statue of St. Nicholas to coin money of necessity.

As the Rijks Museum is the grandest sight in Amsterdam, so the "Night Watch," by Rembrandt, is the gem of the Rijks Museum.

It throws into the shade everything near it—nay, more—all that you have been carrying in your mind's eye, from your first entry into a building rich beyond measure in the noblest examples of native masters. It ought to be in a room by itself. I was told by a Hollander that the Dutch Government has been sounded by the British on this matter, and would not refuse £75,000 for it. I should like to see the minister responsible for such a transaction put into a sack and thrown into the Amstel. The Museum would be an exhaustive repertory for the study of bygone fashions in dress, habits of living, and ways of thought, if there were no other resource at command. Even in the treatment of prehistoric subjects, the Dutch school instinctively borrowed, in common with all others, from local types suggestions for backgrounds, apparel, and general costume. The Corporation-pieces by Hals and others, of which I saw some at Haarlem, are studied here to the best advantage, since the finest specimens seem to have been selected for the national collection. They are in themselves an encyclopædia of pleasurable instruction.

I went over to ZAANDAM by steamer, and saw the old quarter of the town, which holds the wooden hut where Peter the Great is reported to have stayed. It is enclosed in a protecting case, and belongs to the Czar. It is merely one of several poor hovels on the banks of a very filthy canal. One of them is a smithy, dated 1676, and might of course have been there in Peter's time. The whole *entourage* is very primitive; the elevation of the dwelling assigned to the imperial shipwright, who stood nearly seven feet, is barely sufficient to have accommodated him without stooping.

I counted seventeen windmills at Zaandam within a couple of hundred yards. In no other corner even of Holland are so many concentrated in an equal area. Peter's eye had fallen upon them, too! Were there about seventeen then? The Dutchman is conservative.

I was disappointed with UTRECHT. The cathedral is partly a ruin, or rather, as at Amersfoort close by, a portion was destroyed centuries ago; and the phlegmatic Hollander has been looking at it ever since without

being able to decide on its restoration. Verily the city is desolate; there are houses, shops, inhabitants; but life there is none. Even the velvet, of which one has heard so much, is no longer made here; although the hotel where I stayed was fitted up in it—a hotel capable of receiving ten times as many people as were there.

But the place is well worth a call, if it were only for the Archbishop's Museum. O, the rich vestments! O, the lovely lace! O, the antique leather hangings! O, those priceless old books in jewelled bindings! They had outlived all the troubles and the great siege by the Spaniards. I hoped to awaken a certain sympathetic interest in the mind of Mr. Quaritch by mentioning the early printed volumes in their sumptuous liveries; but he seemed to prefer articles which were to be had for money—no odds to *him* how much.

Utrecht, Haarlem, Middelburg, Breda, and, in fact, almost all these places, contribute to accumulate for the use of the numismatist a highly characteristic and graphic series of money of necessity, struck, under pressure of circumstances, from whatever material was at hand—even, as I have above intimated, out of saints' effigies. Ere this, the communion-plate has served the purpose.

I must retrace my steps a little. In ALKMAAR there is little of its former consequence discernible. You have only the church, the weigh-house, and the cheese-market. But the first-named deserves some notice. It contains a very ancient sepulchral monument—that of Floris V., Count of Holland—to which the date 1296 has been assigned at a more recent, but still very remote, period; and the walls and columns were once decorated with religious paintings in the popish taste. But at some later epoch the Protestant in power has remantled the whole in white-wash, and you can just distinguish a few dim outlines where a more Catholic feeling has endeavoured to remove the overlying surface. This state of affairs, and the reckless degradation of noble specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, are observable throughout the country, and inspire one with disgust and anger. Church-cobblers leave their hoof-prints everywhere, and will soon leave little or no mischief for future generations to do.

There are foreign as well as domestic Grimthorpes.

The region traversed by the primitive *diligence*, which plies between Alkmaar and Hoorn, is very thinly populated, and you go the whole distance of 18 miles on the top of an artificial causeway, through meadow-lands intersected by ditches. I was beginning to penetrate into North Holland, and was approaching the Zuyder Zee.

Hoorn itself is the first of the Dead Cities, described in the recent French work by Havard. It is still large enough to have a great trade; but it has none. A stroll through the streets brings you face to face with many an exterior which tempts you to pause; the dated houses are tolerably numerous, and some of them claim a history. You feel that you are on consecrated ground. Three centuries look down upon you. You stand under the Water Tower, as they are pleased to christen it—it is one of the gates, the only one remaining, of the fortified town—and you gaze on the Zuyder Zee. It stretches in front of you, a vast expanse.

At ENKHUIZEN the sensation of being drawn within a sort of charmed influence, of becoming for a moment a bondman to the spirit of solitude, grows assuredly more intense. *Stat nominis umbra*. The lines of the demolished ramparts indicate the girth of what was in days of yore a very Goshen, a city vying in opulence with Tyre and Sidon, and in luxury with Corinth. There were hundreds there once, to whom it would have been as nothing to defray the cost of the noble screen in the church, with its superb carvings, not improbably by the same hand which left to us those at Dort. But these the worm has spared; they are immaculate, only the religious element has been unhappily substituted for the historical. How infinitely more precious had they been if they had portrayed the archaic secular life of Enkhuizen!

I was borne on the waters of the Zuyder Zee across to STAVOREN or STAFORN, which you are gravely invited by Baedeker to regard with respectful awe as the metropolis of the ancient Frisian rulers, and the seat of the worship of the Frisian Thor. As a matter of fact, the pristine township or city exists no longer; some unrecorded catastrophe has perhaps engulfed it ages since; and some-

thing near the same spot has planted itself—a mean and poor seaside village, which would be still meaner and poorer, were it not the point where the steamer lands passengers and goods *in transitu*. The vast alterations which have taken place in the relationship of dry ground to water in Friesland, and the immeasurably wider extent of the province so called in former times, are more than sufficient to account for any topographical phenomena or difficulties which the inquirer may encounter in the course of a visit to these fascinating latitudes. I conclude that in STAPHORST, in Overijssel, we have the same stem or root as in Stavoren.

To an unphilosophical or illiterate person nothing can well be drearier than this spot. The station-master seeks to avert suicidal mania by playing on the piano between train and train.

I was met at HINDELOOPEN by Heer Van Elselo, hotel-keeper, job-master, bread and biscuit baker, cook, and *cicerone*. He was a genial old fellow, and spoke a little English. I drove with him to his house, and arranged to stay till the next morning. The vehicle which he brought to meet the train looked like a lineal descendant of one designed by a prehistoric coachbuilder. In Master Elselo's card (gold on black ground) the conveyance is subtly aggrandized into a fashionable carriage-and-pair—much such an one as the King of Holland might use on special occasions.

Elselo, however, was very communicative and obliging. He facilitated my inspection of Hindeloopen interiors, which are not represented with fidelity in Mr. Lindley's little book; and we visited the local museum together. When I say that Hindeloopen is a small village nestling under the dyke, which alone protects it from the sea, it will be understood with what delighted surprise I, as an antiquary and student, viewed this unique repository—not on the score of its extent or value, but on that of its emphatic and irresistible peculiarity of allocation. It was just as if Sir John Soane's Museum had been deposited in some obscure hamlet in Wiltshire or Sussex, and you had stumbled upon it unawares. The collection has been formed by a wealthy resident, and occupies five apartments in a house which he rents for the

purpose. I laughed at Elselo when he told me that I should have to pay a gulden to see it; but he averred that there was nothing like it anywhere else—and so what was one to do? I saw very little, indeed, which I had not seen before; but I was profoundly sensible of the fact that this was, so far as I knew, the only hamlet in the world in which such an assemblage of relics and curiosities could be found stored. I am sorry to have to repeat under this head my censure of the superficial treatment of his subject by the author of *Walks in Holland*.

Elselo unlocked an old-fashioned wardrobe upstairs, in a room where I was introduced by him to three young English ladies, who had come out here to sketch. He exhibited to me a variety of treasures, in the shape of wax models, and of holiday or festive dresses, belonging to his wife and himself. There was a model of Vrouw Elselo when she was seven, and a second when she was fourteen. There were also specimens of the gold ornaments worn by the women on certain anniversaries or saints' days. A beautiful fillet for the brow, of the last century, with very tasteful scroll-work, was stated to be a duplicate; a few florins' difference in our estimation of the value kept my money in my pocket. I may send for it, perhaps, when I forward Elselo a copy of the periodical in which this notice of him appears.

These gold ornaments, which degenerate among the less affluent into copper-gilt, were originally, I surmise, emblematic of religious worship, and were subsequently retained in use at festivals. In the more sequestered and primitive parts they are still prized as heirlooms, and serve as links of affectionate remembrance from age to age between the several intermarrying members of the same rural or ocean-bordering community. Domestic servants wear these decorations here and there, I suspect, however, as ordinary finery.

The proposed reclamation of the land, usurped a long while ago by the Zuyder Zee, would be a far vaster enterprise than that of the Haarlemmer Meer, and would at the same time be a great deal more than a pure piece of engineering. For the scheme would change the whole face of a wide tract of country, and would involve the adjustment

of a manifold variety of interests detrimentally affected by it. Years would elapse before the ground recovered could be of much agricultural or pastoral value; and the only immediate result would be a loss of occupation to thousands of poor seafarers and others who at present gain a livelihood by the uses to which this great water-way is applied. It is sufficient to contemplate the arid and barren wastes, in almost every direction, to bring one to the conclusion that the Zuyder Zee, if it be drained at all, must be drained piecemeal; and even that can wait.

Years have come and gone, and years will come and go, before the whole of the territorial gain can prove of much practical value. The formation of an *alluvium* over the sea-sand is not merely a slow, but a very partial process, which is chiefly accomplished by the incessant dredging of the canal with long spoons or ladles, and the superimposition of the material on the soil.

Man has been engaged here in an immemorial contest with Nature. Any volcanic dislocation might lay the whole country under water, except some of the higher ground toward the Rhine. The inhabitants can scarcely go to rest at night with perfect security for the morrow. In several places there are houses in every thoroughfare declining from the perpendicular; nearly all Holland works and sleeps on the sand, or on piles driven into it; and an Englishman is apt to tremble, when he reflects on such massive structures as he beholds on all sides of him dependent on so shifting and treacherous a foundation. Surely, without aspiring to technical experience, a stranger may well speculate whether the conversion of the Zuyder Zee into dry land would not displace a volume of water so immense as to become a perilous factor in some other direction.

The diversities of dialect which are noticeable among the Dutch, as well as among the Belgians, sometimes amount to nothing more than a modified pronunciation. But where it is not so, it appears to indicate a former greater habitual isolation (as we yet observe at Urk and Marken), when the country was more sparingly peopled, and intercourse was not limited only by the inability to travel beyond a very narrow radius, but by the absence of any adequate motive or by any

strong inclination. Looking at the outlying districts rather than the centres, transit from village to village was, as a rule, achievable solely by water-carriage of an imperfect character, and the folk of one seldom sought alliances further than their next neighbours up the country or along the coast. I do not pretend to pose as a folk-lorist; but I apprehend that in the investigation of all matters connected with that attractive science, the importance of a fairly wide conversance with languages can hardly be overstated. At every step the antiquary, who is also a linguist, obtains insights and revelations which cannot fail to prove delightful to any enthusiast, corroborating, as they will, his foregone conjectures of a community of origin, habits, and thought among nations, or their subdivisions, at present separated from each other by their government, as well as by their geographical *habitat*.

In tracing ethnological affinities among the members of the Frisian family, one perhaps unexpectedly finds that, instead of having to deal with the more contracted boundaries of the Dutch province, one must take the whole region from Oldenburg to Normandy.

The Dutch term *Stadt* seems to have a parallel meaning and force with the Roman *Civitas*. The town or city was formerly the centre of convergence and the sole part of the district with a sensible population. Our own word "civilization" simply denotes how men at the outset gathered up into these centres, first of all, for the sake of protection, and eventually adhered to the system for commercial purposes.

Civilization is, in fact, centralized development; and our own modern local government comes to nothing more than the redistributive process, necessitated by an increase of population, and the consequent upgrowth of new administrative or municipal rallying-points.

The Dutch are in a certain way proud of their nationality. A young fellow said to me, "I am Hollander," ostensibly as a precaution—a useless one, to be sure—against my mistaking him for a Belgian. In my personal judgment, they are a pleasanter and braver race; but they are a population united under one government rather than a nation. They have neither pulse nor backbone. In their best days it required a great effort to move

them to resistance. But they have lived to see the world pass by them; and even in trade Antwerp far outstrips Amsterdam.



The Crypt of Hythe.

By REV. SAMUEL BARBER.



FEW places in Kent afford more ample scope for antiquarian research than the district round Folkestone and Hythe; and of all the relics of the troubled past, the ghastly and long-treasured "Skulls of Hythe" bear the palm for intensity of human interest.

On entering the crypt-door, for which a charge of a shilling is made for each party, the visitor is at once face to face with the staring, eyeless crania—perhaps of his own ancestors—of 1,400 years ago. On each side of the door they are arranged on shelves set in the arches that support the upper part of the building. Not less than about six hundred of them stare you in the face at the entrance, whilst in the back part of the crypt hundreds more are embedded in the huge stack of bones which occupies the interior portion of the recess. This stack, which consists almost wholly of the larger leg and arm bones and skulls, is at the present time about 27 feet in length by about 8 feet in height and 7 feet in breadth, extra bones being piled on the top. When Hasted wrote his history of Kent the pile was 28 feet long by 8 feet in height and breadth. It is probable that decay has removed a considerable number of the bones during the ages that they have lain here, so that, roughly speaking, the present collection cannot represent an original number of slain less than about 2,000. But inasmuch as these ghastly mementoes of a bloody conflict have doubtless undergone various changes and transportations in a thousand years, the actual number of the slaughtered must have far exceeded that amount. It is necessary to bear in mind that *all* the remains of the heroes that fell would certainly not have been included even in the first collection. Many suggestions other than that of the "fortune of

war" have been made as to the origin of this gigantic ghastly pile—plague, fire, and shipwreck might all be called in to account for it. The first suggestion, however, is untenable, for it is beyond probability that disease should have left such a well-preserved collection presenting so many points of resemblance. So far as anatomy is concerned, they offer, by their variety of size and form, a most interesting study for the surgeon or ethnologist. They might, indeed, have been a band of Roman mercenaries collected from half a dozen nations. But as regards their physical condition the resemblance is noteworthy. It would, I believe, be utterly impossible to make such a collection, even if three or four country churchyards were carefully searched; and a shipwreck or fire seems equally untenable when the number of skulls is considered.

On the whole, a battle fought on the shore with an invading army seems the most probable explanation, and an examination of the individual skulls corroborates this. Many of them have been hacked by the blows of some heavy weapon. They present just such clefts as would be made by the forcible descent of a battle-axe or large hatchet; and in one instance a wedge, resembling the slice of a very large orange, has been evenly cut right out of the bone. Another has been divided neatly in the middle into two sections, one of which remains. Others show jagged holes, in form much like sun-spots, as if caused by the descent of an irregular-pointed weapon on the crown of the head.

That these bones are the remains of Saxons and Britons slain in a desperate contest shortly after the evacuation of Britain by the Romans appears to be the general opinion of Kentish antiquaries. The date 456 is given by Dugdale,* who writes as follows:

"In the crypt under the chancel is a large pile of human bones, supposed to be the remains of Britons slain in a sanguinary battle fought in the year 456, on the shore between this place and Folkestone, with the retreating Saxons, and to have obtained their whiteness by long exposure on the sea-shore."

It may be remarked that the pebbles forming the shingle in the vicinity of Sandgate and Hythe present a very uniform yellowish-

white colour, evidently caused by the incrustation of particles of chalk and other substances deposited from the sea-water. I think also that this deposit will be found to be more decidedly taking place at those parts of the shore where the action of surf or "swell" is comparatively feeble. At any rate, it is very noticeable in this bay, which stretches from Folkestone to Dungeness—a part of the coast where there is, in ordinary weather, comparatively little "sea."

Whatever may have been the cause, it is a fact that there is a great uniformity of tint about the beach at this part of the coast, and this similarity of colouring has to a certain extent imparted itself to the crania of those departed warriors whose remains are now in Hythe Church crypt. For four or five centuries they probably slumbered on the sea-shore which witnessed their desperate conflict, and thus they have become calcined, petrified, and preserved for the admiration of antiquaries, and for a warning to all newcomers not to be too hasty in setting foot upon British soil.

Ireland, in his history of Kent, gives the name of Vortimer as the British king that defeated the Saxon invaders whose skulls are now at Hythe; but whether he had for this statement any real authority is doubtful.

Hasted is more cautious; yet even he writes from a "mental picture," which must have been partly of his own creation, when he speaks of the "retreating" Saxons.

The writer of *Black's Guide to Kent*, speaking of the theory of a Saxon cemetery having been the source of this remarkable collection of bones, adds that the remains of Saxon pottery found among the heap of bones gives confirmation to this theory.

The whole subject is undoubtedly involved in much mystery, from which we fear it will not now be fully extricated. But it will be well to give due consideration to the following facts:

- 1.—The skulls themselves show undoubted evidences of a desperate contest, and of blows from heavy weapons.
- 2.—They must have been long subject to some petrifying or preserving process, and probably lay for ages undisturbed before the building of Hythe Church.

* *England and Wales*, vol. ii., p. 903.

3.—They probably represent an original slaughter of about 2,000 men at least.

4.—They present a great variety of form and size.

There appears to be no foundation for the statement of some writers, that a similar collection formerly existed at Folkestone. It arose, I imagine, from a tradition that the Saxons retreated and buried their dead near that town, while the Britons remained in the neighbourhood of Hythe.



Russia: its Origin and History.*

THE development of the country of Russia from the little Grand Duchy of Muscovy in the fifteenth century to the present gigantic empire, with its hundred million of inhabitants, is a wondrous tale, and is in these pages cunningly

Mr. Morfill, though not writing from an English standpoint, carefully eschews all unnecessary reflections or surmises, and aims, with much success, at an impartial outline of national history. No wholesale abuse nor wholesale praise of Russia and its past or present policy will be found in these pages. As Mr. Morfill wisely says in his brief preface, "All nations have been aggressive in their way, and therefore it is idle to talk overmuch about Russian aggressions; all nations have some blood-stained pages in their annals, and therefore it is something like hypocrisy to be struck with especial horror at Russia's misdeeds."

Yet another sentence from the preface, equally true, must be quoted: "She is entitled to the gratitude of the world, were it only for the protection she has afforded to the persecuted Christians of the East. The tide of Mahomedan persecution and proselytism was turned, from the time when Peter the Great showed the rayahs, groaning under the Turkish yoke, that they could look to Russia for help. It is to her that



condensed within the readable limits of a single volume. For the first time English readers have now a handy and thoroughly reliable work on the origin and growth of the Russian Empire.

* *Story of the Nations: Russia.* By W. R. Morfill, M.A. (Reader in the Russian and Slavonic Languages in the University of Oxford). T. Fisher Unwin. Pp. xxi. 394; with 60 illustrations. Price 5s.

the new nationality of Bulgaria, which gives such excellent promise, owes its origin. We cannot be surprised that the Christians of the East have felt grateful for her benefits. She alone stood up against their oppressors; and her enemies among us must feel that by their mistaken policy they have only strengthened her hands."

The first six chapters treat of the country

and origin of the Russians, of the period of the Appanages, of Russia under the Mongols from 1238 to 1462, and of the establishment of the autocracy and consolidation of the empire, until at last the regeneration of Russia under Peter the Great, 1682 to 1725, is reached. The old story of Peter's travels in 1697 is briefly but well told. At Saardam, in Holland, he worked in the dockyards under the name of Peter Mikhailov. The certificates that he gained from the head of the dockyard for proficiency in various handicrafts pertaining to ship-building are still preserved. Thence Peter passed for the same purpose across the Channel to England. At first a house was provided for him in York Buildings by the water-side, and he visited the King and many of the nobility. He only cared for the companionship of those who shared his nautical tastes, and for this reason made a friend of the Marquis of Carmarthen, who was skilled in rowing and sailing. Being anxious, however, to be less hampered in his movements, Peter left York Buildings, and obtained on hire, through the help of the English Government, Sayes Court, the seat of John Evelyn (the celebrated author of the *Sylva*), which was close to the dockyards of Deptford.

Sayes Court was a commodious house; but the chief charm that it had in the eyes of the rough Peter was that a backdoor provided easy access to the docks and dockyard, whence he could slip out without fear of the stare of the curious. Evelyn had previously let his premises at Deptford to the gallant Admiral Benbow, who had underlet them to our Government for the use of the Tsar. But presently rumours reached Evelyn of the violence that was being done by Peter and his comrades to the elegant furniture and curtains with which the fastidious Englishman had adorned his house, as well as to the trim hedges and flowerbeds of the garden. Complaint was made to the Lords of the Treasury of the injury done, and compensation was demanded. Benbow put it on record that the place was "in so bad a condition that he can scarcely describe it to your honours, besides much of the furniture broke, lost, and destroyed." Accordingly a survey was made, and the total damage was estimated at £350 9s. 6d. Some

of the items are amusing. Nearly all the locks were broken, and "all the grasse worke is out of order, and broke into holes by their leaping and showing tricks upon it." There are now only a few remains of the house that belonged to Evelyn, but a street leading to it is still called after the Tsar. The gardens, which were the special beauty and admiration of the age, and in which the rough Russians played their rude games, have long since disappeared.

One of the most interesting sections of the volume is that which treats of the social con-



dition of Russia before and after the time of Peter the Great. An accurate picture of the earlier condition of the empire is afforded by the work of our countryman, Giles Fletcher, uncle of the dramatist, who was appointed by Queen Elizabeth English Ambassador to Russia. The first edition of his work, *The Russe Common Wealth*, came out in 1591, and was expressed with so much freedom that it was suppressed by his sovereign. The men of the upper classes at this period were singularly ignorant and superstitious. The cut representing a long-bearded Russian

nobleman, in the hands of a foreign barber, is from a caricature of the early part of the seventeenth century.

The value of the book is increased by its two maps. The one at the beginning shows the small limits of Russia before the time of Peter the Great, and the one at the end the vast extent of modern Russia, which covers an area of upwards of 8,500,000 square miles.



Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 30, vol. xxii.)

NORTHUMBERLAND (continued).

ALNWICK: FREEMAN'S WELL.

ST. MARK'S Day is observed at Alnwick by a ridiculous custom in connection with the admission of freemen of the common, alleged to have reference to a visit paid by King John to Alnwick. It is said that this monarch, when attempting to ride across Alnwick Moor, then called the Forest of Aidon, fell with his horse into a bog or morass, where he stuck so fast that he was with great difficulty pulled out by some of his attendants. Incensed against the inhabitants of that town for not keeping the roads over the moor in better repair, or at least for not placing some post or mark pointing out the particular spots which were impassable, he inserted in their charter, both by way of memento and punishment, that for the future all new created freemen should on St. Mark's Day pass on foot through that morass, called the Freeman's Well. In obedience to this clause of their charter, when any new freemen are to be made, a small rill of water which passes through the morass is kept dammed up for a day or two previous to that on which this ceremonial is to be exhibited, by which means the bog becomes so thoroughly liquefied that a middle-sized man is chin deep in mud and water in passing over it. Besides which, not un-

frequently, holes and trenches are dug; in these, filled up and rendered invisible by the liquid mud, several free men have fallen down and been in great danger of suffocation. In later times, in proportion as the new-made freemen are more or less popular, the passage is rendered more or less difficult.

Early in the morning of St. Mark's Day the houses of the new freemen are distinguished by a holly-tree planted before each door, as the signal for their friends to assemble and make merry with them. About eight o'clock the candidates for the franchise, being mounted on horseback and armed with swords, assemble in the market place, where they are joined by the chamberlain and bailiff of the Duke of Northumberland, attended by two men armed with halberds. The young freemen arranged in order, with music playing before them and accompanied by a numerous cavalcade, march to the west end of the town, where they deliver their swords. They then proceed under the guidance of the moorgrievs through a part of their extensive domain, till they reach the ceremonial well. The sons of the oldest freemen have the honour of taking the first leap. On the signal being given they pass through the bog, each being allowed to use the method and pace which to him shall seem best, some running, some going slow, and some attempting to jump over suspected places, but all in their turns tumbling and wallowing like porpoises at sea, to the great amusement of the populace, who usually assemble in vast numbers. After this aquatic excursion, they remount their horses and proceed to perambulate the remainder of their large common, of which they are to become free by their achievement. In passing the open part of the common the young freemen are obliged to alight at intervals, and place a stone on a cairn as a mark of their boundary, till they come near a high hill called the Twinlaw or Tounlaw Cairns, when they set off at full speed, and contest the honour of arriving first on the hill, where the names of the freemen of Alnwick are called over. When arrived about two miles from the town they generally arrange themselves in order, and, to prove their equestrian abilities, set off with great speed and spirit over bogs, ditches, rocks, and rugged declivities till they

arrive at Rottenrow Tower on the confines of the town, the foremost claiming the honour of what is termed "winning the boundaries," and of being entitled to the temporary triumphs of the day. Having completed the circuits the young freemen, with sword in hand, enter the town in triumph, preceded by music, accompanied by a large concourse of people in carriages, etc. Having paraded the streets, the new freemen and the other equestrians enter the Castle, where they are liberally regaled, and drink the health of the lord and lady of the manor. The newly-created burgesses then proceed in a body to their respective houses, and around the holly-tree drink a friendly glass with each other. After this they proceed to the market-place, where they close the ceremony over an enlivening bowl of punch.—Hone's *Every-Day Book*, ii., 249. Dyer's *Brit. Pop. Customs*, 201, Bohn's Ed.

JARROW: BEDE'S WELL.

About a mile to the west of Jarrow, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, there is a well called Bede's Well, to which, as late as the year 1740, it was a prevailing custom to bring children troubled with any disease or infirmity; a crooked pin was put in, and the well laved dry (*sic*) between each dipping. My informant has seen twenty children brought on a Sunday to be dipped in this well, at which also, on Midsummer Eve, there was a great resort of neighbouring people, with bonfires, music, etc.—Brand's *Newcastle*, ii., 54.

WOOLER: PIN WELL.

Near to Wooller, in Northumberland, on the flanks of the Cheviots, there is a spring of water locally known as Pin Well. The countrymaids in passing this spring dropped a crooked pin in the water. There is a belief that the well is under the charge of a fairy, that it is necessary to propitiate the young lady by a present of some sort; hence the pin as most convenient.

ALNWICK: SENNA WELL.

There is a medicinal spring about five miles from Alnwick, known as Senna Well.

THE TWEED.

On some part of the Tweed there exists still a belief amongst the superstitious in the power of fairies, who are supposed to affect

the produce of the fisheries; it is the custom of these persons not only to impregnate the nets with salt, but also to throw some of that commodity into the water for the purpose of blinding the mischievous elves, who are said to prevent the fish from falling victims to the snares laid for them. This practice was observed near Coldstream as late as 1879, and strange to say the net, when drawn to land, instead of being empty, as usual, contained three fine salmon.

RIVER WANSBECK.

The author of *Rambles in Northumberland* gives a tradition concerning the river Wansbeck: "The river discharges itself into the sea at a place called Cambois, about nine miles to the eastward; and the tide flows to within five miles of Morpeth. Tradition reports that Michael Scott, whose fame as a wizard is not confined to Scotland, would have brought the tide to the town, had not the courage of the person failed upon whom the execution of this project depended. This agent of Michael, after his principal had performed certain spells, was to run from the neighbourhood of Cambois to Morpeth, without looking back, and the tide would follow him. After having advanced a certain distance, he became alarmed at the roaring of the waves behind him, and forgetting the injunction, gave a look over his shoulder to see if the danger was imminent, when the advancing tide immediately stopped, and the burgesses of Morpeth thus lost the chance of having the Wansbeck navigable between their town and the sea. It is also said that Michael intended to confer a similar favour on the inhabitants of Durham, by making the Wear navigable to their city; but his good intentions were frustrated by the cowardice of the person who had to guide the tide."

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM: ST. ANNE'S WELL.

By a custom, time beyond memory, the mayor and aldermen of Nottingham, with their wives, have been accustomed on Monday in Easter week, morning prayer ended, to march from the town to St. Anne's Well, having the town waits to play before them, and attended by all the clothing, *i.e.*, such as have been sheriffs, and ever after wear scarlet gowns,

together with the officers of the town and many other burgesses and gentlemen, such as wish well to the woodward—this meeting being instituted, and since continued for his benefit.

OXFORDSHIRE.

AN OXFORDSHIRE LEGEND.

There was a farmer who had an only daughter. She was very handsome, but proud. One day, when the servants were all afield, her mother sent her to the well for a pitcher of water. When she had let down the bucket, it was so heavy that she could hardly draw it up again; and she was going to let loose of it, when a voice in the well said: "Hold tight and pull hard; and good luck will come of it at last." So she held tight and pulled hard; and when the bucket came up there was nothing in it but a frog, and the frog said: "Thank you, my dear; I've been a long while in the well, and I'll make a lady of you for getting me out." So when she saw it was only a frog, she took no notice, but filled her pitcher and went home.

Now, when they were at supper, a knock was heard at the door, and somebody outside said:

"Open the door, my dearest one,
And think of the well in the wood;
Where you and I were together, love a-keeping,
And think of the well in the wood."

She looked out of the window, and there was the frog in boots and spurs. To it she said: "I shan't open the door for a frog." But her father said: "Open the door to the gentleman. Who knows what it may come to at last?" So she opened the door, and the frog came in. Then said the frog:

"Set me a chair, my dearest sweetest one,
And think," etc.

"I'm sure I shan't set a chair; the floor's good enough for a frog." The frog made many requests, to all of which the lady returned uncivil answers. He asked for beer, and was told "water is good enough for a frog"; to be put to bed, but "the cistern is good enough for a frog to sleep in." The father, however, insisted on her compliance; and even when the frog said: "Cuddle my back, my dearest sweet one," ordered her to do so, "for who knows what it may come to at last?" And in the morning when she

awoke, she saw by her side the handsomest man that ever was seen, in a scarlet coat and top boots, with a sword by his side, and a gold chain round his neck, and gold rings on his fingers, who married her and made her a lady, and they lived very happy together.—*N. and Q.*, 1 S., v., 460.

OXFORD: ST. EDMUND'S WELL.

This well was once famous for curing distempers upon the saint's day, the people diverting themselves with cakes and ale, music and dancing; which was innocent enough in comparison of what had been formerly practised at different places, when even the better sort of people placed a sanctity in them, brought alms and offerings, and made vows at them, as the ancient Germans and Britains did, and the Saxons and English were much inclined to.—*G. M. Lib.*, iii., 142.

OXFORD: ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S WELL.

"The Fellows of New College in Oxford have time out of mind every Holy Thursday, betwixt the houres of eight and nine, gonne to ye Hospitall called Bart'lemews, neer Oxford: where they retire to ye Chapell, and certain prayers are read and an antheme sung: from thence they goe to the upper end of ye grove adjoining to the Chapell (the way being beforehand strewed with flowers by the poor people of ye Hospitall), they placed themselves round about the well there, where they warble forth melodiously a song of three or four or five parts; which being performed, they refresh themselves with a morning's draught there, and retire to Oxford before sermon."—Brand's *Pop. Ant.*, ii., 378, Bohn's Ed. *Gentilism et Judaism*, p. 32.

OXFORD: ST. CLEMENT'S.

Near St. Clement's, at Oxford, was a spring where St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, did sometimes meet and converse with an angel or nymph; as Numa Pompilius did with Egeria. The well is now filled up.

RICOT PARK: HOLY WELL.

There is, or was, a holy well in Ricot Park. The water was held to be good for the eyes. The keepers formerly performed some ceremony here, before, it is presumed, it was a park.

SHROPSHIRE.

CHETTON: HOLY WELL.

"In the parish of Chetton there was formerly a holy well or spring. It is not known whether it had any special dedication, but the church is dedicated to St. Giles, and the waters of the spring were supposed to possess a healing virtue for cripples or weakly persons. The last person who was dipped in the well was Mary Anne Jones, about the year 1817; she subsequently died about 1830, aged twenty-four years, and was the eldest sister of my informant, one of the oldest inhabitants of the parish. Though considerably covered up with undergrowth, the spring is not yet entirely lost."—Miss E. Lythall-Neale.

WEST FELTON: HOLY WELL.

There is a small holy well in this parish (West Felton), in a hamlet called Woolston. The water of this well is still used by the country people for complaints of the eyes. It is a beautiful clear stream, running under a small black-and-white chapel into two paved square baths environed with stone walls, one of which is lower than the other. The higher one has steps down to the water, and, strange to say, there is more water in summer than in winter. Under the chapel, which overhangs the stream, is a long-shaped niche, which has evidently contained the statue of the saint. At this side is a small cell, or covered place, where probably the priest or monk stood to dispense the water. The chapel is now unfortunately used as a cottage, and the beams of the roof inside are covered with whitewash. At one end there is the tracery of Tudor roses and acanthus-leaves, upon what is evidently the framework of a window.

CROSMERE LAKE.

At Crosmere, near Ellesmere, where there is one of the number of pretty lakes scattered throughout that district, there is a tradition of a chapel having formerly stood on the banks of the lake, and it is said that the belief once was, that whenever the waters were ruffled by the wind, the chapel bells might be heard ringing beneath the surface.

LONGNOR.

The White Lady of Longnor is in the habit of coming out of the Black Pool beside the road to Leebotwood. This pool is bottomless. "Old Nancy," a well-known Longnor worthy, was shocked and scandalized to hear that the parson's children had been so foolhardy as to skate on it in the recent hard winters. The White Lady issues out of it at night, and wanders about the roads. Hughes, the "parson's man" at Longnor, met her once as he was going over the narrow foot-bridge beside the ford over Longnor Brook. "I sid 'er a-cummin'," he said (June, 1881), "an' I thinks, 'Ere's a nice young wench. Well, thinks I, who she be, I'll gi'e 'er a fright. I was a young fellow then, yo' known—an' I waited till 'er come close up to me, right i' the middle o' the bridge, an' I stretched out my arms, so—an' I clasped 'er in 'em tight—so. An' theer was nothin'!

"She came down here to the Villa wunst," he continued, after a dramatic pause. "It was when there was a public kep' here. Joe Wigley, he told me. There was a great party held in the garden, and he was playing the fiddle. And they were all *daincin'*, and she come an' dainced, all in white. And every-one was saying: 'What a nice young 'ooman—Here's the one for me—I'll 'ave a daince ooth 'er'—and so on, like that. And she dainced and dainced ooth 'em, round i' the ring, but they could's niver ketch 'out on 'er 'and. And at last she disapp'ear of a sudden, and then they found out who it 'ad bin, as 'ad bin daincin' along ooth 'em. And they all went off in a despart hurry, and there was niver no daincing there no more."

Old Nancy declared that this shadowy fair one was the ghost of a lady "as 'ad bin disapp'inted," and had drowned herself in the Black Pool. But "White Ladies" has been a name for the fairies from the days of the romance of Hereward, and the dancing "round in the ring" points out very clearly the class of beings among which the lady of the Black Pool should be placed.—*Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 76.



The "Mountains of the Moon"

IN AN ANTIQUARIAN POINT OF VIEW.

BY WILLIAM FRANCIS AINSWORTH, PH.D.,
F.S.A., F.R.G.S.

THE so-called "Mountains of the Moon," situated at the sources of the Nile, are supposed to have been thus originally designated by the Arabs—Jibalu 'l Kamari—although they have also been known as Jibalu 'l Kumri, or "The Blue Mountains." Ptolemy apparently derived his name of "Mountains of Selene" from the same source.

Sir Richard Burton and Captain Speke were the first, in modern times, to cross the coast range of mountains of Eastern Africa, and, reaching Lake Tanganyika, to identify what they described as a half-moon range of mountains some 6,000 feet in elevation, and at the northern extremity of the lake, with the "Mountains of the Moon." As the mountains in question constitute part of the anticlinal line or water-parting between the lake and the sources of the Nile and Lake Tanganyika and the basin of the Congo, the distinguished travellers were, to a certain extent, justified in establishing this identification.

The missionaries Rebman and Krapf, having respectively sighted the snow-clad mountains, Kilimanjaro and Kenia, in 1848 and 1849, Dr. Beke, the Abyssinian traveller, identified these mountains with the "Mountains of the Moon."—*The Sources of the Nile* p. 37. And paradoxical as it may for the moment appear, he was also, to a certain extent, justified in doing so, although Mr. W. D. Cooley, who published a work entitled *Inner Africa Laid Open* in 1882, persisted in maintaining that they were peaks of dolomite or white limestone.

The fact is that Ptolemy, a most accurate geographer, as a careful study of many of the positions of places assigned by him to sites in Western Asia enables the writer to testify, described the "Mountains of the Moon" as extending from east to west along the parallel of 12° 30' south latitude, and over 10° of longitude; the one extremity being in 57°, and the other in 67°, east longitude, and

the two lakes—the *Palus Orientalis Nili* and the *Palus Occidentalis Nili*—described as receiving the waters from the snows of those mountains, are placed respectively in 57° and 65° east longitude. This would embrace the whole extent of country between the mountains at the head of Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Edward, and those of the eastern, or coast range, and therefore establish that both identifications were to a certain extent correct.

The *Palus Occidentalis Nili* was at first confounded by Eurtion, McQueen and Beke* with Lake Tanganyika; but this lake has since been discovered to flow into the Congo. The further discoveries by Captains Speke and Grant of the Victoria Nyanza, and by Sir Samuel Baker of the Albert Nyanza, tend to identify these two great sheets of water, the one with Ptolemy's Western Nile Lake, the other with the Eastern Nile Lake of the Alexandrian geographer.

This being admitted, it becomes also obvious that as Lake Albert Edward, the feeder of the Albert Nyanza,† is supplied from the snow-clad mountains at the head of the former lake, and the Victoria Nyanza derives its waters from the eastern range of mountains, both ranges were included in Ptolemy's "Mountains of the Moon."

The great snow-clad group of Ruwenzori being situated at the north-eastern extremity of the Albert Edward, it can thus only constitute an offshoot from the central anticlinal line or water-parting, and it is not, by itself, entitled to be designated as the "Mountain of the Moon."

Other snow-clad mountains have already been discovered south of this group—notoriously, Mount Mfumbiro and Gambaraga, or Gordon Bennett Mountain, attaining an elevation of over 10,000 feet, and further research may tend to establish a geological, if not a physical, connection between the coast range and these more central groups, if they are not, as seems most

* *The Nile Basin*, by Richard F. Burton, F.R.G.S.; *Captain Speke's Discovery of the Sources of the Nile*, by James McQueen, F.R.G.S.; *On the Sources of the Nile*, Dr. Beke

† Mason Bey claims to have first discovered the inlet of Stanley's Semliki (Mississi or Alexandra Nile) into the Albert Nyanza. (*Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*, January, 1890.)

likely, the centres of local volcanic activity in olden times.

It remains to be noticed that the northerly extension of the eastern or coast range of mountains also remains to be explored. A range of snow-clad mountains has been sighted to the westwards, from the Juba River, by Captain Short, as noticed in Dr. Beke's work; and a French traveller also sighted a snow-clad range to the south-east from the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

The name Himadū, or "Snow Mountains" given to this unexplored range, having a Sanscrit origin, would appear to have been originally applied to Mount Kenia, since the traces of mining operations, apparently carried on by Hindoos, at a very remote period, have been met with in the mountain in question.

This Mount Himadū probably gives birth in its northerly extension to the river Sobat—the ancient Astasobas—and it also, probably, supplies tributaries to the Victoria Nile and its lakes.

Lakes standing in the same relation to the Victoria Nyanza as the Albert Edward does to the Albert Nyanza have also been discovered between the former and the coast range of mountains. Such are the Bahr-ngu or Baringu, the Naivasha, and others (Lakes Rudolph and Stephanie, discovered by Count Teleki and Lieut. Hochmel, appear to lie on the eastern side of the coast range); but the existence of such minor lakes does not in any way militate against the identification of the two great lakes discovered by English travellers with Ptolemy's eastern and western lakes of the Nile.



The Ancient Chapel on St. Martha's Hill, near Guildford, Surrey.

By GEORGE C. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S.L.,
F.R.Hist.Soc., ETC.

SOUTH-EAST of Guildford, between Albury on the east and Shalford on the west, is the small parish of St. Martha's, comprising about 1,000 acres.

In some old deeds it is called the Parish of Martyrs', from a tradition that, in early

times, some Christians suffered there. The parish is attached to the Manor of Chilworth, and the conspicuous feature within its boundaries is the lofty eminence known as St. Martha's Hill and the quaint little chapel surmounting it.

Doomsday Book mentions that in Bramley (Brumlei) there were three churches, and that the Bishop of Baieux (Odo) held the manor in demesne. St. Martha's was probably one of the three churches, as Chilworth, the manor to which it is attached, is also named in Domesday as being in Bramley and held by the same bishop. There are sufficient traces, Brayley thinks, to refer the origin of the chapel to Norman times, but it is probable that a shrine existed there in earlier times, and that the unknown martyrs gave their name to the chapel, which was built of rough ironstone, and with keyless arches.

The manor, with other estates, was, we learn, on the disgrace of Bishop Odo, escheated to the crown.

The benefice in very early times belonged to the Priory of Newark. As early as 1186 the priory enlarged the chapel, consecrated the newer portion, and placed a brother in charge of the building. The actual appropriation of the benefice to the Priory of Newark was certified in 1464 by Bishop Waynflete to have taken place in 1262. In 1463, under date May 20, Bishop Waynflete granted a special indulgence of forty days "to such as resort to the chapel on account of devotion, prayer, pilgrimage or offering, and should say there any Paternoster, Ave Maria and Credo, or should contribute, bequeath or otherwise assign anything toward the maintenance, repair or rebuilding of the same."

The estate around was possibly granted to the priory subsequently to their possession of the patronage of the benefice.

From 1262 to 1412 the prior of the monastery appointed vicars in charge of the chapel, and in the *Valor Beneficiorum* of 20 Edward I. (1292) we find reference to the early vicars. The benefice was held to the use of the priory *in pleno jure*, and was kept up or allowed to decay according to the position and feelings of the priory. To this cause may be probably attributed the condition into which in later times the building fell. It is interesting to find the actual survival of the

fact of the benefice being under monastic and not episcopal authority remaining to the present time, as even now the living is in the peculiar position of being a *donative*. In other words, it is a benefice conferred on a person by the founder or patron without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary. It appears that upon the induction of the present rector into the rectory of Albury, a desire was expressed by him that St. Martha's should be included in the deed, but it soon appeared that the Bishop of Winchester had neither knowledge nor cognizance of St. Martha's. The lord of the manor or lay impropriator (in this case the Duke of Northumberland) confers the benefice, and the holder of it exercises quasi-episcopal jurisdiction in the parish.

On the dissolution of the monasteries the property reverted to the crown, and Queen Elizabeth granted the manor to William Morgan, who, in 1583, settled it, or a portion of it, upon his son John. William Morgan died on December 10, 1602, at the age of 77, leaving one son, Sir John Morgan, knighted at Cadiz in Spain, 1596. He was buried in an altar-tomb of freestone, upon which is a knight in armour, in the chancel of the chapel on the hill.

The manorial estates passed through the hands of the Randyll and Houlditch families subsequently to the Duchess of Marlborough, and thence by will to the younger son of her son-in-law the Earl of Sunderland. John Spencer, son of the legatee, was created Earl Spencer in 1765, and from him the property passed through very many hands until it reached its present possessor.

The actual chapel is said to be dedicated to All Holy Martyrs, or to the (unknown) Holy Martyrs, but its early history is shrouded in mystery. It was built in the form of a Latin cross, and was so neglected by its new owners after the dissolution of the monasteries that it gradually fell into a dilapidated condition. It is even possible, from the indulgence already referred to of 1463, that the dilapidation was even of that early date, as the use of the expression "rebuilding" would almost imply a state of ruin of at least a portion of the chapel.

In the inventory of church goods in Surrey, made in the sixth year of King

Edward VI., the only items found at the Church of "Saynt Marter" are "a chalice of silver, a bell hanging in the steeple, a verrie old coope, a sorplus, a hanging bell at the place," and these were in the custody of John Stephen and John Cheesman. The bell from the steeple is the only item of this inventory now remaining. It hangs in the turret of the Guildford Town Hall, and is the bell upon which the clock strikes the hours. The "hanging bell" was probably a sanctus bell, hanging on the rood loft, or screen.

Service in recent times was held in a portion of the ruins, but in 1850, through the generous action of neighbouring landowners, the building was repaired and restored for worship. The restoration unfortunately amounted in a very large extent to a destruction and rebuilding, and was a very Medea-like procedure; and to the previous shocking neglect, and even to the restoration, we may attribute the loss of identifying evidence on the early tradition that gives to the chapel a peculiar and special interest.

The district of Surrey lying around the hill has cherished for many long years a tradition that the remains of the cardinal-archbishop, Stephen Langton, lay in the chapel on the hilltop, once dedicated to the Holy Martyr. The tradition of a countryside, nourished amidst its peasantry and handed on from generation to generation, does not afford a scientific basis of investigation. It, however, usually possesses just that element of fact as a component part which entitles it to careful attention, and it is often of much value in determining fact as a piece of folk-lore, built up, probably, upon a groundwork of truth, although at present often a superstructure of fantasy. To add in some measure to the truth of the story, and to give it just a visible and tangible reality, the inhabitants point to the two stone coffin-lids which rest even now one on each side of the restored chancel of the chapel. It is around these two stone coffin-lids that any especial interest in connection with St. Martha's now centres.

In a MS. note-book of Thomas Russell, the historian, of Guildford, is a note which appears to have been made between 1780 and 1800, which states that in some repairs

or work at St. Martha's "certaine items were found in the stone coffin with a big crosse on it—to wit, a silvern chalice broken, a gold ring with a stone cut in ye same, also a stick or staff with a great boss and a curve or crook at ye top of ye same, in pieces, and a bit of silken brodery."

This entry, which is made by a man who was above everything an accurate and painstaking antiquary, is almost the sole evidence to support the local tradition, and is naturally not very substantial in proving the truth of the old story.

In 1849 one of the two stone coffins was to be seen empty standing just within the porch of the church, and in the restoration of the building we do not find any mention of the contents of either coffin. The two coffin-lids were placed in the floor of the chancel at the restoration, and the coffins, it is believed, beneath them. Upon one lid is rudely carved, in what appears to be thirteenth-century work, the crook of an abbeſs; the other bears a cross with a slight indication at the fess point of a lower transverse beam, which if extended would give a patriarchal character to the cross, and which just suggests such a cross.

The local story is that Langton, the great archbishop, whom it is pretty clear, from the obituary of Newark, was once a monk of the priory, was, at the consecration of the chancel of the chapel, appointed as the brother in charge, and that he then resided at the ancient house that nestles at the foot of the hill, now known as Tything, which was the dwelling-house of the attendant priest. Tradition still clings around that quaint house, in which one may yet see the lancet east window of an oratory, the arched cell hollowed out underground, with its quaint entrance below the lancet window, the rudely-chiselled chalk work, and the walled-in sunken herb-garden of the monkish residence.

Tradition tells that Langton before becoming a monk was attached to a village maiden, "Aliz" by name, and that his adoption of the habit was due to a belief that she was dead; Aliz believing a similar report as to Stephen, took the veil, and the two persons met after reception into their respective orders at the consecration of the new chancel

of St. Martha's. These local traditions, with all their richness of story, were taken up by the late Dr. Martin Tupper, and, united with evidence of the visit of King John to Tangleſey and his Christmasing at Guildford, and other actual historical events, were skilfully woven by him into the well-known story of *Stephen Langton*.

As to the burial upon St. Martha's we have little but tradition to guide us. Tradition tells us that it was at Langton's own request that he was buried at St. Martha's, so as to be near to the body of her whom in the days long past, before as a religious he had taken the great vow of perpetual celibacy, he had dearly loved. It is also said that his hope and wish was to lie for ever by the altar at which first he had ministered, and where, as guardian of the sacred mysteries and priest of Holy Church, he had pondered over the woes of his country and longed to crush tyranny and inaugurate freedom. Near, then, to the tomb of the "Bele Aliz" (whom he apostrophized in a poem still preserved in his handwriting in the Duke of Norfolk's library at Arundel), we are told, he was buried, and the monks of Canterbury buried an empty coffin in state while by torchlight the great prelate was laid to rest by his own faithful retainers on St. Martha's. In all this, however pleasing it may be, we have little but popular folk-lore to guide us, although, as before stated, such early tradition is not a guide to be altogether scorned and neglected.

Now as to the cross upon the coffin-lid to which allusion has been made. We may point out that if Langton were indeed buried on St. Martha's Hill, the persons so burying him would be hardly likely to put upon the coffin a cross of such a distinctive character as would betoken the grave of an archbishop. Such action would be to at once reveal their procedure and bring down upon their heads vengeance from the monks at Canterbury, who believed they had buried their beloved prelate in his cathedral. They might possibly, however, have placed such an ornament on the coffin as would suggest a patriarchal cross and convey just the impression needed to those in the secret, but which to the ordinary observer would not be noticeable. One can hardly fancy their intentionally exposing

their action, but one could believe in their marking the coffin in such a way as to identify it. This we believe they did in carving the cross with the slight suggestion of a transverse beam; but at the same time, in making this suggestion, we are fully aware of the treacherous character of such a theory.

The relics to which Russell refers might certainly point to the burial of an archbishop, but at the same time they by no means conclusively prove the matter. They may have been the insignia and possession of the Prior of Newark, or of a local abbot or abbess, or even of Aliz herself, who is said to have risen to be abbess of the neighbouring convent of St. Catherine and to have been buried at St. Martha's.

The whole story is very interesting, although possibly somewhat fanciful, and an airy fabric built upon very slight evidence. The most remarkable discovery recently made at Canterbury Cathedral has caused a revival of interest in Stephen Langton.

The occasion of the discovery at Canterbury was the opening of a tomb in the south wall of the aisle of Trinity Chapel in the cathedral, at the east end of the building, which has for some time past been erroneously known as Archbishop Theobald's tomb. There had been a tradition that the supposed tomb was really a shrine, and contained relics from other shrines hastily collected in it at the time of the fire in the cathedral choir in 1174. On the tomb being opened, however, the undisturbed remains of an ancient archbishop in full pontificals were seen. The tomb also contained a beautiful chalice and paten, parcel-gilt, a gold ring with an engraved emerald, the pastoral staff, and some specimens of beautiful embroidery on the vestments.

These remains were at first attributed by the Rev. John Morris, S.J., F.S.A., in a letter to the *Times*, to be those of Langton, but subsequent evidence did not warrant this conclusion. Against the truth of the Surrey story a great deal may be said. The chroniclers unanimously place the burial of Langton at Canterbury.

Father Morris was good enough to refer us to contemporary writers in proof of his first assertion, presupposed in his letter to the

Times of March 12, that Langton was buried at Canterbury.

Gervase says of Langton, 1228: "*Obiit. . . . ad manerium suum quod Slindune dicitur Cujus corpus cum apud Cantuariam deferretur, Conventus Cantuariensi,*" etc.

Mathew Paris on the same subject writes: "*Apud Slindon diem clauvit. . . . Cantuariæ sepultus est.*"

Roger of Wendover tells the same tale, and writes: "On July 9, 1228, Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, closed his life at his manor of Slindon, and was buried at Canterbury on the sixth day of the same month." There is a curious error in this quotation in the matter of date which it is difficult accurately to explain.

Father Morris discovered amongst the Harleian MSS. a history of Christ Church, Canterbury (Harl. 636), written in French, ending with the year 1313, called *Polisterie*, and the writer gives the earliest testimony yet produced respecting Langton's burial-place. His words are "*Puis Kaunt honurablement en cele eglise fust mys en tere devaunt l'autel Seint Michel.*" In the fourteenth century we are thus told that he was buried before St. Michael's altar. Further, amongst the same collection of manuscripts Father Morris has found that a lover of heraldry, visiting the cathedral in 1599, states that Langton was buried in St. Michael's Chapel in the following words (fol. 13): "Stephen Langton, hee fyrste devyded the Byble into Chapters, and lyeth in the Chappell of St. Michael on the Southe syde of the Church neere the Southe dore, wch shulde seeme to bee the Chappell Redyfyed by John Earle of Somsett, for ther standyth yett the said monument whear the Altar stood halfe in the walle and halfe owte, hee dyed the ixth of Julie A.D. 1228."

All this is weighty evidence, not only in favour of Langton's burial-place being at Canterbury, but in favour of a particular situation for his tomb. It must be remembered, however, that the existence of a strong belief and an authoritative statement on this matter does not actually *per se* destroy the Surrey tradition.

The St. Martha's story depends for its very existence upon the fact of a subterfuge, and the important item in it is the statement that Langton was buried secretly and by

night on St. Martha's, and that those who buried the coffin at Canterbury did not therein bury the archbishop.

Into the question as to the exact position of the tomb in Canterbury Cathedral, known still as Langton's, we will not enter. The arguments pro and con are by no means exhausted, and various opinions are held by competent authorities upon the question. Suffice it that we have told the local story which is still keenly and enthusiastically received in Surrey, and which we are sure will not be surrendered until some further destructive evidence has been produced. The relics to which Russell refers have mysteriously disappeared since his time. Our efforts at present to trace them are unavailing, although we hear that a sketch was made of them at the time of the discovery, and we believe the relics themselves were removed to the custody of some local collector. They are not in any way referred to at the time of the restoration in 1850, but we are pursuing our investigation, and do not despair of being able at some future time to throw a further light upon what is at least a local tradition of some remarkable interest.



Dispute between the Goldsmiths and Pewterers in 1635.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

THE following interesting memorandum relative to the counterfeiting of the Goldsmiths' marks I have extracted from the Guildhall MSS., NN, f. 50^b, of the year 1635:

Item whereas the Goldsmiths of London did of late shewe unto the Lords of his Ma^{ties} most hon^{ble} Privie Counsell a certaine plate made of Pewter having the stamps & marks upon it w^h only belongeth to the Companie of Goldsmiths of London as if it had bin of silver plate of the assaye of the said companie, whereupon their Lordships conceiving that manie inconveniences might arise if such fraud should be permitted to passe did direct their l^{rs} unto this Court to take order both to restraine the said practises and to punish the same soe farre as they should appeare to deserve punishment—Nowe

this daie in obedience to the said l^re the Maister and Wardens of the Pewterers weare couvened before this Courte and having heard the Maister & Wardens of the Companie of Goldsmiths what they would saie touching the said business it was thought fitt and soe ordered by this Courte That from henceforth the Pewterers shall strike but one stampe or marke uppon their Pewter as anciently hath bin accustomed and as the Lawe in that case requireth unless the buyer shall desire his owne Armes and stamp of his signe to be stricken thereupon And that the Maister & Wardens of the Pewterers shall forthwith call a Courte and cause all their Brethren of the Companie using the trade of a Pewterer to be summoned thither and cause this order to be there notified and published to the end that such of them as hereafter shalbe discovered to practise the like fraudulent invention mind not pretend ignorance of this order but be punished according to the qualitie of the offence. And it is likewise ordered that the said Maister and Wardens of the Pewterers shall diligently search and examine not onlie what stamperes are already engraven and made but alsoe what Pewter is therewith marked and remayning amongst the Pewterers w^h are in likento the Goldsmiths marks and take order that the same stamperes be called in and delivered to the Wardens of the Goldsmiths to be defaced and alsoe that all Pewter having more than one marke resembling the marke of the silver touch which are to be sould by anie the Pewterers, be forthwith moulten down, or the same marke be defaced.



Clerical Incomes in 1643.

By REV. CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.



GOLDSMITH'S well-known description of the parson "passing rich on forty pounds a year" is well illustrated by items which are recorded as payments to clergymen from the revenues of the See of Canterbury in 1643, when Archbishop Laud was in the Tower.*

When the great tithes of a parish belonged to the See of Canterbury, it was customary for the Archbishop to make an annual payment to the "perpetual curate" who served the cure. In the case of such a curate, this payment was all the endowment his "living" possessed. The incumbents of Ash, Maidstone, Leeds, Nonington, Folkestone, and Whitstaple, were such perpetual curates. It is to be presumed, however, that where the

* *British Museum Additional MS.* 5,489, p. 342.

incumbent was called a "vicar," he received the "small tithes" in addition to the annual grant made by the archiepiscopal rector.

The list of payments for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1643, is as follows :

Ash Curate, <i>William Lovelace</i> -	-	£16	13	4
*Maidstone Curate, <i>Robt. Barrel</i> -	-	20	0	0
Leeds Curate, <i>Wm. Francis</i> -	-	12	6	8
St. Lawrence Vicar, <i>Wm. Dunkin</i> -	-	6	0	8
Nonnington Curate, <i>Jo. Hathway</i> -	-	13	6	8
Folkstone Curate, <i>Pet. Rogers</i> -	-	20	0	0
Reculver Vicar, <i>Barnaby Knell</i> -	-	20	0	0
Alckham Vicar, <i>Sam. Pownall</i> -	-	4	0	0
River Vicar, <i>Edw. Parke</i> -	-	2	13	4
Postling Vicar, <i>Edw. Emptage</i> -	-	1	6	8
Sibertswold Vicar, <i>Wm. Newman</i> -	-	2	6	8
Kennington Vicar, <i>Jno. Player</i> -	-	2	0	0
Hernhill Vicar, <i>Thos. Hieron</i> -	-	0	13	4
Marden Vicar, <i>John Wood</i> -	-	3	0	0
St. John's in Thanet, <i>Jo. Bankes</i> -	-	8	0	0
Loose Vicar, <i>Jo. Aymes</i> -	-	2	13	4
Folkstone Sacristan, <i>Wm. Angel</i> -	-	1	6	8
Whitstaple Curate, <i>Edw. Goington</i> -	-	10	0	0
†Blackborne Vicar, <i>Adam Bolton</i> -	-	26	13	4
Detling Vicar, <i>Wm. Sutton</i> -	-	2	13	4

In every one of the parishes above named, the Archbishop of Canterbury is still the patron of the living. To the incumbents of these parishes, however, vicarial tithes have been allotted, and in many cases glebe-land also.



A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 29, vol. xxii.)

COUNTY OF DEVON (continued).

Cadbery.
Cadleigh.
Sylverton.
Byckeleigh.
Netherex.
Plymtree.
Sheldon.
Brodehembery.
Bradynynche.
Talatan.

* It is well known that £10 per annum had been paid originally to the Curate of Maidstone. Archbishop Whitgift, in 1583, raised the sum to £20. Archbishop Bancroft, in 1660, made it £57 6s. 8d. In 1677 Sancroft added small tithes.

† "Blackborne" may be an error for Beacksborne.

COUNTY OF DEVON (continued).

Fenyton.
Payhembery.
Kentisbeare.
25. Morchard Episcopi.
Kennerle.
Credyton.
Sanford.
Newton Sci Cerici.
Colbroke.
Nymett Tracy.
Boryngton.
Colrudge.
Bundleigh.
Seyle Monachorum.
Downe Beatæ Mariæ.
Lapforde.
26. Northtanton.
Nymett Rowland.
Dowland.
Dolton.
Clanabourgh.
Challeigh.
Ayssheryny.
Wemorthy.
High Bebynton.
Adryngton.
Brushford.
Eggisford.
Wynkeleigh.
27. Teynggrace.
Hewycke with the Chapel there
Kyngsteyngton.
Mourton Hempstall.
Bekyngton.
Hennocke.
Ilsyngton.
Northbony.
Lystleigh.
Mannaton.
Ideford.
Bonytracy.
Aysshberton.
28. Newton Tracy.
Fremyngton.
Roubourgh.
Westleigh.
Horwode.
Justowe.
Towstocke.
Alnerdyscote.
Sci Egidii.
Toryton Magna.
Hunshawe.
Northam.
Buckelond Bruer.
Estputford parcel of aforesaid parish.
29. Bulkeworthy " "
Idesleigh.
Alwynton.
Frythelstocke.
Shepwayshe.
Marten.
Abbottisham.
Buckelond Fillegh.

COUNTY OF DEVON (*continued*).

- Newton Sci Petrocii.
 Meathe.
 Langtree.
 Littleham.
 Patrickestrawe.
 Bedeford.
 Shebbear.
 Lancras.
 Beaford.
 30. Little Torton.
 Weire Gyfford.
 Monkeley.
 Petersmarlond.
 Huysshe.
 Parkeham.
 Northlewe.
 Luffycote.
 Holdesworthy.
 Honychurch.
 Bradford.
 Ayshebery.
 Aysshewater.
 Tettcotte.
 31. Peworthy.
 Bridgernell.
 Westputforde.
 Clawton.
 Hatherley.
 Northpetherwyn.
 Blacketorton.
 Beworthy.
 Heannton.
 Holwill.
 Worryngton.
 Jacobbistowe.
 Brodewoodkelleigh.
 Cokebery.
 Belston.
 Exeborne.
 Sutcombe.
 Bekyngton.
 32. Inwardleigh.
 Bradworthy.
 Sci Egidii in le Hethe
 Monkeokehampton.
 Milton Damerell.
 Sampford Courteney.
 Holacombe.
 Pancrasweke.
 Thornbery.
 Braston.
 Marestowe.
 Sourton.
 Bratton.
 Lamerton.
 Kelley.
 Bridestowe.
 Coryton.
 33. Okchampton.
 Denterton.
 Vyrghystowe.
 Lewtrencherd
 Lydford.
 Lyston.
 Syddynham.

COUNTY OF DEVON (*continued*).

- Wekelansford.
 Brodewoodeweges.
 Stowford.
 Marytavy.
 Chusshilton.
 Yernyscomb.
 Welcombe.
 Hartelond.
 34. Clovelley.
 Wolferdesworthy.
 Byttheadan.
 Trynshoo.
 Barnestaple.
 Westebuckelond.
 Goodley.
 Estbuckeland.
 Marwoodde.
 Estdowne.
 Kentisbury.
 Morthoo.
 Westdowne.
 Ilfardcomb.
 35. Estaysheford.
 Georgeham.
 Bratton.
 Fylleigh.
 Beryneber.
 Highannton.
 Combmeren.
 Braunton.
 Pylton.
 Stokeryvers.
 Lynton.
 Martynhoo.
 Charles.
 36. Cholacomb.
 Alryngton.
 Highbraye.
 Loxhore.
 Paracomb.
 Shirwill.
 Brendon.
 Countisbury.
 Stodeleigh.
 Podyngton.
 Okefforde.
 Templeton.
 Delbrudge.
 Wolfardesworthy.
 Wytherudge.
 Estworlyngton.
 37. Rakenford.
 Nymett Regis.
 Nymett Episcopi.
 Wafforde Pyne.
 Marleigh.
 Ayssheraffe.
 Crusemorchard.
 Creycomb.
 Chedelton.
 Romansleigh.
 Westworlyngton.
 Chulmeleigh.
 Messhute.
 38. Southmolton.

COUNTY OF DEVON (*continued*).

- Nymett Sci Georgii.
 Chetelhampton.
 Northmolton.
 Swymbridge.
 Saterleigh.
 Mollond.
 Knowston.
 Twychyn.
 Tawton Episcopi.
 Landkey.
 Est Austye.
 West Austye.
 Warkeleigh.
 39. Whymple.
 Clyst Hydon.
 Butterleigh.
 Brodeclist.
 Clist Sci Lawrencii.
 Stoke Gabriell.
 Marledon.
 Tormchun.
 Kyngeswere.
 Churston.
 Rrixham.
 Cokynghon.
 40. Haccomb.
 Paynton.
 Kingiskerwill.
 Coffynswill.
 Wolborough with the Chapel here.
 Carswill Abbatis.
 Brodehempston.
 Iplepen.
 Bokelond in the More.
 Stanerton.
 Widecomb in the More.
 Bery Pomery.
 Denbery.
 Torbrian.
 Seynt Mary Church.
 41. Wodelond.
 Lytlehempston.
 Northmersshe.
 Saltcomb.
 Estalyngton.
 Wodeleigh.
 Southebrente.
 Rattree.
 Westalvyngton.
 Kyngesbridge.
 Morleigh.
 Loddyswell.
 Holl.
 Malborough.
 42. Dean Prior.
 Buckesaftleigh.
 Chustowe.
 Dypsford.
 Dartyngton.
 Southewyshe.
 Thurlyston.
 Mylton.
 Heberton.
 Stoke Fleymyng.
 Corneworthy.

COUNTY OF DEVON (*continued*).

- Townstall.
 Saynt Pathryckes of Southtowne,
 Dertmouthe.
 Poole.
 Slapton.
 43. Tottenes.
 Bokelond Townsand.
 Chenylllyston.
 Blacke Awton.
 Stokenham.
 Sharford.
 Halwill.
 Dyttysham.
 Portelmouth.
 Dodbroke.
 Saynt Savyors att Dertmouth.
 Asshepryngton.
 Charleton.
 44. Holbeton.
 Ugborough.
 Cornewoode.
 Ermyngton.
 Herforde.
 Modbery.
 Kyngiston.
 Bigbery.
 Ryddemore.
 Awton Gifford.
 Newton Ferrs.
 45. Plymstocke.
 Wenby.
 Ryvelstocke.
 Yelhampton.
 Shave.
 Bryston.
 Plympton Morrys.
 Plympton Marye.
 Shittistorre.
 Stoke Damerell.
 Mewy.
 Whittchurch.
 Walkehampton.
 Northe Buckelond.
 Bykeley.
 Sampforde Spyney.
 46. Peterstavy.
 Bodockes.
 Tamerton Folyett.
 Beare Ferrys.
 Coke Buckelond.
 Plymmouth.
 Milton Abbot.
 Tavystocke.
 Brentors.
 (*Ex. Q. R. Anct. Misc. Ch. Gds. 3.*)
 Sainte Petrockes in Exetor.
 (*Ibid.*, 3.)
 S. Paull in Exetor.
 (*Ibid.*, 3.)
 S. Marie in Exetor.
 (*Ibid.*, 11.)
 Saint Martyn in Exetor.
 (*Ibid.*, 11.)

COUNTY OF DEVON (*continued*).

S. Johns Bow in Exeter.

(*Ibid.*, 175.)

Trinitie Church in Exeter.

(*Ibid.*, 175.)

Alhalowes upon the Wall in Exeter.

(*Ibid.*, 175.)

Saint Olaves in Exeter.

(*Ibid.*, 175.)

S. Pancrace in Exeter.

(*Ibid.*, 175.)

Sums total for County.

(*L. R. R. Bde.*, 1392, No. 29.)Broken plate delivered into the Jewel House
7 Edw. VI.—1 Mary.

City of Exeter.

County of Devon.

(*Ibid. Bde.*, 447.)

Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[*Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.*]

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION opened its forty-seventh yearly congress on July 7 at Oxford, under the presidency of the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham in the place of the late Earl of Carnarvon. On the opening day some of the old houses of the city were visited, under the guidance of Mr. E. G. Bruton, F.S.A., as well as the University Buildings and the Bodleian Library.

On July 8 Newton College was visited, where the Hon. G. C. Brodrick gave an address on the ancient buildings and statutes of the college. New College was the next centre of attraction, where the crozier of William of Wykeham, in a niche near the altar in the chapel, attracted much attention. Christ Church formed part of the programme for the same day. Mr. J. Park Harrison claimed a Saxon origin for parts of the cathedral fabric which have hitherto been considered Norman. At the evening meeting papers were read by Mr. J. S. Phené, F.S.A., on "Some Features of Early British History attaching to the Vicinity of British Roads and Earthworks," and by Mr. John Gilbert on "Pre-collegiate Oxford."

On July 9 the members of the association visited Banbury, Broughton Castle, Bloxham, Adderbury, and King's Sutton. Papers were read in the evening by Dr. Joseph Stevens on "A Cemetery recently discovered at Reading, probably of Saxon date," and by Mr. T. Morgan, F.S.A., "England and Castile in the Fourteenth Century compared."

Thursday, July 10, was devoted to visits to All Souls' College; to the interesting old church and crypt of St. Peter-in-the-East, for parts of which Mr. J. Park Harrison again claimed Saxon origin; to Magdalen College, with its hall panelling brought from the dissolved Abbey of Reading; to that fine specimen of the elaborate Norman style, the church of Iffley; to the lazaret-house of St. Bartholomew Castle; to the keep of the castle of Oxford; and to the crypt of the chapel of St. George, found during the building of the new gaol. In the evening Mr. Bruton read a well-illustrated paper on "The Walls of the City of Oxford in the Thirteenth Century."

On Friday the members visited the fine late Norman church of Witney, Burford, Minster Lovel, and Shipton. Among the papers read in the evening were "The Saxon Church of St. Leonard, Wallingford," by Mr. J. P. Harrison; "The Anglo-Saxon Charters of Abingdon Abbey," by Mr. W. de Grey Birch; and a concluding discourse, by Mr. A. J. Butler, on the recent recovery of the old brazen nose of Brasenose College.

Excursions on Saturday, 12th, to Dorchester, Ewelme, Crowmarsh, and Wallingford concluded a most successful anniversary.



The first part of the thirteenth volume of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, covering the period from November 28, 1889, to April 17, 1890, has reached us. It consists of 128 pages of letterpress, with some careful illustrations, and again bears witness to the thorough way in which the parent society maintains the lead among its numerous progeny. Among the more important papers are those of Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A., on "Grave Slabs in Durham Cathedral;" of Rev. A. S. Porter, F.S.A., on the "Seals of the Archbishops of York;" of Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., on "Sheriff's Precepts of Derbyshire, *temp.* Commonwealth;" of Mr. Somers Clarke, F.S.A., on the "Collapse of a Portion of Seville Cathedral;" of Messrs. Fox and Hope on the "Systematic Exploration of the Site of Silchester;" of Mr. Rider Haggard on "A Unique Glass Bottle of the Roman Period from Cyprus, with Internal Threads;" and of Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A., on "Recent Excavations on the Saalburg, near Homburg."



The catalogue of the special exhibits brought together at the recent presidential reception, by Dr. and Mrs. Evans, of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, on June 11, is well worthy of a comment. This twenty-eight paged catalogue of a most remarkable and unique collection is sure to fetch a high price among collection in days to come. In the library were a series of tenure and drinking horns, including the ivory horn, *temp.* Edward the Confessor, of York Cathedral, the Pusey horn, and the tenure horn of the Honour of Tutbury; a beautiful series of rosewater basins and ewers; and the best typical examples of English plate from fourteenth to eighteenth centuries, lent by the London companies, Oriel College, etc. In addition to several other smaller collections, the meeting-room contained a fine collection of the livery collars and insignia of British orders of knighthood.

The ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND held their ordinary general meeting at Athlone on July 8, when a variety of interesting papers were read; the more important being "Athlone in the Seventeenth Century," by Professor Stokes; "The Walls of Athlone," by Mr. Richard Langrishe; "An Ancient Underground Wooden Structure at Campsil, near Londonderry," by Mr. Thomas Watson; and "Two Hitherto Undescribed Inscriptions in Irish on Stone Slabs at Clonmacnois," by Mr. W. F. Wakeman. In the course of the afternoon the castle walls, ruins of St. Peter's Abbey and of the Franciscan abbey, the fortifications on the Connaught side of the town, De Ginnell's house, and the historic monuments in St. Mary's Church, were visited. The party were conducted by Mr. R. Langrishe, hon. provincial secretary for Connaught, and Rev. Dr. Stokes, the latter gentleman furnishing the interesting notes with respect to the places visited, which were printed in the excellent programme. On July 9 excursions were made by steamer on Lough Ree to Randown Castle, to Inis-Claraun, commonly called Quaker Island or the Seven Churches Island, to Inis-Bofin, to All Saints' Island, and to Hare Island. On July 10 the excursions, which included Clonfert Cathedral, were directed to the examination of the most interesting spot in all Ireland—Clonmacnois. The chief points at Clonmacnois to which attention was directed were the castle, the cemetery, the two round towers, the sculptured crosses, the churches within the cemetery—now six in number, and the beautiful Nuns' Church, eastward of the cemetery, erected in 1167. The next meeting of the society will be held in Donegal on September 2.

On Saturday, July 5, the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB made an excursion into Monmouthshire. Newport was first visited, where the remains of the castle, now used as a brewery, were examined, and some remarks on its history were made by Mr. W. W. Johns. Much regret was expressed that this interesting "historic monument" was not taken better care of. Though there are no remains visible of the Norman castle, the ruins of the Edwardian structure are still picturesque, and might be well utilized as a museum—an institution which the town does not at present possess. The fine old church of St. Woolos was then visited, and its Norman nave and western pre-Norman Lady chapel, with the beautiful Norman doorway between the two, were looked at. The shafts of the columns with their bases, on each side of this doorway, are certainly Roman, and probably came from Caerleon. The sculpture of the two capitals represent scenes from the Deluge, the sending forth and return of the dove, and are very quaint. Proceeding by train to Caerleon, the members were met by Mr. F. I. Mitchell, F.S.A., who conducted them round the site of the once famous city of the 2nd Augustan Legion (Isca Silurum), and pointed out the scanty remains of the Roman walls, the amphitheatre, and the sites of the gates and other buildings. Mr. Mitchell much disappointed some of the members by saying that no remains had been found in "Caerleon-upon-Usk" or its neighbourhood which in any way connected the place with King Arthur and his knights, unless the castle-mound—which is certainly

pre-Roman—might prove to belong to the British period; perhaps excavation might throw light on the subject. The museum, containing a valuable collection of Roman remains found in Caerleon and Caerwent, having been visited, the party concluded an interesting day's excursion with a visit to the beautifully-situated little town of Usk (the Roman Burrium), where the remains of the Benedictine priory, founded by the De Clares, including the gateway, the Norman central tower and western portion of the priory church, and the picturesque ruins of the castle on the hill above the town, were inspected, under the guidance of the vicar, the Rev. S. C. Baker. The fine fifteenth-century rood-screen, one bay west of the tower, probably marks the division between the churches of the monks and the parish. A rubbing was taken of the curious Welsh inscription on this screen, the translation of which has hitherto puzzled all who have attempted it. It appears to be a mixture of archaic or local Welsh and dog-Latin.

The members of the BRADFORD SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION paid a visit, on Saturday, June 21, to the Elbolton Cave, situated between Thorpe and Linton, and about nine miles distant from Skipton. Upon arrival at the shaft leading into the cave a descent of 30 feet was made into the first chamber, and the extremities of the cave were investigated by ladders connecting the different parts. An address was given by the Rev. E. Jones, who is superintending the working of the cave on behalf of the Craven Naturalists' Association, from which it appeared that their first attempt at cave-hunting was made in the summer of 1888, when a trial trench was dug in the floor. From August to December of last year a systematic exploration was made, which is still in progress. The material of the floor was mainly composed of loose angular pieces of limestone mixed with a little brown earth, the thickness of this deposit varying from 4 feet at the entrance to 17 feet at the east end. Throughout this mass bones and relics of the Neolithic Age were found, including the remains of at least twelve human beings, four *in situ* as buried, the remainder scattered amidst fragments of pottery, bone implements, and bones of animals such as the Celtic shorthorn, horse, wild boar, red deer, dog, etc. That this portion of the cave served as a dwelling-place is evident by traces of fire, a hearth, and charcoal. Underneath the upper cave earth is found a layer of clay, with much stalagmitic breccia, in which no human remains have as yet been found, but abundant remains of bears, mainly *Ursus ferox* and doubtful cave bear, also Alpine hares, foxes, and reindeer. One end of the floor has been worked to a depth of 30 feet, exposing a further passage and chambers for a distance of about 80 feet, ending in a passage blocked by water.

On Saturday, June 21, the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY paid a visit to Waltham Abbey, under the guidance of Mr. J. Arthur Reeve. In the paper read by that gentleman, he contended, in accordance with the views of Professor E. A. Freeman, that the abbey was substantially the work of

King Harold, and therefore antecedent to the Conquest. On July 12, the members visited Coventry, and were fortunate in securing Mr. W. S. Fretton, F.S.A., as guide to the churches and other objects of interest.

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The annual excursions of the LINCOLNSHIRE AND NOTTS ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on June 18 and 19. On the first day the villages in the vicinity of Holbeach and Long Sutton were visited; Dr. Trollope, Suffragan Bishop of Nottingham, described the features of the various churches. In the evening the annual meeting was held, at which the Rev. W. Macdonald read a paper on "The Chantries of Holbeach Church," and Mr. W. E. Foster, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Early Church of Moulton." On the following day excursions were made to the marshland churches of Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, including Wisbech.

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THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their first meeting for this year on July 3 and 4. The party met at Tebay at noon, where conveyances were in waiting. The first stoppage was just outside Tebay, the objects of interest to be visited being the Brandling Stone and Castle How. The secretary (Mr. Titus Wilson) said that the how was Anglo-Saxon, and was one of a series of mounds in the valley of the Lune, there being others at Sedbergh, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Black Burton. The Brandling Stone has two crosses upon it, and, like the rere cross on Stainmore, is supposed to have marked the boundary of the Scottish Kingdom. The next stop was made at Orton Hall, the residence of Colonel Burn, where a painting of Chancellor Burn, the county historian, by Romney, was shown. The painting is in a good state of preservation. Other objects of interest and antiquity were also shown. The Church at Orton was next visited, and there Mr. Nicholson read an interesting paper on the parish registers. From here Petty Hall was inspected, and a paper on it was read by Mr. F. B. Garnett, C.B. The party next proceeded to Appleby, calling at the following places on the route: Stone Cross, Raisbeck, Sunbegin, British camp at Little Asby, Great Asby Hall, caves, and Rectory; Ormside Church, and other places. At the evening meeting the president (Mr. Ferguson) presided.

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The president at this meeting was the author of a paper on "THE BEARS AT DACRE," which have been mentioned and described by several writers from Bishop Nicolson downwards. Nicolson says: "At each corner of the churchyard there stands a bear and ragged staff, cut in stone, which looks like some of the achievements of the honourable family which so long resided at the neighbouring castle." These figures have been the tops of pinnacles, and probably some time or other adorned the top of Dacre Church tower, or possibly the gateway or some part of Dacre Castle. They have been in their present position since Bishop Nicolson saw them in 1704, and possibly for a much longer period. Such pinnacles were not unusual.

M. Viollet-le-Duc says: "The decoration of religious and civil edifices present an infinite variety of fantastic animals during the period of the Middle Ages. The bestiaries of the twelfth or thirteenth centuries attributed to real or fabulous animals symbolic qualities, the tradition of which has long remained in the mind of the people, thanks to the innumerable sculptures and paintings which cover our ancient monuments; the fables come next to add their contingent to these bestial representations. . . . At Chartres, at Rheims, at Notre Dame in Paris, at Amiens, Rouen, Vezelay, Auxerre, in the monuments of the west and centre of France, are populations of quaint animals, always rendered with great energy. At the summit of the two towers of the Cathedral of Laon, the sculptors of the thirteenth century placed, in the open pinnacles, animals of colossal dimensions. At the angles of the buttresses of the portal of Notre Dame at Paris are to be seen enormous beasts, which, standing out against the sky, give life to these huge masses of stone." Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, M.A., read a paper on "The Parish Registers of Orton (Westmorland)." Mr. E. F. Bell, of Carlisle, submitted a paper on the Carlisle Medals of 1745, of which he has a large and interesting collection. Amongst other papers submitted were the following: "Some Manorial Halls near Appleby," by Dr. Taylor; "Appleby Charters," by Mr. Hewitson; "The Hudlestons of Hutton John," by Mr. W. Jackson; "Domesticities of Hutton John," by Mr. Hudleston; "The Episcopal Seats of Carlisle," by Mrs. Ware; "The Baronies of Cumberland" and "Local Heraldry," by the president; "Mounds at Asby," by the Rev. Canon Mathews; "The Misereres in Carlisle Cathedral," by Miss R. and Miss K. Henderson; "Roman Roads in Westmorland," by the Rev. Canon Mathews; "The Dalston Transcripts of 1589-1590," by the Rev. J. Wilson; "Local Papism, 1688-1715," by the Rev. J. Wilson; "Knock and Dufton Fikes," by Mr. J. G. Goodchild, F.G.S.; "A Book of Accounts belonging to the Parish of Stanwix," by the Rev. J. R. Wood; "Pre-Norman Cross Shafts at Bromfield and Workington, and the Cross at Rockliff," by the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A. "The Chained Books at Appleby Church," by C. A. Rivington; and the "Penrith Crosses," by Mr. G. Watson. Amongst other places visited on the second day were Bewley Castle, Redland's Roman Camp, Bolton Church, Kirkbythore Church, Hall and Camp, the Maiden Way, Howgill Castle, and Longmarton Church.

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THE BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY had a most successful excursion on July 5. A somewhat hasty visit was paid, by kind permission of the Duke of Devonshire, to the Elizabethan mansion of Holker Hall, remarkable for its magnificent dark oak furniture and fine collection of pictures. Thence the party proceeded to Cartmel church, which affords good examples of the four leading styles of English church architecture; it was explained by Mr. R. J. Whitwell, of Kendal. The oak screens are well worthy of note, for they are of unusually late date, having been given to the church in 1620 by George Preston, of Holker, and are said to be of Flemish workmanship. In the vestry is a library of old books, one of the rarest being a medical black-letter

work in Latin, printed at Venice in 1491. In the north-west angle of the nave is a handsome altar-tomb, with an admirable likeness of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish. Mr. J. A. Clapham, the energetic hon. sec., is to be congratulated on the excellent illustrated programme of the day's proceedings that he issued to the members. The section of the Ordnance map of the district visited, reproduced on the last page, is a new and useful feature. It is a little comical, but perhaps not objectionable, to find the menu of the dinner that the antiquaries partook of at Grange-over-Sands, in the midst of the programme. But antiquaries must feed, and on this occasion they certainly fed well.

The second summer excursion of the BELFAST NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB for this season was made on the shores of Strangford Lough. The first halt was called at Balloo Crossroads, near Killinchy, where the party visited a fine old earthen fort or rath, which is still in a tolerable state of preservation. The surrounding fosse is of considerable depth, and a portion of the breastwork which surmounted the steep earthen wall and protected the interior is still intact. Ringhaddy Castle, now joined to the mainland by a causeway, but formerly standing on an island, was explored, as well as the crumbling church of Ringhaddy, consisting of a simple nave. Surrounding the site of the church two faint circles of earthwork were traced, but it was the general opinion that they were of comparatively modern date, and probably connected with the boundary of an old churchyard. The party then proceeded by boats to Skitrick Castle, on the island of that name, the massive square keep of which guards the narrow causeway leading to the mainland.

We have received the second part of the seventh volume of the transactions of the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. In addition to the formal matters, this number contains notes on the "Early History of the Family of Bainbrigg," by the Rev. J. H. Bainbrigg; an account of the Great Gateway of the Newarke, Leicester, by Colonel Bellairs, illustrated by three excellent plates of plans, elevations and details of the gateway; the interesting accounts of the Churchwardens of St. Mary's, Leicester, for the year 1490-91; a list of the Leicestershire Topographical Manuscripts in the British Museum; extracts from the Marriage Bonds of Leicestershire; and a continuation of the Parish Registers of St. Nicholas, Leicester, by Rev. T. W. Owen.

The LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their annual summer meeting at Shrewsbury on June 17 and 18. The first day was spent in visiting the antiquities of Shrewsbury; the splendid collection of Roman remains from Wroxeter; the recently discovered Saxon Church of St. Chad, the castle and St. Mary's Church exciting most attention. On the second day the members drove to the site of the old Roman city of Uriconium, to Haughmond Abbey, and to Battlefield Church. They also visited the churches of Atcham, Wroxeter, and Upton Magna, all of considerable interest.

The first part of the eleventh volume of the transactions of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, edited by Chancellor Ferguson, well maintains the leading position of this association in the first flight of the provincial antiquarian associations. It opens with an illustrated article on Law Ting at Fell Foot, Little Langdale, by Mr. H. Swainson Cooper, F.S.A.; and the same gentleman contributes an interesting and well illustrated article on Hawkshead Hall. Another admirable illustrated paper is by Dr. M. Waistell Taylor, F.S.A., who writes on the halls of Blencow, Johnby, Greenhwaite, and Greystoke, under the heading of "Some Manorial Halls in the Barony of Greystoke." That most enterprising and versatile of antiquaries, the indefatigable editor and president of this society, Chancellor Ferguson, contributes the following illustrated papers: "Recent Roman Discoveries," 1889; the "Siege of Carlisle," 1644-5; and the "Seal of the Statute Merchant of Carlisle." The Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., writes on parts of a British cross, and other early fragments found in Bromfield churchyard, as well as on various other pre-Roman fragments, profusely illustrated; the church bells in Leath Ward are continued by Rev. H. Whitehead; Dr. Barnes chronicles the various "Visitations of the Plague in Cumberland and Westmorland;" and Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., gives a valuable paper, with plans and sections, on "Mayburgh and King Arthur's Round Table." There are also various other short papers and accounts of excursions and proceedings. The society is to be much congratulated on so valuable, diversified, and well illustrated a number.

The first meeting of the season of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held on June 25 and 26 at Carlisle. At Carlisle, on Wednesday, the Dean of Carlisle and Chancellor Ferguson acted as guides to describe the cathedral and fraternity, and to exhibit the vestments and other objects. Chancellor Ferguson then conducted the party to the city walls and to the castle, and the museum was afterwards visited. On the following day the "Written Rock" on the Gelt, Lanercost, was visited, where the remains of the priory and monastic buildings were described by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A.; the old church of Brampton and Naworth Castle were also visited.

The ST. ALBANS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION made their annual excursion on June 16. Revs. H. Fowler and D. Davys, Hon. Secs., Dr. Griffith, and others started from Hertford in two brakes. The party went by Rush Green, St. Margarets, and Hunsdon to Moat House farm, and thence proceeded to the site of the supposed Eleanor Cross at Hadam, where Dr. Griffith made a short speech, in which he said he considered it the duty of the society to contradict the erroneous idea that an Eleanor cross had once existed on this site; and that the body of the Queen rested in the adjoining house. At the invitation of the Rev. Stanley Leathes, D.D., Hadam Church was visited, and described by Mr. Kinnier Tarte. Afterwards Mrs. Berry conducted the party over the palace and read a paper. At

Standon Church the Rev. H. R. Weatherall joined the party, and described the church, particularly the tomb of Sir Ralph Sadler. Standon Lordship, the residence of Sir Ralph Sadler, and now the property of the Duke of Wellington, was also described by Mr. Weatherall. At Youngsbury, Mr. C. J. Puller described the tumulus lately opened by him and the articles obtained from it. Thunderidge Church was to have been visited, but time did not allow it.



On June 28 the members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY paid a visit to Oldham. Their first halt was at Werneth Hall, which from time immemorial has been the seat of the lord of the manor of Oldham. The original house is said to have been destroyed by fire in 1456. The present was probably erected about the close of Elizabeth's reign. Chamber Hall was next visited, the fabric of which dates back to 1640, but it has an historical record of over 600 years. The ancient ingle-nook in the farm-house portion of the hall was a special object of interest. Hathershaw Hall, an Elizabethan house, the home of the Sandiford family for many generations, was also inspected. Mr. Andrew acted as cicerone throughout the excursion. The July excursions of the society were as follows: July 12, Streatham Towers, Liverpool; leader, Mr. H. H. Sales. July 19, Ribchester, the camp, the old church, and Stydd chapel; leader, Mr. James Bertwistle, F.S.I.; and July 26, meeting at the Priory, Gore Street, Greenheys, to inspect Mr. Copinger's Biblical collection.



The SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their annual excursion on Tuesday, July 8, the district selected being that part of the county known as Corvedale. The places visited were the old Saxon church of Stanton Lacy, with its Norman additions and old tombs supposed to be Lacy's; Heath Chapel, which is considered to be one of the most perfect specimens of early Norman architecture in the district; the camp on Nurdy Bank, supposed by some to be British, but more probably a Roman military encampment; Corham Castle, associated in English history with Henry II. and Fair Rosamond, of which the moat only now remains; Diddlebury Church, of Saxon foundation; and Culmington Church, mainly Norman and Early English, with (what is rare in Shropshire churches) a low side window. Short explanations were given at the various places by the Rev. Thomas Auden, F.S.A., the chairman of the council of the society.



The CARADOC FIELD CLUB held its second meeting on June 27 at Kinlet. Kinlet Church is transition Norman, and contains some good fifteenth and sixteenth century monuments of the Childes and Blountes. Billingsley and Quat Churches were also visited. At the first meeting on May 30, the club visited Leintwardine, and inspected the traces of the foss and vallum which once surrounded the Roman station of Bravinium, on whose site the village now stands. The church was also inspected, with its fine Mortimer chantry chapel, on the north side of the chancel.

On July 10 the twenty-fourth annual excursion of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION was made to Coxwold and Byland Abbey. It was a thorough success. The society was fortunate in securing Mr. St. John Hope, of the Society of Antiquaries (who knows more about old English abbeys than any half-dozen other antiquaries), to describe the abbey of Byland, which he did with his usual clearness and interest. The abbey is of an advanced Cistercian type, Kirkstall Abbey being an example of the normal. The cloisters were very large, with the conventual buildings grouped round them. We were delighted to hear Mr. Hope speak in terms of strong condemnation of the invasion of the ivy, which is here almost paramount. Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite gave an able description of the various unique features of Coxwold Church. Later in the day Mr. Leadman, F.S.A., described Newburgh Priory, the seat of Sir George Wombell, where there is a fine collection of Cromwell relics, together with a ridiculous legend as to the bones of Oliver Cromwell being in a walled-up chamber! The association is to be much congratulated on the "get up" and utility of the illustrated programme furnished to members by the hon. secretary, Mr. G. W. Tomlinson, F.S.A.



We have received the sixth part of the Quarterly Journal of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, edited by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield. It is a good general number, though most of the articles are very brief.



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

DR. SAUER will publish shortly the result of his researches on the two fronts of the Parthenon. He is now engaged in studying the façades of the Theseion, about which it is uncertain whether they contained representations in relief or were left blank.



Dr. Tomassetti, of Rome, by means of a hitherto unobserved fragment of inscription, is reconstructing the dedication of the ancient Temple of Castor and Pollux on the Roman Forum.



Mr. T. Wilson, the able secretary to the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, proposes shortly to print and publish *The Boke of Recorde of Kirkbiekendall, 1575*, a manuscript volume in possession of the Corporation of Kendal. It will appear as an extra volume of the Society's series, and will be edited by the Chancellor of Carlisle.



We are glad to hear that the Inventory of the Church Plate of Leicestershire, by Rev. Andrew Trollope, is on the eve of publication. It is being brought out

by Messrs. Clarke and Hodgson, of Leicester, in two vols. demy 4to., at a subscription price of £1 10s., which will be closed on publication.

We are glad of the opportunity of noticing the projected publication of a unique and interesting manuscript volume of the sixteenth century in lithographed facsimile. Mr. George Weddell, of 20, West Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is about to bring out by this method—"Ye Apothecarie, His Booke of Receipts"—a manuscript volume, *temp.* Elizabeth, which was discovered some few years ago among the papers belonging to the old firm of Gilpin and Co., Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. To many noble and ancient families in the North of England its interest will be enhanced by the historic names appended to the recipes. The names include Cholmley, Slingsby, Fairfax, Lister, Sheffield, Fleetwood, Vavasour, Bellasis, Harcourt, etc. Mr. Weddell is inclined to think that the original or an early owner of the book was Mary Cholmley, daughter of Sir Henry Cholmley, of Whitby, who married Henry Fairfax, uncle of the great Lord Fairfax. Besides the purely medical bearing of the work, there is a portion devoted to such household matters as "To make cruddes and creame," "A note howe to die blew out of white," and "To make usk-a-baughe." There is also "A note of Mrs. Barbara, her lessons on y^e Virginalle," which includes compositions by Mr. Bird, organist to Queen Elizabeth, and by Dr. Bull, the reputed composer of the National Anthem. The volume will consist of about 180 pages of fcap. 4to. well bound, and, should 200 subscribers be found, will be supplied to them at 12s. 6d.; but if the subscription should reach 300, it will be reduced to 10s. 6d.

Mr. Rupert Simms, of Newcastle, Staffordshire, is now nearing the completion of the long labour that he has spent over the Bibliography of Staffordshire. It is proposed to publish the work for subscribers in one volume imp. 8vo., at 21s.; names to be sent to Mr. Lomax, Johnson's Head, Lichfield. The full and very long title, as given in the circular, explains the comprehensive intention of the work. "Bibliotheca Staffordiensis: or a bibliographical account of books, tracts, pamphlets, sermons, poll books, and other printed matter relating, printed or published in, or written by a native, resident, or person deriving a title from any portion of the County of Stafford; giving a full collation; biographical notices of authors and printers; and also the prices at which the rarer articles have been sold by public or private sale. Together with as full a list as possible of all prints, engravings, etchings, etc., of any part thereof; portraits of anyone connected with the county; and of oil paintings, drawings, and water colours, by any person, so connected with their present location. The same forming a complete index to all sources from which any information can be obtained relating to Staffordshire."

Mr. Treadwell Wolden has in active preparation two exhaustive and richly illustrated volumes on Westminster Hall. It will be issued by subscription at two guineas, orders to be sent to Mr. A. P. Watt, 2,

Paternoster Square. Judging from the names already received, the work seems likely to prove worthy of the importance of the subject.

Messrs. Field and Tuer announce *London City: its People, Streets, Traffic, Buildings, and History*, by Mr. W. J. Loftie, F.S.A., as in preparation. The subscription price is 21s.; but it will be published at 42s. The prospectus is most attractive; the volume promises to be a really wonderful guinea's worth.

We understand that Mr. Walker, whose excavations at Lilleshall Abbey have been exciting some attention, has in view a history of that place, and is now making considerable researches at the Public Record Office. Dugdale gives but a meagre account of the Abbey. Lilleshall had, amongst other possessions, the church of St. Alkmund at Shrewsbury. Near that church, in Double Butcher Row, is an old half-timbered house still standing, which tradition points out as being the Shrewsbury residence of the Abbot.

A volume, illustrated with fifty-three woodcuts, is just about to issue from the press, which promises to be of much value to the heraldic and general antiquary; it is the *Dates of variously shaped Shields, with coincident Dates and Examples*, by Mr. George Grazebrook, F.S.A. Only 150 copies will be issued at 7s. 6d.; subscribers' names to be sent to Thomas Brakell, printer, Dale Street, Liverpool.

Mr. F. A. Edwards, of Southampton, has just published in the *Hampshire Independent*, of which he is publisher, a bibliographical list of the Hampshire newspapers. The list, which includes a few papers not actually printed in the county, comprises over one hundred titles, and brings to light some curious journalistic information. Some papers, for instance, displayed a fondness for changing their names, a practice which, it would be thought, must have been very inconvenient. The *Hampshire Chronicle* was the greatest sinner in this respect, and this paper was also more than once mixed up in another inconvenient practice, when two papers of identical titles were published simultaneously. When, for instance, that paper, which was originally printed in Southampton, changed hands and was removed to Winchester in 1778, the former publisher started another *Hampshire Chronicle* in Southampton. A few years later the Winchester paper similarly usurped the title of the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, and in 1814 it adopted similar questionable tactics to combat the *Hampshire Courier* of Portsmouth. Evidently the copyright laws could not have been very severe then. Mr. Edwards invites additional information for this list, which has been prepared for a new edition of Mr. H. M. Gilbert's *Bibliotheca Hantoniensis*.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

CONSTRUCTION OF THE WONDERFUL CANON OF LOGARITHMS. By John Napier, Baron of Merchiston. Translated from Latin into English, with notes, and a catalogue of the various editions of Napier's works, by William Rae Macdonald, F.F.A. *William Blackwood and Sons.*

This book of 169 pages is full of interest to the mathematician who is not indifferent to the history of the processes which he uses in his everyday work. It need scarcely be said that the introduction of logarithms gave an impetus to the common employment of mathematics, which, perhaps, has never been exceeded by any other discovery, and "in this little book," writes his son and literary executor, Robert Napier, "you have most amply unfolded the theory of the construction of logarithms." We doubt if one out of every thousand who use logarithms ever heard of this "wonderful canon," or have an idea what it contains, and few still have any conception of the methods of calculation he employed. In the book under review we have a translation of the canon by Mr. Macdonald, whose copious notes are not the least interesting part to the mathematician. In his antiquarian researches he has been most happy, and has given us information which enables us to estimate Napier at a higher level than we did before.

The history of John Napier (Napier or Nepair, as the surname was sometimes spelt) is given in the preface, from which it appears that he was not only a mathematician, but a student of theology, whilst yet an undergraduate at St. Andrew's, and that thirty years later he published the results of his studies in a work entitled *A Plaine Discovery of the Whole Revelation of St. John*. This theological work went through numerous editions in English, Dutch, French, and German, "a proof of its widespread popularity with the Reformed Churches." The versatility of Napier's mind, the author says, is further evidenced by his attention to agriculture; the Merchiston system of tillage by manuring the land with salt is described by his eldest son, Archibald, who was subsequently raised to the peerage as Lord Napier of Merchiston. Another of the chief aids which he gave to mathematical science was the introduction of the decimal point, enabling fractions to be used with the same facility as whole numbers. The decimal point, we thus find, has had an existence of some 300 years—it is a unique thing that the introduction of such a small thing as a dot should have such a wonderful effect on the ease with which a science can be employed. We have often noticed that theology and exact science have frequently been closely interwoven in the same person, and that it is generally by the latter that his name is known. Napier is certainly no exception, for his name most certainly lives by his

introduction of logarithms. It should also be cherished for the invention of the decimal point.

The author has evidently taken an affectionate interest in the task he allotted to himself, and has done his work well. This volume is one which should find its way into the library of many scientific physicists, not only on account of its historical value, but also as explaining the elegant methods employed by Napier in working out his great discovery.—W. de W. Abney, C.B., F.R.S.

* * *

BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES. By George Clinch. *True Love and Shirley.* Crown 4to., pp. xii., 220, with 24 full-page illustrations. Price 12s.

It is not a little remarkable that the work now so well done by Mr. Clinch had not been previously attempted, but up to the time of the issue of this handsome volume, no account of the above-named parishes, which are full of historical and literary associations, had been published. The first two chapters deal with the history of St. Giles, relating to the foundation of the hospital for lepers in 1101, and its suppression by the iniquitous Henry VIII., with grant to Lord Lisle. The old church of St. Giles, pertaining to the leper hospital, was pulled down and rebuilt in 1623. But the new church got into decay, and the present fabric of St. Giles-in-the-Fields was built in 1731, as one of the fifty churches then erected at the public charge. The third chapter deals with the celebrated or remarkable characters that have been connected with the parish, from such names as Lord Herbert of Chisbury and Andrew Marvell, down to mere local notorieties, such as "old John Norris, the musical shrimp man." The fourth chapter opens with an account of the City gallows which used to occupy the space where Tottenham Court Road, New Oxford Street, High Street, Charing Cross Road, and Oxford Street now meet. This is followed by an account of the pound and cage, the stocks and whipping-post, and the fire engine, the chapter concluding with notes on old inns and alehouses, such as the Black Bear, the Crooked Billet, and the Hampshire Hog. An exhaustive account of the parochial charities comprises chapter five. The next chapter is chiefly occupied with an account of Seven Dials and its literature. To Lincoln's Inn Fields and to Lincoln's Inn two other chapters are justly assigned.

The second section of the work describes Bloomsbury. The name had its origin from the family of Blemund or Blumund, who owned the manor early in the thirteenth century. It is chiefly celebrated for the British Museum, of whose history and description a good outline sketch is here given. Bloomsbury, too, as the west end of last century, is rich in associations with eminent literary and other celebrities, about whom Mr. Clinch has many pleasant particulars and anecdotes to record.

A striking feature of the volume are the excellent and numerous full-page illustrations, which have been produced by the London Stereoscopic Company in their photomezzotype process. Many of them are exact reproductions of valuable and scarce engravings and maps in the British Museum.

The publishers have turned out the book in excellent style, and we should think it is sure to have, what it thoroughly merits, a good sale.

OKEHAMPTON: ITS ANTIQUITIES AND INSTITUTIONS, a new edition, with additional chapters. By W. H. K. Wright, F.R.H.S. *William Masland*, Tiverton. Crown 8vo., pp. xviii., 242.

This work was originally published in three parts in 1839, but not completed, and was chiefly due to the labour of Rev. H. G. Fothergill, Rector of Belston. In the present volume the old material has been given in its original form and arrangement; but the last half of the book, dealing chiefly with the ecclesiastical antiquities, is the work of Mr. Wright. The chief interest of the older part lies in the reproduction of the brief journals of Messrs Rattenbury and Shebbeare, burgesses of Okehampton, from the 21st James I. to the death of William III. The Orange Revolution is thus recorded:

"19 Feb., 1688. This day William and Mary, prince and princesse of Orange were proclaymed king and queen of England, France, and Ireland, and effigies of the Pope burnt in this towne."

The volume is well-illustrated, and is exceptionally interesting for the antiquary who may have no acquaintance with this little Devonshire borough; by residents and Devonians it is sure to be much valued.



ENGLISH GOLDSMITHS. By Robert Charles Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L. 8vo., pp. 76. Price 5s. To be had of the author, Albion Crescent, Scarborough. Only 100 copies printed.

All those who are interested in English plate will thank us for drawing their attention to this small but valuable work. It is a list of all who have been or still are members of the Goldsmiths' companies in the cities and towns where plate was or is assayed. The lists, which are arranged in alphabetical order for the different towns, and which have the date of entry, or the earliest date found attached, together with the latest date or year of death, have cost Mr. Hope an infinity of trouble. They have been obtained from original sources, either from the books of the old Goldsmiths' companies, or from the Freeman's lists (usually beginning in Elizabethan times) in the various cities and towns where the Assay Offices formerly existed. The book includes the goldsmiths of London, York, Norwich, Exeter, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Chester, Hull, Shrewsbury, and Sheffield. Birmingham has to be omitted, as, strange to say, this newest of cities could not grant permission to copy the names.



A CALENDAR OF WILLS RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF KENT. Edited by Leland Lewis Duncan, F.S.A. *Printed for the Lewisham Antiquarian Society*. Imp. 8vo., pp. 93, and interleaved with stout writing paper. Price 10s. 6d.

It is not long since we drew attention to a beautifully got-up book on the monumental inscriptions of Lewisham church and churchyard issued by this small but energetic society, and now Mr. Duncan, the hon. sec., has produced this valuable volume. It is a calendar of Kentish wills proved in the Prerogative County of Canterbury from the commencement of the series, in 1384, down to 1559. The arrangement is as follows: (a) name of deceased, in alphabetical

order; (b) parish; (c) date of probate, the letter F attached signifying that there is a filed will extant, in addition to the copy in the will-register; and (d) reference to the first forty-two will-registers of the court. This calendar cannot fail to be of the greatest possible service to the genealogist, as well as to those engaged in drawing up histories of Kentish parishes. The volume can only be obtained of Charles North, printer, Blackheath, S.E. Early application should be made, as only 150 copies have been printed.



THE MONUMENTAL HISTORY OF THE EARLY BRITISH CHURCH. By J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.). *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*. Pp. xvi., 225, with sixteen illustrations. Price 3s.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge are to be congratulated on the issue of this useful and much-needed volume, and upon having secured so competent an author as Mr. Romilly Allen, the now well-known writer of *Early Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland*. It was high time that some sound and reliable compendium of the archaeological, as distinct from the documentary evidence of the Early Church in Great Britain, should be put forth. This book is divided into four sections, which deal respectively with the archaeology of the Romano-British Church before 400, of the early Celtic Church 400 to 600, of the later Celtic Church 600 to 1006, and of the Saxon Church 600 to 1066; and each section is sub-divided into parts that treat of the structures, of the sepulchral monuments, and of the portable objects. The illustrations form a valuable feature of the work; seven of the sixteen plates are taken from Mr. Romilly Allen's rubbings. It is a book that everyone interested in British ecclesiology will be bound to consult, and it will correct many of those fallacies into which popular lecturers on our Early Christianity not infrequently fall. There might possibly be a few advantageous minor corrections in subsequent editions, but the book, as a whole, can be recommended with much confidence.



GEOMETRY IN RELIGION. *E. W. Allen*. 8vo., pp. 96, with illustrations.

One of the signs of the times is assuredly to be found in the printing of arrant nonsense, such as never used to degrade the printing press. It is a complete puzzle to us how a brain could be formed capable of compiling the arrangement of terms and expressions found in these closely-printed pages! Another puzzle is, provided such stuff was written, how any sane publisher can be found to print it! Even if we were able to answer both these conundrums, yet a third one would remain—why, when it has been published, is such a book sent to the editor of the *Antiquary*? All that we can do for the nameless author of this hopeless imbecility, which has not even the merit of being unconsciously amusing, is to give the full title, and to quote a single sentence, and then, if there are any lunatics among our readers, they may like to possess themselves of a copy of the work. The title is: *Geometry in Religion, and the Exact Dates in Biblical History after the Monuments; or, the Fundamental Principles of Christianity; the Precessional*

Year, etc., as based on the Teaching of the Ancients by the Cube, Square, Circle, Pyramid, etc.

As a quotation, taken honestly at haphazard, and just as intelligent or the reverse as all the rest, this must suffice: "What the races expect in the New Age. The theory of retributive justice in sexual and parental relations leads to expectations for the time of the second existence, which, together with the rites (a rite is a system), form the expression of the 'hope' by customs, transmitted from father to son!"



THE PASSION PLAY AS PLAYED AT OBER-AMMERGAU. By W. T. Stead. *Review of Reviews Office*. Quarto, pp. 130, illustrated with sixty photographic reproductions. Price 1s. paper; 2s. limp cloth.

When Mr. Stead arrived at Ober-Ammergau on June 7, he asked for the text of the play in German and English. "In a short time," he says, "I was furnished with a small library in both languages, official guides, authorised texts, the only authentic version, complete descriptive accounts, illustrated editions, and so forth. Armed with specimens of the best, I made my way to the Passion Play on Sunday, June 8. Imagine, then, my astonishment on discovering that not one of all the versions sold has the faintest claim to give an account of the Passion Play as it is played to-day; that all of them describe the play as it was presented ten years ago; that in all the mass of Ober-Ammergau literature there is not a single German-English edition, with the German text printed in parallel columns to the English translation, and that none of the published books of the play contain any illustration, either of the play as it is played or of the performer as they appear. Nothing is more pathetic than to witness the vain attempts of the audience to follow the play by the aid of books which describe tableaux which have been dropped, give the dialogue of scenes which have been suppressed, and illustrate their text by portraits of players who are no longer on the stage, or who are playing different parts."

Of this discomfort we had practical experience on Sunday, June 29. Our so-called *Libretto of the Songs and Dialogue: Ober-Ammergau, 1890*, bought at the place, is scored with corrections as to omitted or inserted parts and tableaux. The English, too, is eccentric, as may be judged from directions on the opening page: "Pouse to take a lunch. Don't forget an opera glas"! Mr. Stead, has, however, most admirably and thoroughly supplied this remarkable deficiency. The introductory, explanatory, and historic chapters are excellent, whilst the main part of the book is taken up with the German text, as now being acted, with an English version, happily interspersed with brief descriptions, in parallel columns. The very numerous photographic plates are reproduced by express permission from the copyright originals of this year. Mr. Stead's book has made us long to go again, and, as this is out of the question, the next best thing is to strongly recommend every English visitor, who purports going to this marvellous and soul-stirring drama during August or September, to be fore-armed with a copy of this work.

BOOKS RECEIVED, of which notices are reserved.—*Annals of the Brier-Surgeons, Newspaper Reporting, Lostara, History of Holbeach, The Days of James IV., The Testimony of Tradition, Gentleman's Magazine Library (Architectural Antiquities), and The Corporation Records of St. Albans.*

Among the pamphlets and magazines that have reached us may be mentioned, in addition to those usually received, the *South Australian Cornish Association; Struggles in Africa; The Studio*, a New York journal devoted to the Fine Arts; *A Cursory Relation of all the Antiquities and Families in Cumberland*, a reprint of a pamphlet by Edmund Sandford, c. 1675, edited by Chancellor Ferguson; *Condoover Past and Present*, a sixpenny historical pamphlet compiled to further the ends of a local industrial exhibition; *The Library Journal*, the official organ of the American Library Association; the first quarterly part of *Berkshire Notes and Queries*, edited by G. F. Tudor Sherwood, price 1s. 6d.; and *Thanks Awfully*, sketches in cockney dialect (Field and Tuer), price 1s.



Correspondence.

WROXETER.

GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, in a recent letter to the *Times*, strongly urged the desirability of carrying out further excavations at Wroxeter and Silchester, etc., instead of sending money abroad to Greece, Palestine, Cyprus, or Egypt.

As regards Wroxeter, the portion that has been explored is a mere fragment. When the season is dry and the corn ripe, the outlines of Roman buildings underneath the surface can be traced most distinctly in the cornfields which surround the already explored portion. A rich harvest of Roman antiquities may be expected when further excavations are carried out.

Unfortunately, the local society has not funds for the purpose, its excellent *Transactions* swallowing up most of its income. And a recent appeal to the Society of Antiquaries to help has resulted in a negative answer, on account of lack of funds.

If only, as General Pitt-Rivers urges, we had an English Exploration Fund, Wroxeter and similar sites might speedily be thoroughly explored.

F.

Shrewsbury.

[Silchester is now absorbing attention; the work of definite exploration has already been begun by the Society of Antiquaries. The response to the appeal for funds for this work is fairly good. The town of Wroxeter should come next. Meanwhile, we venture to think that all special aid should be given for the present to Silchester. Both these excavations are of national, and not merely local, importance.—ED.]

ST. LAWRENCE'S WELL, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Mr. Hope mentions St. Lawrence's Well, in the Isle of Wight, as still there. I see, however, that it is now cleared away, *vide Cathedrals, Abbeys, and Churches of England and Wales*, Cassell, p. 636, where it says: "Gone, too, with the opening of a new road is the St. Lawrence's Well of ice-cold water, of which thirsty travellers drank." It is a pity, for it was a very picturesque little affair with a gate, so that it could be shut up. There was an old man there, if my memory serves me, who supplied glasses of the water.

GEORGE BAILEY.

32, Compton Street, Derby.

THE CAISTOR GAD-WHIP.

With reference to the description quoted at p. 17 of the *Antiquary*, I would suggest that the proceedings there recorded of the "Caistor Gad-Whip" have an older origin than the accredited feudal tenure ascribed to Broughton. It appears that Caistor in Lincolnshire had the Saxon name of *Thong Ceaster*, with a local tradition to account for the origin of this name; but, connecting the words "thong" and "whip," I am inclined to identify these Broughton tenure proceedings with the name, and the name "Thong Ceaster" with the proceedings.

Caistor was a Roman station, and the Saxon name

dates from the era of Hengist and Vortigern; it is quite possible that this place was Pretorium of the Romans.

The direct distance from York to Lincoln is about fifty-five miles, but the *iters* mount up to seventy-two miles, by taking a circuitous route through Nottinghamshire to avoid the Humber. The *iter* distance from York to Pretorium is given at forty-five miles, which agrees exactly with Caistor, involving the transit by Barton ferry. We have no real evidence as to the true site of Pretorium, but this "thong" incident may be a modern survival from prehistoric times.

A. HALL.

13, Paternoster Row.

Intending contributors are respectfully requested to enclose stamps for the return of the manuscript in case it should prove unsuitable.

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During June, July, and August, the CONFERENCE will be suspended.

It will be resumed in the September number, subject: "Suggestions for the better Management and Usefulness of Archaeological Societies."

The "Low Side Window" discussion can be continued in the Correspondence columns.





The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Notes of the Month.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY is gravely threatened with serious danger. By timely remonstrance and unexaggerated plain-speaking, the peril may be averted, but it is none the less real and imminent. The two excuses that have been put forward by the authorities for the recent reparation of a portion of the exterior, namely, that the atmosphere had seriously deteriorated the stonework, and that the parts to be renewed were neither original nor ancient, cannot be urged in favour of the new proposition, which involves a complete restoration of the interior. "The Abbey," as is excellently urged in a scholarly article of the *Athenæum* for August 2, "is not simply the finest piece of architecture in the empire, not solely the richest of all our buildings in historic memories, the one remaining and unsophisticated witness of some of the greatest events of our history, the tombhouse of a crowd of our best countrymen. It combines all these claims to be let alone. That the Abbey clergy should dream of sanctioning the destruction of a relic so grand, and practically authentic, is, indeed, astonishing."

It is proposed to thoroughly restore and rearrange the crowd of monuments of all ages and kinds that now throng the Abbey in picturesque confusion. To this subject we hope to refer more definitely in our next issue. For our own part, we should require very strong evidence and the almost unanimous assent of antiquarian and architectural

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experts before we could be reconciled to the removal or shifting of a single monument from its present position. If the process is once begun, where is it to stop? Any good stonemason's foreman, with a score or two of assistants, could soon drill into line, or group according to date and character all the monuments, statuesque and otherwise; but then it would be merely a stone Madame Tussaud's, and not Westminster Abbey, with its fluctuating tale of the varying waves of national prestige and art.

The *Antiquary* has no concern with party politics, but the appointment by the crown of Sir John Puleston as Constable of Carnarvon Castle is a matter of archaeological interest. The propriety of appointing the Conservative candidate for the Carnarvon Boroughs to such a post, which has been hotly discussed at the Town Council, and strongly condemned by several of the Conservative Councillors, is no affair of ours, save inasmuch as it affects the due preservation and custody of a great historic fabric. On that ground, it is very much to be deprecated that the Prime Minister should have conferred the appointment on a gentleman who is not in any way, save by his political candidature, connected with the county. It would have been far better to have taken the bold step of conferring the office on the Mayor of Carnarvon for the time being.

The work of excavation now in progress at Silchester has not been quite as extensive as could have been wished because of the unsettled weather, and because of the difficulty of labour during hay-harvest. Nevertheless the operations, under the guidance of Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, have been of no little interest and importance, and give full promise of most satisfactory eventual results. The north and south gates have been completely cleared, and their exact relation to the enceinte wall determined. The west gate had never been touched, and it was approached with misgiving, because it was thought that none of it remained, as a highroad runs over its site. It has, however, been laid completely open, revealing a grand double gateway with central wall, and flanked by double guard chambers.

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Part of the ironwork of one door has been found, and the impost of the central wall. The south half of the west gate, like so many of the double gates on the Roman wall, had been blocked up in late times, and only the north half used. Curiously enough, the present highway now runs through (or over) the north half. In the blocking of the south half a grand Corinthian capital, part of the drum of a double column, and other architectural details were found. One of the large insulæ north of the forum has been partly excavated, and it is expected that it will be proved that a large house stood at each corner, with an extensive garden or open ground behind. Messrs. Fox and Hope have also established a number of new facts with regard to the basilica, which had escaped previous explorers. Articles of bronze, iron, and pottery have been found in great variety and profusion.

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We are delighted to find that intelligent England is at last being to some extent roused to the importance and interest of the history beneath our feet. Every effort should be made to support the Society of Antiquaries in their present undertaking at Silchester, so that it may not in any way languish for want of funds. The subject should be brought, in an attractive way, before every local archaeological association. We venture to commend to the authorities at Burlington House the offering of duly qualified Silchester lecturers, during the coming winter session, who might rouse interest in the provinces. Here is a popular quotation from what Mr. J. W. Grover, F.S.A., said on this subject recently at Oxford: They had an account of excavations made at Silchester in 1830, when about 200 brass Roman coins were found on a skeleton. In 1865-66-67 and 1873 the explorations were continued by Mr. Joyce, who read a valuable paper on the subject before the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Grover then mentioned that the discovery had been made of a house which was supposed to have been the house of a Roman Chief Magistrate, the remarkable thing about the residence being that it stood very near the forum. The story was that the house was built about the year 50, when the Apostles were on earth. It was re-erected in the year 190, and re-

modelled and rebuilt in the year 300 or 320. That was to say that they got evidence of the house extending over a period of very nearly 300 years, with continued occupation and improvement. Alluding amidst applause to the forum at Silchester, the lecturer said that they had a thing which nobody had except at Pompeii. The Italians had got a forum which it took Vesuvius to give them, but the French, Spanish, and German nations could boast of nothing of the kind. In England they had a Roman forum of the most perfect kind; it was a most wonderful structure, and they could beat them "into a cocked hat" at Rome. The building was 275 feet across on one side and 313 feet on the other. In the centre was a market-place 131 feet by 141 feet round, and there was a place in which the people could walk in wet weather. On the west side of the building was the basilica or Westminster Hall, but he found that the former was 18 feet longer than the latter. They should look upon these discoveries with profound reverence and awe. Mr. Grover took his hearers an imaginary walk round the forum, explaining the butcher's shops, the banking establishment, the place for chancery business, the merchants' hall, and the high priest's office, finishing up with the "oyster bar" at the corner of the building.

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The threatened controversy on the Balliol-Bruce Dumfriesshire shield will probably end in no controversy at all. The Balliols have either no partisans, or the Balliolists, if there be any, do not show fight. Orle and escarbuncle have had never a word uttered in their defence, which looks rather bad for the orle and the escarbuncle. Meanwhile, the challenged seal is not in use. Probably it has not yet attained to the dignity of a graven image, and remains a devout, or un-devout, imagination merely. It seems to be taken for granted in the county that the arms are doomed utterly. At any rate, the County Council now knows the facts, and will no doubt act worthily when the time comes for reconsideration of this vexed question of heraldry.

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It has been decided to form a chapter of Scottish heralds to meet twice yearly in the

Lyon Office. Heraldic and genealogical papers will be read and discussed. This movement no doubt is largely due to the influence of the new Lyon King (Mr. Balfour Paul), who is evidently entering upon an energetic reign.



Mr. Blair, F.S.A., writes to us that a most interesting discovery of twelve bronze vessels of the Roman period has recently been made in the north of England. A week or two ago a farm servant was ploughing in a field about three or four miles to the north of Newcastle, on a farm belonging to Mr. C. L. Bell, of Woolsington Hall. The plough struck against something, and on the man examining the object, it proved to be a large caldron-like vessel, about 2 feet in diameter, formed of thin plates of bronze. It probably had two handles, as one of them, 6½ inches in diameter, was unearthed. Within this large vessel were six *patella*, three of them with the usual projecting horizontal handle, while the handles of the remaining three have been broken off. The bottoms of all are decorated with concentric circles in relief, similar to the saucepan in the possession of the Rev. T. Stephens, of Horsley-on-Rede, found a year or two ago by him on the Wanny Crag, in Redesdale. These vary in diameter from 6 inches to 8½ inches. There is also an elegant patera, 12 inches in diameter, and 3 inches high, with one handle riveted to the side; the remaining five vessels are bowl-shaped, and vary in diameter from 10 to 15 inches. The site of the discovery is on a portion of what was in olden times, and appears in old maps, as Prestwick Carr, a great resort of water-fowl. Eight of these bronze vessels have now found a permanent resting-place in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle at the Black Gate in that city.



A society for "The Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland" has recently been formed, with Colonel Vigors, Holloden, Bagenalstown, co. Carlow, as hon. sec. Its chief objects are: (1) To endeavour to preserve and protect the tombs, monuments and memorials of the dead in churches and burial grounds; (2) To secure a record of existing tombs and monuments

of interest, with their inscriptions, etc., and to obtain such information as is possible regarding others that may have been removed or destroyed; (3) To watch carefully works carried on in and about churches, etc., so as to prevent injury to monuments and tombstones; (4) To repair such tombs and monuments as shall be approved of, and that the funds admit of. The necessity of the work of such a society is even more obvious than in England. The condition of many of the most important tombs and monuments in Ireland is a scandal.



Here are a few sample horrors from one of the leaflets of the association: At Clare Island the tomb of Grace O'Malley, the "Queen of the West," "a handsome cut-stone canopied one, in the chancel of St. Bridget's Abbey, has the lower portion of it embedded in the earth, and covered with manure, the place being used as a shelter for cattle!" At Ballintubber Abbey, County Mayo, the tomb of "Tibot-na-lung" ("Theobald of the Ship"), son of Grace O'Malley, and First Earl of Mayo, is subject to the same disgraceful treatment; it is a beautiful example of the transitional style of art, where the newly-introduced classic or Italian mouldings in general outline have been carried out by native workmen. At Lusk Church, County Dublin, the fine raised tomb of Sir Christopher Barnewall and his wife, with coats of arms on it, and two full-sized recumbent figures, stands exposed to the destructive effects of heat and cold, sun, rain and frost. At Kilfane old church, County Kilkenny, a splendid thirteenth-century, full-length and mail-clad knightly figure of one of the De Cantvilles is half buried in weeds and rubbish, and at any time liable to destruction. At Ardfert, Kerry, a tomb of one of the Knights of Kerry is reported to be "in a farmyard." At Buttevant sculptured stones lie scattered about the churchyard in great confusion, apparently belonging to richly decorated tombs. At Kilmallock Priory a tomb of the "White Knight" "and many other tombs" are reported to be "ankle-deep in cow-dung." This most useful society is about to issue its second annual report, when we hope to again call attention to its operations.

A discovery of considerable interest was made in the first week of August by General Pitt-Rivers, who is engaged in making further investigations with the view of definitely ascertaining the approximate date of Wans Dyke. Although his finds last year pointed to a pre-Roman work, nothing certain could be said on the matter. On the present occasion, however, a light has been thrown on the subject which proves beyond all doubt that the work is Roman or post-Roman. On Monday, August 4, about eight feet below the level, amongst other things brought to the surface were two pieces of Samian ware. They were found in that part of the earth which was thrown up when the Dyke was constructed, and as Samian ware was introduced into Britain by the Romans, it conclusively proves that those people must have been here before the cutting was made. In addition to the Samian ware, an iron clamp was found in the same place, such as was used to fasten the leather harness of the Romans, and similar to many which have been unearthed at Bokerly Dyke and at the Romano-British villages in that neighbourhood. Thus, thanks to the indefatigable efforts of General Pitt-Rivers, there is clear and convincing proof that the earthwork of Wans Dyke is post-Roman. It is difficult to assign an exact date, but it is probable that it was somewhere between A.D. 200 and 400 that the Dyke was made.

An interesting discovery of extensive wall-paintings at the church of St. Breage, near Helston, Cornwall, has recently been made by the vicar, Rev. Jocelyn Barnes. At present they have only been partially uncovered. The paintings include a great St. Christopher about 11 feet high, and a large Crucifixion, which is described as "surrounded with emblems of different trades, connected with His body by jets of blood." We expect that, in the latter case, the picture will turn out to be, on more careful examination, a portrayal of the Seven Sacraments, which were usually in mediæval wall-painting thus linked with the Sacred Wounds. A figure of St. Conentinus, the first Bishop of Cornwall, who died in 401, has also been uncovered; he is represented vested in a cope, pastoral staff in left hand, and giving the benediction with the right hand. By his side is a fish.

The preliminary excavations on the site of the Montgomeryshire Abbey of Strata Marcella, to which we alluded in our last issue, have now been made, and have yielded encouraging results. We sincerely hope that Mr. Morris C. Jones, F.S.A., and Mr. Stephen Williams, who are in charge of the work, will meet with such a response to their appeal as to enable them to satisfactorily carry out their labours. The work already done gives evidence of a fine conventual church, with a nave 50 feet in width, and of imposing proportions. To the north of the chancel a flagged space about 25 feet square has been exposed. The minor discoveries include a curious round boss of worked bronze, a piece of finely-worked silver gilt, many fragments of stained glass, and a large number of tiles that pertain to thirteen distinct patterns. Ten of the tile patterns are the same as those recently found by Mr. Stephen Williams at Strata Florida.

Sir Charles Dilke has lost a most interesting relic of Charles I. It is a memorial ring of that monarch, and contains a portrait of the head with worn features and a melancholy expression, placed under an oval glass or crystal with bevelled edges. It was missed not long after its return from the Stuart Exhibition of 1889. Anyone who has knowledge of the relic may, on communication with the



publisher of the *Athenæum*, depend upon an adequate reward should the ring be recovered. If, as has been surmised, the ring has been stolen, it will probably be offered for sale in America or in foreign countries. We are glad to be able to give an engraving of this ring, which may prove of service in securing its return.

The parish church of Winstead, in Holderness, has just emerged with much credit from the dangers of a really necessary restoration. Mr. Temple Moore was the architect. He is one of the few gentlemen of repute in the profession (might they not be named on

the fingers of one hand?), whose innate anti-quarian perceptions enable them to be safely entrusted with the work of reparation of our ancient fabrics. In lowering the nave to its old level, the base of the font was discovered. The font itself, wherein presumably the famous Andrew Marvel was baptized, had been for a long time desecrated as a horse-trough, but has been now restored to sacred use. The body of the pulpit and the sounding-board are old, and a new pulpit staircase has been made out of the old altar-rails. The old-fashioned pews have been converted into a dado which runs round the nave and aisle, and the handsome oak chancel screen has been carefully repaired and reinstated in its proper place, with the addition of a vaulted loft and cornice.



The old borough seal of Colchester, which dates from about the year 1400, is stated by the authorities of the College of Arms to be the finest borough seal in the country. The College has been consulted in consequence of the proposal to make a new seal after the pattern of the old, but more convenient for the purpose of application to modern documents.



Brief reference was made last month to the recovery of the original Brazen Nose of Brasenose College, Oxford. Antony Wood and Camden both tell the story of the migration of Oxford scholars to Stamford in the year 1334, owing to a riotous feud. The students of Brasenose Hall, as it was then called, departed in a body to Stamford, taking with them a knocker consisting of a bronze nose, the emblem of their collegiate society. At the Lincolnshire town they built a new Brasenose Hall, and fastened on the chief gateway this nose of brass. After the return of the students to Oxford, the buildings passed into the hands of the corporation of Stamford; but in 1688 the college was all demolished, save only the ancient doorway. The house erected on the site subsequently passed into private hands, together with the doorway, door, and knocker. At a recent sale of this property Brasenose College happily became its purchaser, and hence have recovered and restored to Oxford, after an absence of five and a half centuries, the knocker wrenched

from its position by the hastily departing students of the fourteenth century. With regard to this emblem, "A. J. B." writes to the *Guardian*, that in appearance the knocker bears every sign of the very greatest antiquity. It is in the form of a lion's mask of bronze, with an iron ring through the mouth. There is a circular iron plate at the back, which, if not contemporary, is certainly very ancient. The brows of the lion are boldly projected and the teeth are rudely engraved, though the face as a whole is well modelled; while the nose is by no means so prominent a feature as to justify the caricaturing image of more modern times. Where the iron ring issues from the corners of the mouth it is embellished on each side with a roughly indicated bird's, or gryphon's, or serpent's head, something like those on the sanctuary knocker at Durham. These have a decidedly Norman look, and altogether there is little hesitation in assigning the knocker to a date at least as early as the twelfth century.



An epitaph in Ecclefechan graveyard reads thus:

HERE
LYES ROBERT,
PEAL WHO LIVE,
IN EGGLEFECHAN.
HE DIED APRILE · Y^r 4th
1749 AGED 57.

Local tradition asserts that this "Robert Peal" was an ancestor of Sir Robert Peel, the inference being that the great prime minister, if not quite an Egglefechan man like Thomas Carlyle, was at least of Egglefechan blood.



It will gladden the hearts of all true antiquaries to learn that the eminent ecclesiastical lawyer (Dr. Jeune, Q.C.), whose opinion was taken with regard to the legality of using the bequest of the late Mr. Needham for demolishing the chancel of Chapel-en-le-Frith church and building a new one, has clearly pronounced against the lawfulness of such a use according to the terms of the bequest. The hands of the spoiler have, therefore, for a time been stayed, and we trust will be eventually checkmated. The longer the

matter can be kept in abeyance, the stronger will be the local feeling against the vicar's wanton destruction. The better sense of the parish is clearly rallying to Mr. W. H. G. Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, and to Mr. J. C. Hyde, the intelligent people's warden.



Mr. Bailey, of 32, Crompton Street, Derby, kindly sends us the block of another Little Chester coin, which was found during the construction of the Midland Railway, about 1840. It is a second brass of Hadrian :



Obv. { HADRIANVS . AVG[USTVS] . CO[N]S[UL] . III .
P[ATER] . P[ATRIÆ] = Head of Hadrian to
the right.
Rev. { ÆQVITAS . AVG[USTI] . S[ENATUS] . C[ONSULTO] = Equity erect, looking to the left,
and holding scales and a sceptre.

From the mention of his third consulate and the title "Father of his Country," this piece may be dated between the years 128 and 138 A.D., the last ten years of his life and reign. Roman coins found at Little Chester have been very numerous, but it has now become difficult to trace them. It will much assist in bringing together an authentic record of these finds if those having such in their possession will kindly communicate with Mr. Bailey.



A supply-reservoir is now being constructed on high ground at Westerton, near Bishop Auckland. During the work five skeletons have been found two feet below the surface. The most likely supposition is that these remains point to the Battle of Neville's Cross of 1346; for the night before the English army lay in Auckland Park, and in the morning moved on by Westerton Heights to Merrington, where they encountered the Scotch van, the two places being about a mile and a half apart.

The oldest and most influential member of the Society of Antiquaries, John Clayton, F.S.A., of the Chesters, has passed away since our last number went to press. At the meeting of the society held on July 30, an interesting memorial paper was appropriately read by the veteran Dr. Bruce. The first paper which he gave to the Newcastle Society was dated November 6, 1843, and describes the excavation of a fine series of chambers near the east rampart of the station of Cilurnum. His next paper described the mile castle at Cawfields. The excavation of that castle was a most important event; up to that time the structure of these castles on the line of the wall had not in any way been understood. The uncovering of the Roman Bridge on the North Tyne; the laying bare of the walls, gates, and streets of the station of Borcovicus; the excavation of the gates and forum of Cilurnum; and the finding of the bronze tablet conferring the freedom of Rome upon certain troops serving in Britain, were some of the more striking works in which this eminent antiquary was engaged.



It is with great and most sincere regret that we here briefly chronicle the death, on August 2, at his house at Strood, of that venerable, accomplished, and amiable Kentish *Antiquary*, Mr. Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. He was born at Landguard, Isle of Wight, in 1805, and at an early age became keenly interested in antiquarian pursuits, especially of a Romano-British character. He was one of the chief founders of the British Archaeological Association, and contributed, in 1845, essays to its first volume on *Roman London*, and *Numismatics*. From that period, up to the very year of his death, Mr. Roach Smith was a most assiduous and painstaking writer on archæology. The Isle of Wight, and the counties of Berks, Wilts, and Kent were the chief fields of his investigation. In addition to contributing frequently to the *Archæologia*, to the journals of various provincial archæological societies, to the *Athenæum*, *Gentleman's Magazine*, and other periodicals, he was also the editor of the *Inventorium Sepulchrale*. He further wrote the *Antiquities of Richborough*, *Illustrations of Roman London*, and six volumes of the *Collectanea Antiqua*. His important collection of London antiquities is in

the British Museum, where, with his own catalogue, it was placed in 1856. We are glad to think that his exceptional and long-continued labours as an antiquary met with a graceful recognition in the spring of the present year, when a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Evans, president of the Society of Antiquaries, for the purpose of striking a gold medal in Mr. Roach Smith's honour, the balance of the fund to be handed to him, "in recognition of his lifelong and invaluable services in the cause of archæology."



Mr. Roach Smith was a not infrequent contributor to the columns of the *Antiquary*; his last contribution of any length was a paper on the "Roman Walls of Chester," that appeared in February, 1889. When a new series of the *Antiquary* was started at the beginning of the current year, it was with the hearty goodwill of Mr. Roach Smith, who wrote a kindly note, prophetic of success, to the present editor. When the circular was issued, Mr. Roach Smith, in good-humoured banter, objected to being styled "veteran," and wrote: "I hope to contribute to the new series of the *Antiquary* for years to come. Of course I am old, but why call me 'veteran'? It sounds as if I was on the shelf." Several of the "Notes of the Month" of the present year are from his pen. His last letter to us was about a projected paper—a paper, alas, that he did not live to finish. R. I. P.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

POMPEII was again visited by Prof. Halbherr on August 1, when he found the large house he described in our last number not yet completely excavated. The fresh works, however, had revealed the existence of another corridor leading from the upper city, near which was a passage giving access to a small chapel, very low and narrow, having an altar, probably for the *Lares*. On a small ledge before the altar can still be seen, undisturbed, a terra-cotta lamp and several

small vases, probably for incense and perfumes, together with some other terra-cotta fragments, but without mark or inscription of any kind.



Prof. Sogliano, of the University of Naples, who is now directing the excavations at Pompeii, intends continuing them along the line of walls at the furthest end of the prehistoric mound of lava, in the direction of the sea gate (the present entrance to Pompeii), thus insulating the Basilica, and later on the *porta marina* itself, which forms one of the most interesting characteristics of the city.



The floral decorations of the wainscot band of marble, serpentine, etc., mentioned last month, have now been taken down from the wall, and are being fixed, together with the dedicatory inscriptions, all found last June, in the small museum at Pompeii.



Sig. Fiorelli announces the discovery of fresh inscriptions belonging to the fourth and fifth centuries, from the soldiers' burial-place at Concordia-Sagittaria, which throw very welcome light on the state of the Roman army towards the end of the Empire. Some of the *tituli* are inscribed on stones, which had already been used for the same purpose in the days of the first Cæsars. One precious fragment of classic times thus accidentally preserved to us by the parsimony or carelessness of a later age, is an honorary dedication to P. Cominius Clemens, which confirms a conjecture of Henzen, made in reference to another Concordian inscription, that he obtained his honours under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus.



In the Commune of Zanica, in Bergamasco, a tomb of the first age of the Empire has been discovered, containing a rich collection of funereal deposits, all of which are well preserved. They consist of glass cups, vases of terra-cotta with coralline glazing, fictile objects of local manufacture, and various pieces of iron.



Near Forlì, Commune of Fiumana, a pre-Roman tomb has been disinterred, and also a bronze statuette at Villanova, Commune of Vecchiazano, a prehistoric settlement.

In Rome the latest discoveries have been a bit of old road near the church of St. Gregory at the Botanical Gardens ; fresh fragments of the dedications placed on the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus by the kings and peoples of Asia Minor, after the war with Mithridates ; a fragment of the Calendar in marble ; remains of the enclosure of the baths of Diocletian (in the garden of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, formerly at the Piazza di Termini) ; and two *cippi* belonging to the boundary on the right hand of the Tiber (found at the Prati di Castello). Of the last mentioned stones, one is the fourteenth of the series, and refers to the boundary fixed by Augustus, A.U.C. 747 ; the other, of which only the lower portion is preserved, belongs to the limit settled by Trajan, A.D. 101.

* * *

Another milestone of the Via Appia has been found at *Arcorotto*, near Minturno, where various antiquities and inscriptions had been found before. It belongs to the length of road between Minturno and Sinuessa, and bears the number 98 already observed on another stone now at Minturno, which is referred to the repairs of the Appian Road under Maxentius.

* * *

The death is announced of Mr. Pelopidas D. Couppa, an architect, who fell from the top of a building at Constantinople. He was a native of Cephalonia, and had become a local authority on Byzantine archæology, on which he had given lectures at the Greek Institution. He was the keeper of the collections of the Institution, which are now fairly good. His special reputation was acknowledged, and he was entrusted by the Ottoman Government in 1877 with the restoration of a mosque, the Kahrieh Jamisi. In manuscript he has left a history of Byzantine architecture, and a description of the mosque.



The Barber-Surgeons of London.

By SIDNEY YOUNG.*



order of the City Companies, and is the fifth after the "Twelve Great Companies," the thirteenth being the Dyers', the fourteenth the Brewers', the fifteenth the Leather-sellers', and the sixteenth the Pewterers. But in historical interest the rank of this Company is certainly far higher than the mere order of formal precedence might seem to warrant.

The origin and records of this Company, that have now for the first time met with a capable chronicler, are of peculiar interest.

The Barbers' Guild, formed certainly as

* *The Annals of the Barber-Surgeons of London*, compiled from their records and other sources by Sidney Young, with illustrations by Austin T. Young. 4to. ; pp. xii., 624 ; profusely illustrated. Price £2 2s. Blades, East, and Blades.

The initial letter T is reduced from one in the audit-book of the Company, 1612-13. The original grant of arms to the Barber-Surgeons was in 1451 : sab., a chevron between three fleams, arg., the fleams being mediæval lancets. The arms as they appear in the above initial letter were a new and augmented grant of the year 1568.

early as the first part of the thirteenth century, was chiefly of a religious character. Its regulations enjoined charity, attendance at the funerals and obits of deceased members; and though some of the early rules also dealt with such questions as the enticing away of servants of others, and providing for the amicable settlement of disputes, there was nothing in them that applied to any special trade regulations. But by the end of the thirteenth century, or previous at least to 1308, the Company partook of the nature of a trade guild, in addition to its religious and charitable obligations. The first express entry concerning the Company is the presentation and admission in December, 1308, of Richard le Barber as supervisor or master of the barbers, before the Court of Aldermen. At this time the barbers were engaged in the minor surgical operations, such as bleeding, tooth-drawing, and cauterization. Up to the twelfth century, the practice of both surgery and medicine was confined almost exclusively to the regular clergy, but the Council of Tours, in 1163, considered that the shedding of blood was incompatible with the sacred functions of the ministry, and forbade the priesthood any longer to practise surgery. The clergy up to this time had frequently employed the barbers as their assistants in surgical operations, and this edict of Tours put an opportunity within their grasp which they were not slow to seize. Henceforth it was usual for the barber to practise surgery on his own account, and to be usually designated as barber-surgeon.

The London Company of Barbers, in 1308, was, however, composed of two classes of members, those who were barbers proper, but also bled and drew teeth, and those who almost exclusively practised surgery, and who were technically termed barber-surgeons; nevertheless, the latter name was occasionally used for both classes. There existed also in the City, coeval with the Company of Barbers, an entirely separate guild or fraternity of surgeons. The Guild of Surgeons was smaller in numbers, and apparently less influential than that of the barbers; these rival Companies, as might be expected, were often in antagonism—throughout the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. During this period the barbers successfully maintained

their privilege of examining in, and exercising the faculty of, surgery. In 1462 they applied for and obtained a charter of incorporation. This charter contains a great deal that is relative to surgery, and nothing concerning barbery proper—that is, haircutting and shaving.

In 1493 an informal alliance was entered into between the Barbers' Company and the Surgeons' Guild, for the joint correction of inexperienced surgeons, and for the suppression of quacks. Each body agreed to



OLD ENTRANCE TO BARBER-SURGEONS' HALL. ALL.

nominate two wardens, the four so chosen acting in conjoint capacity as rulers or masters in matters surgical. In 1540 the Surgeons and Barber-Surgeons were formally united by Act of Parliament, and were incorporated under the style of "The Maisters or Governours of the Mystery and Comminalte of Barbours and Surgeons of London." The surgeons of the Company were to be exempt from bearing armour, and from serving on watches or inquests. The dead bodies of four criminals were assigned to the Company

yearly for dissection. This union was maintained till 1745, when Parliament again inter-

Jones to rebuild their livery hall and other buildings on the leasehold estate in Monkwell



ferred, this time to separate the surgeons from the barbers.

In 1636 the Company employed Inigo

Street, which they held of the Corporation of London, and, further, to design a theatre for the delivery of lectures and for anatomical

purposes. This theatre was pulled down in 1784, and houses erected on the site. The livery hall was burnt down in the Great Fire, the present one being its immediate successor. But in the court-room, or parlour, which is said to be "one of the best proportioned and prettiest rooms in London," the work of Inigo Jones, is still extant. We give a sketch of the old entrance to the courtyard of the Barber-Surgeons' Hall; it was built in 1671. Hogarth has commemorated the theatre in his ghastly representation of the dissection of a criminal. This theatre, and its remarkably sparse collection of curios, is described in Hatton's *New View of London*, 1708, as "built in an elliptical form, and commodiously fitted up with four degrees of seats of cedar-wood, and adorned with figures of the seven liberal sciences and the twelve signs of the zodiac. Also containing the skeleton of an ostrich put up by Dr. Hobbs, 1682, with a busto of King Charles I.; two humane skins on the wood frames, of a man and woman, in imitation of Adam and Eve, put up in 1645; a mummy skull, given by Mr. Loveday 1655; the skeleton of Atherton, with copper joints (he was executed), given by Mr. Knowles in 1693; the figure of a man dead, where all the muscles appear in due place and proportion, done after the life; the skeletons of Cambery Bess and Country Tom (as they call them), 1638; and three other skeletons of humane bodies."

In Mr. Young's handsome volume, liberal and most interesting use is made of the court minutes of the Company, which date back to 1551. The court of the Barber-Surgeons in Elizabethan days exercised a remarkably wide control over the conduct of the city surgeons. Surgeons had to present to the court the names and cases of any of their patients who were in danger of death. On February 12, 1573, is entered: "Here was John Frend, and was comaunded to lay downe his fyne for not presentinge Mr. Watson of the Towre, w^{ch} dyed of Gangrene in his fote, and he p^d xvs." On a second conviction for a like offence, Mr. Frend was committed to prison. Other presentations to the court of the same period show how ready they were to hear the complaints of patients, and to suspend incompetent

practitioners from the power of doing mischief.

"21st April, 1573.—Here was one to complaine of one John Burges for not delinge well wth hym in his cure concernynge a sore arme, and he is to be warned the next court."

"7th Sept. 1574.—Here was John Griffen complayned uppon William Pownsabe for gevinge him a powder w^{ch} loossed all the teeth in his head, w^{ch} John Griffen had the disease w^{ch} we call de morbo gallico."

"15th March, 1576.—Here was a complaine determyed upon w^{ch} was made against Tho: Hoder, and for that he was provde ignorant he is bounde in xliⁱⁱ never to medle in any matter of Surgery."

Space forbids us making any further extracts from these minutes, or even doing more than indicating some of the considerable and un-



expected variety of subjects to which they refer—such as the strewing of herbs, the detection of lepers, the impressment of surgeons for the army and navy, the fights at the gallows for the bodies of criminals, the Christmas-box to the hangman, the letting of the hall for weddings, the execution of the burglar who stole the Company's plate, the chained books, manuscripts, and catalogues of the library, the expenses of the barge, the arrest of a woman surgeon, the resuscitation of several executed criminals, the buying of sweetbriars for the garden, etc.

One section of the volume deals fully with the plate pertaining to the Company. Much has been lost, and still more was parted with during the troublous times of the Great Rebellion. On March 19, 1649, the Company were so severely pressed by assessments for the army, that they resolved, being unable to borrow any more money under their corporate

seal, to sell plate to the value of £300. The Barber-Surgeons have, however, been fortunate in preserving some distinctive and beautiful plate, among which are royal gifts from Henry VIII., Charles II., and Anne. Their most valuable piece of plate is a handsome standing silver-gilt grace-cup and cover, presented by Henry VIII., in 1540, in commemoration of the union of the barbers with

Among other observables at Chyrurgeons' Hall we drank the King's health out of a gilt cup given by King Henry VIII. to the Company, with bells hanging at it, which every man is to ring by shaking after he hath drunk up the whole cup.

It is a considerable drawback to the account of the plate that no particulars are given as to the hall-marks.

In 1629 four very handsomely chased and



the surgeons. This cup is elaborately chased, and enriched with badges of the Tudor rose, portcullis and fleur-de-lis. The cover is surmounted with an imperial crown, under which are the arms of France and England quarterly, with the lion and greyhound as supporters. There are four pendent bells to the cup, which are thus referred to by Pepys in his *Diary* on February 27, 1662-63 :

wrought silver "garlands," or wreaths, were made for crowning the master and three wardens on election-day ; they are still used and worn by these officials on court-days in receiving guests. They are said to be the finest ornaments of the kind in the City of London. Each has the Company's arms, and the badges of the rose and crown, and are mounted with silk velvet, the renter-

warden's being green, and the others crimson. The engraving represents the garland of the renter-warden.

The two silver maces pertaining to the beadle of the Barber-Surgeons, an annually elected official who resides at the hall, are as handsome and massive as any in the City, and are carried before the Master on court-days.

The Company is much to be congratulated upon having found so painstaking and excellent an annalist as Mr. Sidney Young to compile their history, and to describe their charters, minutes, and other valuable possessions; and Mr. Sidney Young is fortunate in having so capable a draughtsman as his son, Mr. Austin Young, by whom the majority of the illustrations of this handsome volume have been delineated. The names of the publishers and printers (Blades, East and Blades) are sufficient guarantee for the superior character of all that pertains to the typography of the work.




Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 69, vol. xxii.)

SHROPSHIRE (continued).

BOMERE POOL.

“OME two centuries ago, or less, a party of gentlemen, including the Squire [of Condover], were fishing in the pool, when an enormous fish was captured and hauled into the boat. Some discussion arose as to the girth of the fish, and a bet was made that he was bigger round than the squire, and that the sword-belt of the latter would not reach his waist. To decide the bet the squire unbuckled his belt, which was there and then with some difficulty fastened round the body of the fish. The scaly knight (for so he no doubt felt himself to be) being girt with the sword, began to feel impatient at being kept so long out of his native element, and after

divers struggles he succeeded in eluding his captors, and regaining at the same time his freedom and his watery home, carrying the squire's sword with him.”—Miss C. S. Burne's *Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 81.

The Monster Fish of Bomere Pool is thus described: He of course lives in the mere, not beneath it like the water-witches. He is bigger than any fish that ever swam, he wears a sword by his side, and no man can catch him. It was tried once. A great net was brought, and he was entangled in it and brought nearly to the side, but he drew his sword and cut the net and escaped. Then the fishermen made a net of iron links and caught him in that. This time he was fairly brought to land, but again he freed himself with his wonderful sword, and slid back into the water and got away. The people were so terrified at the strange sight that they have never tried to take him again, though he has often been seen since, basking in the shallow parts of the pool with the sword still girded round him. One day, however, he will give it up, but not until the right heir of Condover Hall shall come and take it from him. He will yield it easily then, but no one else can take it. For it is no other than Wild Edric's sword, which was committed to the fish's keeping when he vanished, and will never be restored except to his lawful heir. Wild Edric, they say, was born at Condover Hall, and it ought to belong to his family now; but his children were defrauded of their inheritance, and that is why there is no luck about the Hall to this day. This curse has been on it ever since then. Every time the property changes hands the new landlord will never receive the rents twice; and those who have studied history will tell you that this has always come to pass.—*Ibid.*, p. 80.

“Many years ago, a village stood in the hollow which is now filled up by the mere. But the inhabitants were a wicked race, who mocked at God and His priest. They turned back to the idolatrous practices of their fathers, and worshipped Thor and Woden; they scorned to bend the knee, save in mockery, to the White Christ who had died to save their souls. The old priest earnestly warned them that God would punish such wickedness as theirs by some sudden judgment, but they laughed him to scorn. They

fastened fish-bones to the skirt of his cassock, and set the children to pelt him with mud and stones. The holy man was not dismayed at this; nay, he renewed his entreaties and warnings, so that some few turned from their evil ways and worshipped with him in the little chapel which stood on the bank of a rivulet that flowed down from the mere on the hillside.

"The rains fell that December in immense quantities. The mere was swollen beyond its usual limits, and all the hollows in the hills were filled to overflowing. One day when the old priest was on the hillside gathering fuel, he noticed that the barrier of peat, earth, and stones, which prevented the mere from flowing into the valley, was apparently giving way before the mass of water above. He hurried down to the village and besought the men to come up and cut a channel for the discharge of the superfluous waters of the mere. They only greeted his proposal with shouts of derision, and told him to go and mind his prayers, and not spoil their feast with his croaking and his kill-joy presence.

"These heathens were then keeping their winter festival with great revelry. It fell on Christmas Eve. The same night the aged priest summoned his few faithful ones to attend at the midnight mass, which ushered in the feast of our Saviour's Nativity. The night was stormy, and the rain fell in torrents, yet this did not prevent the little flock from coming to the chapel. The old servant of God had already begun the holy sacrifice, when a roar was heard in the upper part of the valley. The server was just ringing the Sanctus bell which hung in the bell-cot, when a flood of water dashed into the church, and rapidly rose till it put out the altar-lights. In a few moments more, the whole building was washed away, and the mere, which had burst its mountain barrier, occupied the hollow in which the village had stood. Men say that if you sail over the mere on Christmas Eve, just after midnight, you may hear the Sanctus bell tolling."—*Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 64.

Here is another legend. Many have tried to fathom Bomere, but in vain. Though waggon-ropes were tied together and let down into it, no bottom could be found—and how should there be? when everyone knows

that it *has* none! Nor can it be drained. The attempt was once made, and found useless; for whatever the workmen did in the day, was undone by some mysterious power in the night.

In the days of the Roman Empire, when Uriconium was standing, a very wicked city stood, where we now see Bomere Pool. The inhabitants had turned back from Christianity to heathenism, and though God sent one of the Roman soldiers to be a prophet to them, like Jonah to Nineveh, they would not repent. Far from that, they ill-used and persecuted the preacher. Only the daughter of the governor remained constant to the faith. She listened gladly to the Christian's teaching, and he on his part loved her, and would have had her to be his wife. But no such happy lot was in store for the faithful parson. On the following Easter Eve, sudden destruction came upon the city. The distant Caradoc—the highest and most picturesque of the Stutton Hills, crowned by a British encampment, which some have supposed to be the scene of Caractacus's last stand—sent forth flames of fire, and at the same time the city was overwhelmed by a tremendous flood, while the "sun in the heavens danced for joy, and the cattle in the stalls knelt in thanksgiving that God had not permitted such wickedness to go unpunished."* But the Christian warrior was saved from the flood, and he took a boat and rowed over the waters, seeking for his betrothed, but all in vain. His boat was overturned, and he, too, was drowned in the depths of the mere. Yet whenever Easter Eve falls on the same day as it did that year, the form of the Roman warrior may be seen again, rowing across Bomere in search of his lost one, while the church bells are heard ringing far in the depths below.—*Ibid.*, p. 65.

COLEMERE.

At Colemere the bells may be heard, according to one authority, on windy nights when the moon is full. According to another, at midnight on the anniversary of the patron saint of the chapel, whom yet another informant declares to have been St. Helen.

* These words were repeated as a sort of formula, necessary to the proper telling of the story. Their connection with the two dates, Christmas and Easter, as assigned for the destruction is striking.

story is that a monastery once occupied the ground by the pool, and burst forth close to it, and such a height that the waters covered the monastery, and formed beneath which the chapel bells were yearly heard ringing.

The variant runs as follows:

That the old church at Colebury was pulled down by Oliver Cromwell, and the bells thrown into the mere. Once it was made to get them up. Chains were fastened to them, and twenty oxen were used in drawing them to the side, when who had been helping said to the man who had doubted their being able to do it, 'In spite of God and the Devil we have done it.' At these words the bells dropped. The bells rolled back into the mere. They heard the sound, and saw the bubbles where they had settled, but could not see anything more, nor has anyone ever been seen or heard of them since. — *Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 67.

BERTH POOL.

Berth Pool near Baschurch lies at the foot of the Berth Hill, a very curious enclosed camp on an eminence in the midst of a moor, where it was once intended to be the parish church. But the same mysterious "something" which interfered with the building on the height also threw the bells intended for it into the Berth Pool. Oxen were brought and fastened to them, but were quite powerless to draw them out. Men and oxen were tried with better success; but as the bells were coming to the surface of the water, one of the men employed in the work let slip an oath, on which they fell back, crying, "No! never!" And they lie at the bottom of the pool to this day. "Three cart-ropes" will not reach the bottom of the Berth Pool.—*Ibid.*, p. 68.

LLYNCLYS.

Between Oswestry and Llanymynech, close beside the railway, lies a pretty little pool called Llynclys, or Llyn-y-clys, which is variously interpreted to mean "the swallowed hall," or "the lake of the enclosure." Early in the 17th century there were many who believed that when the water was clear enough the

towers of a palace might be discerned at the bottom; only, as the author of the *Gossiping Guide to Wales* observes, "unfortunately there never appears to have been a day when the water was clear enough." The legend which tells of the destruction of this palace—though now, it seems, forgotten—is recorded in an old MS. history of Oswestry, preserved in the British Museum, and communicated to the present writer by Mr. Askew Roberts of Croeswylay, Oswestry, the author of the *Guide* aforesaid. It is as follows:

"About twoe miles of Oswestry within the parishe there is a poole called llynclis of which poole Humffrey Lloyd reporteth thus: German Altisiodorensis preached sometime there against the Pelagian heresie. The King whereof, as is there read, because hee refused to heare that good man by the secrett and terrible judgment of God with his pallace and all his househould was swallowed up into the bowelles of the earth. Suo in loco non procul ab oswaldia est Stagnum incognite profunditatis llynclis id est vorago palatij in hunc dictum. In that place whereas not far from Oswestry is nowe a standing water of an unknown depth called llynclis that is the devouring of the pallace." Llynclis Pool is one which has "never a bottom to it."—*Ibid.*, p. 68.

ELLESMERE.

The great mere at Ellesmere is the subject of many legends, or rather variants of one legend, all bearing on the same notion of wickedness punished by a flood. Where Ellesmere stands was once as fine a stretch of meadow-land as any in the county. In a large field in the midst of it there was a well of beautiful water, from which everyone in the neighbourhood used to fetch as much as they pleased. At last there was a change of tenants in the farm to which the field belonged; and the new-comer was a churlish man, who said the comers and goers trampled down his grass. So he stopped the poor people coming to the well with their cans and buckets as they had been used to do for years and years, and allowed no one to draw water there besides his own family. But no good came of such hard dealings. One morning, very soon after the people had been forbidden to come, the farmer's wife went out

to the well for water, but instead of the well she found that the whole field was one great pool, and so it has remained ever since. But the farmer and all of his family who held the field after him, were obliged to pay the same rent as before, as a punishment for such unneighbourly conduct.

A correspondent of *Shreds and Patches*, in 1881, picked up another version. Both are evidently genuine *folk*-tales.

"A many many years ago, clean water was very scarce in this neighbourhood." All that could be got, was what was fetched from a beautiful well in the very middle of what is now the mere at Ellesmere. But the people to whom the land belonged were so grasping that they charged a half-penny for every bucketful that was drawn, which fell very heavy on the poor, and they prayed to Heaven to take some notice of their wrongs. So the Almighty, to punish those who so oppressed the poor, caused the well to burst forth in such volumes that it flooded all the land about, and so formed the mere. And so thenceforward there was plenty of water free to all comers.—*Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 69.

A third variant has been versified by the Rev. Oswald M. Feilden, vicar of Frankton, near Ellesmere :

I've heard it said, where now so clear
The water of that silver mere,
It once was all dry ground ;
And on a gentle eminence,
A cottage with a garden fence,
Which hedged it all around.

And there resided all alone,
So runs the tale, an aged crone,
A witch, as some folks thought.
And to her home a well was near,
Whose waters were so bright and clear,
By many it was sought.

But greatly it displeased the dame
To see how all her neighbours came
Her clear cool spring to use,
And often was she heard to say,
That if they came another day,
She would the well refuse.

"Upon this little hill," said she,
"My house I built for privacy,
Which now I seek in vain :
For day by day your people come
Thronging in crowds around my home,
This water to obtain."

But when folks laughed at what she said,
Her countenance with passion red,
She uttered this dread curse :

"Ye neighbours one and all beware !
If here to come again you dare
For you 'twill be the worse !"

Of these her words they took no heed,
And when of water they had need
Next day, they came again.
The dame, they found, was not at home,
The well was locked : so they had come
Their journey all in vain.

The well was safely locked. But though
You might with bolts and bars, you know,
Prevent the water going,
One thing, forsooth, could not be done,
I mean forbid the spring to run,
And stop it overflowing.

And all that day as none could draw,
The water rose full two feet more
Than ever had been known ;
And when the evening shadows fell,
Beneath the cover of the well
A stream was running down.

It flowed on gently all next day,
And soon around the well there lay
A pond of water clear ;
And as it ever gathered strength,
It deeper grew, until at length
The pond became a mere.

To some, alas ! the flood brought death ;
Full many a cottage lies beneath
The waters of the lake ;
And those who dwelt on either side
Were driven by the running tide
Their homesteads to forsake.

And as they fled, that parting word
Which they so heedlessly had heard,
Though now recalled, I ween !
The dame was gone, but where once stood
Her cottage, still above the flood
An island may be seen.

The connection of the island in Ellesmere with the legend is an addition of the verse-maker's.

Another version : An old woman named Mrs. Ellis had a pump in her yard. She would not sell or give any water to her neighbours. One night the well overflowed, and the next morning nothing was to be seen of her or the pump. Only the large mere covered the country, which is called after her "Elles-mere."—*Ibid.*, p. 72.

Miss Jackson has thus recorded a droll story current in the neighbourhood of Ellesmere. Kettlemere and Blackmere, two small meres of the Ellesmere group, lie close to one another. "A gentleman riding down the lane which skirts them, said to a boy whom he met : 'My lad, can you tell me the name of this water ?' pointing towards Kettlemere.

'Oh, aye, sir, it's Kettlemar.' 'How deep is it?' 'Oh, it's no bottom to it, and the tother's deeper till that, sir!'

The Ladies' (or Lady's) Walk at Ellesmere is a paved causeway running far into the mere, with which, more than forty years ago, old swimmers were well acquainted. It could be traced by bathers until they got out of their depth. How much farther it might run they of course knew not. Its existence seems to have been almost forgotten, until in 1879 some divers, searching for the body of a drowned man, came upon it at the bottom of the mere, and this led to old inhabitants mentioning their knowledge of it.—*Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 77.

WLFRESIMERE.

There is in England a lake which is commonly called Wlfrismere, that is, the mere of King Wlfer, which abounds with fish when all are allowed to fish in it, but when men are prevented from fishing in it, few or no fish are found in it.

HAVINGE MERE.

In the same region is Havinge-mere. If a person in sailing over it calls out: "Prout Havinge-mere, or allethorpe cunthefere," a storm arises at once and swamps his boat. These words convey an insult, as if it were said to the lake: "Thou art called Haueringe-mere," i.e., Hauering's mere. Both (lakes) are on the borders of Wales. The above puzzling extract is from Gervase of Tilbury, which was communicated to the Rev. H. B. Taylor, in the belief that the meres mentioned in them were probably to be identified with Ellesmere and its neighbour Newton Mere.—*Ibid.*, p. 72.

KILLSALL.

The White Lady of Kilsall haunts the dark walk beside the pool in the grounds of that old-fashioned mansion. She is said to be the ghost of one of the Whiston family, who were owners of Kilsall, near Albrighton, in the time of Elizabeth, and whose name is still preserved in that of "Whiston's Cross," in the same neighbourhood.—*Ibid.*, p. 77.

CHILD'S ERCALL, MERMAID.

Two versions are here given, one in the vernacular, the other in vulgar English:

"Naw, Ah nivr 'eerd tell as anny think
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'ad bin sin o' leate 'ears, but thur *was* a marmed seed thur *wonst*. It was a good bit ago, afore moy toime. Ah daresee as it 'ud be a 'undred 'ears back. Thur wuz two chaps a-gooi' to woork won mornin' early, an' they'd in raught as fur as the pit soide in Mr. —'s faild, an' they seed summat a-squattin' atop o' the waeter as did skear 'em above a bit! Eh, they thought as 'ow it were gooi' to tek 'em roight streat off to th' Owd Lad 'is sin! Well, ah conna jööst sez ezackly what it were loike, ah wunna thur, yo' known; but it were a marmed, saëm as yo' readen on i' the paëpers. The chaps 'ad loike to a runned awea at first, they wun that skeared, but as soon's iver the marmed spoken to 'em, they niver thoughton no moor o' that. 'Er v'ice was se swate an' se pleasant, they fell in lööve wi' 'er thur an' then, the both on 'em. Well, an' 'er tow'd 'em as 'ow thur wuz a treasure 'id at the bottom o' the pit, löömps o' gowd, an' dear knows what. An' 'er'd give 'em all as iver they loiked if se be as they'd'n cööm to 'er i' the waeter an' tek it out of 'er 'ands. So they wenten in—welly up to their chins it were—an' 'ei dowked down i' the waeter an' brought ööp a löömp o' gowd, as big as a mon's yed, very near. An' the chaps wun jööst a-goi' to tek it off 'er, an' the won on 'em say: 'Eh,' sez 'he (an' swore, ye known), 'if this inna a bit o' luck!' An' moy word! if the marmed didn't tek it off 'em agin, an' give a koi'd of shroike, an' dowked down agen into the pit, an' they niver seed no more on 'er, not a'ter; nor got none o' the gowd; nor nobody's niver seed nothink on 'er since."

The following is a translation:

"No, I never heard anything had been seen of late years, but there *was* a mermaid seen there *once*. It was a good while ago, before my time. I dare say it might be a hundred years ago. There were two men going to work early one morning, and they had got as far as the side of the pond in Mr. —'s field, and they saw something on the top of the water which scared them not a little. They thought it was going to take them straight off to the *Old Lad* himself! I can't say exactly what it was like, I wasn't there, you know; but it was a mermaid, the same as you read of in the papers. The fellows had almost run away at first, they were so

frightened, but as soon as the mermaid had spoken to them, they thought no more of that. Her voice was so sweet and pleasant, that they fell in love with her there and then, both of them. Well, she told them there was a treasure hidden at the bottom of the pond—lumps of gold, and no one knows what. And she would give them as much as ever they liked if they would come to her in the water and take it out of her hands. So they went in, though it was almost up to their chins, and she dived into the water and brought up a lump of gold almost as big as a man's head. And the men were just going to take it, when one of them said: 'Eh!' he said (and swore, you know), 'if this isn't a bit of luck!' And, my word! if the mermaid didn't take it away from them again, and gave a scream, and dived down into the pond, and they saw no more of her, and got none of her gold. And nobody has ever seen her since then." No doubt the story once ran: that the oath which scared the uncanny creature involved the mention of the Holy Name.—*Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 78.



Some Old Gardens.

BY J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY.



GARDENING was, as we know, one of the first arts acquired by man. Culinary, and afterwards medicinal, herbs were matters of importance to the head of every family, and it soon dawned upon primeval man that it would be more convenient to have them within reach, without the trouble of seeking them at random in woods, in meadows, and on mountains, as they were wanted. When the earth ceased to furnish spontaneously all those primitive luxuries, and culture became requisite, separate enclosures for rearing herbs and fruits grew expedient. Those most in use, and those demanding the greatest care and closest attention, probably entered first, and gradually extended the domestic enclosure. That good man Noah, we are told, planted a vineyard, drank the

wine of his own making, and unfortunately became drunken. Thus were acquired kitchen gardens, orchards, and vineyards. No doubt the prototype of all these was the garden of Eden; but as that Paradise was a good deal larger than any we read of afterwards, being enclosed by the rivers Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel, and Euphrates, and as every tree that was pleasant to the sight and good for food grew in it, and as two other trees were also found there, of which not a slip or sucker now remains, it does not enter within the scope of the present article. After the fall, no man living was suffered to enter the garden, and the necessities of our first ancestors hardly allowed them time to make improvements on their estate in imitation of it.

When Adam delved and Eve span
Who was then a gentleman?

A cavern and a slip of ground, such as we see by the side of a common, were in all probability the earliest seats and gardens; a well and a crock succeeded the Pison and the Euphrates. As settlements increased, the orchard and vineyard followed, and the earliest princes of tribes possessed just the necessities of a farmer. The garden of Alcinous, in the *Odyssey*, is the most renowned in the heroic times. Is there an admirer of Homer who can read his description without rapture? or who does not form to his imagination a scene of delight more picturesque than the landscapes of Titian? Yet what was that boasted Paradise with which

The gods ordain'd
To grace Alcinous and his happy land.

Why, divested of harmonious Greek and bewitching poetry, it was a small orchard and vineyard, with some beds of herbs and two fountains that watered them, enclosed with a quickset hedge. The whole compass of this much-vaunted garden enclosed just four acres.

Four acres was th' allotted space of ground
Fenc'd with a green enclosure all around.

The trees were apples, figs, pomegranates, pears, olives, and vines, and

Beds of all various herbs for ever green,
In beauteous order terminate the scene.

This garden of Alcinous, planted by the poet, was enriched by him with the fairy gift

of eternal summer, and no doubt an effort of imagination surpassing anything Homer had ever seen. As he has bestowed on the same happy prince a palace with brazen walls and columns of silver, he certainly intended that the garden should be proportionately magnificent. We are sure, therefore, that as late as Homer's time an enclosure of four acres, comprehending orchard, vineyard, and kitchen-garden, was a stretch of luxury the world at that time never beheld. Previous to this, however, we have in the sacred writings hints of a garden still more luxuriously furnished—we allude to the Song of Solomon, part of the scene of which is undoubtedly laid in a garden. Flowers and fruits are particularly spoken of as the ornament of and the produce of it, and besides these, aromatic plants formed a considerable portion of the pleasure it afforded. The camphor and the cinnamon-tree, with frankincense and all the chief spices, flourished there. Solomon tells us in another place that he made him great works, gardens and orchards, and planted in them trees of every kind. Indeed, we must suppose his gardens to have been both amply and curiously furnished, seeing the kinds, nature, and properties of the vegetable tribes appear to have been a favourite study with the royal philosopher; for we are told that he wrote of plants, from the great cedar of Lebanon down to the hyssop of the wall. Fountains and streams of water, so requisite in a warm climate, appear to have had a share in Solomon's compositions, and were probably designed for ornament as well as use. The hanging gardens of Babylon were a still greater wonder; but as they are supposed to have been formed on terraces and the walls of the palaces of that great city, whither soil was conveyed for the purpose, we may here dismiss them by presuming that they were what sumptuous and expensive gardens have been in all ages until this present day—enriched by artistic works, statues, balustrades, summer-houses, and the like—and altogether unnatural, far from rural, though formed with judgment and taste, and well adapted to the situation and circumstances. Thus we find King Ahasuerus goes immediately from his banquet of wine to walk in the garden of the palace. The garden of Cyrus at Sardis, mentioned by Xenophon, was probably like

the hanging gardens at Babylon, not merely adjacent to the palace, but a part of the building itself, since several of the royal apartments were absolutely under the garden. It is not quite clear what the taste for gardening was among the Greeks. The Academus was, we know, a wooded, shady place; and the trees appear to have been of the olive species. It was situated beyond the limits of the walls, and adjacent to the tombs of the heroes; and though we are nowhere told the particular manner in which this grove or garden was laid out, it may be gathered from Pausanias that it was a pretty place, highly adapted by art, as well as by nature, to philosophic reflection and contemplation. We are told by Plutarch that, before the time of Cimon, the Academus was a rude and uncultivated spot; but that it was planted by that general, and had water conveyed to it. Whether this water was brought merely for use to refresh the trees, or for ornament, does not appear. The trees are said to have flourished well, until destroyed by Sylla when he besieged Athens. Among the Romans, a taste for gardening any otherwise than as a matter of utility seems not to have prevailed until a very late period. Cato, Varro, and Palladius, make no mention of a garden as an object of pleasure, but solely with respect to its production of herbs and fruits. The Lucullan gardens are the first we find mentioned of remarkable magnificence, though probably as these were so remarkable they were by no means the first. Plutarch speaks of them as incredibly expensive, and equal to the magnificence of kings. They contained artificial elevations of ground to a most surprising height, buildings projected into the sea, and vast pieces of water made upon land. It is not improbable from the above account, and from the fact of Lucullus having spent much time in Asia, where he had an opportunity of studying the most splendid constructions of this nature, that the gardens were laid out in the Asiatic style. He acquired the appellation of the Roman Xerxes. Perhaps his gardens bore some resemblance in their arrangement and style to the Babylonian gardens, and thus the epithet would be applicable to the taste, as well as to the size and cost of his works. The Tusculan villa of Cicero, though often

mentioned, is not anywhere described in his works so as to afford an adequate idea of the style in which his grounds and gardens were laid out. There is little to be traced in Virgil. Pines were probably a favourite ornament, and flowers, especially roses, were highly esteemed. The Pœstan roses were chiefly valued for their excellent odour; perfumes, indeed, having been always highly valued in warm climates. There appears also to have prevailed among the Romans a piece of luxury which is equally prevalent with ourselves—namely, the forcing of flowers at seasons of the year not suited for their natural bloom; and roses were then the principal flowers upon which we gather from Martial these experiments were made. Pliny tells us that the place of exercise which surrounded his Laurentine villa, used by him as a winter retreat, was bounded by a hedge of box, repaired, where necessary, by rosemary; that there was a vine-walk, and that most of the trees were fig and mulberry. Of his Tuscan villa, the garden forms a considerable part of the description. And in that description what beauty is most lauded? Why, exactly that which was the admiration of this England of ours about 150 years since—box-trees cut into various shapes, monsters, animals, letters, and the name of master and artificer. Thus we see that in an age when architecture displayed all its grandeur, all its purity, and all its taste—when arose Vespasian's amphitheatre, the temple of Peace, Trajan's forum, Domitian's baths, and Adrian's villa, the ruins and vestiges of which still excite our astonishment—a Roman consul, a polished emperor's friend, and a man of taste and literary attainments, delighted in what the English parvenu of to-day would scarcely deign to give a second glance at. All the circumstances of Pliny's summer garden correspond exactly with those formerly laid out on Dutch principles. He talks of slopes, terraces, a wilderness, shrubs methodically trimmed, a marble basin, pipes spouting water, a cascade falling into the basin, bay-trees alternately planted with planes, and a straight walk, from whence issued others, parted off by hedges of box, and apple-trees with busts and obelisks placed between them. There wants nothing but the fringe of a parterre to make a garden

of the time of Trajan serve for a description of one in the reign of our third William. In the paintings found at Herculaneum and Pompeii are a few traces of gardens. They exhibit small, square enclosures, formed by trellis-work and espaliers, and are regularly ornamented with vases, flowers, and figures. Everything symmetrical and appropriate for the narrow spaces allotted to houses in large cities. When the custom of making square gardens enclosed with walls was established to the exclusion of nature and prospect, pomp and solitude combined to call for something that might enrich and enliven the insipid and unanimated enclosure. Fountains first invented for use which grandeur loves to disguise received embellishment from costly marbles, and at last to contradict utility tossed their waste of waters into the air in spouting columns. Art in the hands of uncultured man assisted Nature; but in the hands of ostentatious wealth it became the means of opposing Nature, and the more it succeeded the more the wealthy thought its power was demonstrated. Canals measured by the line were introduced into gardens in lieu of meandering streams, and terraces were raised aloft in opposition to the facile slopes that in Nature imperceptibly unite the valley to the plain. Balustrades defended these precipitate and dangerous elevations, and flights of steps rejoined them to the flat from which the terrace had been dug. Vases and sculptures were added to these unnecessary balconies, and statues furnished the lifeless spot with mimic representations of the excluded sons of man. Thus difficulty and expense were the constituent parts of the sumptuous and selfish solitudes termed gardens some centuries since. Every improvement that was then made was but a step further from Nature. The tricks of waterworks to wet the unwary, and parterres embroidered in patterns like a petticoat, were but the childish endeavours of fashion and novelty to reconcile greatness to what it had surfeited on. To crown these displays of false taste, the shears were applied to the lovely wildness of form with which Nature has distinguished each species of tree and shrub. The venerable oak, the romantic beech, the useful elm, even the aspiring circuit of the lime, the regular round of the

chestnut, were corrected by such fantastic admirers of symmetry. The compass and square were of more use in old plantations than spade and rake. The measured walk imposed an unsatisfying sameness on every royal and noble garden in England—marble seats, arbours, and summer-houses terminated every vista; and symmetry, even where the space was too large to permit its being remarked at one view, was so essential that the poet Pope observed:

Each alley has a brother,
And half the garden just reflects the other.

By the way, there was a little of affected modesty in Pope's remark when he said that of all his works he was most proud of his garden. And yet it was a singular effort of art and taste to impress so much variety and scenery on that little spot of five acres at Twickenham. The passing through the gloom from the grotto to the opening day, the retiring and again assembling shades so beautifully described, the dusky groves, the larger lawn, and the solemnity of the termination at the cypresses that led to his mother's tomb, were managed with exquisite judgment; and though Lord Peterborough assisted him

To form his quincunx and to rank his vines,

those were not the most pleasing portions of his little estate. The garden of the Palace of the Luxembourg in Paris must have possessed a certain charm of its own, the festooning of vines from point to point forming a distinctive feature; in all other respects—long, straight paths, and avenues dotted with nymphs and ogres—it conformed to other old gardens.



On the Entrenchments on the Yorkshire Wolds.

BY THE REV. E. MAULE COLE, M.A., F.G.S.

THE beginning of the present century found the larger portion of the high wolds of East Yorkshire still unenclosed. Large tracts of open common, dotted here and there with furze, afforded herbage for cattle, and shelter for

the great bustard, curlew, and thick-knee. Then came the Inclosure Act; then the divine turnip; and soon the wild wastes were turned into profitable sheep-farms, and for many years the "wool paid the rent." All this, however, could not be done without sad destruction to the numberless entrenchments which covered this part of Yorkshire. A few, indeed, have been preserved, where a plantation or a hedge has offered protection, but the greater number have succumbed to the plough, and can only be traced now by artful methods, which for the present we keep concealed from the gaze of the curious.

CARTOGRAPHY.

Burton.—The first person apparently who called attention to a small, but important, portion of the entrenchments in question was John Burton, M.D., of York, a contemporary and friend of Francis Drake, F.R.S., the historian and antiquarian. This gentleman had long been exercised in his mind respecting the lost site of Delgovitia, a Roman station mentioned in the first itinerary of Antonine as on the road between York and Prætorium, and distant 13 Roman miles from Derventio, commonly supposed to be Stamford Bridge. In 1745 he heard that a discovery of Roman tessellated pavement and of other remains had been made at Millington Springs; whereupon, in company with his friend, Mr. Drake, he started off to investigate the matter. Mr. Drake had already fixed upon Londesborough as the site of Delgovitia, but so impressed was he with what he saw at Millington Springs, that he wrote as follows: "The Delgovitia of the Romans in this Country, so long sought after by Camden, and other Writers, as well as myself, is at length discovered so far, that there is no need of any more Conjecture about it."

Having settled this knotty point to their satisfaction, the two friends set to work to examine the entrenchments with which the hills in the neighbourhood are covered, and came to the amusing conclusion that the whole were Roman fortifications, intended to guard the station at Millington. Mr. Drake appears to have been deeply impressed with their appearance. Speaking of Garrowby Hill, he says: "On the Top of this Moun-

tain, as I may well call it, begins a Series of such enormous Works for Fortification, as the like is not to be met with in the whole Island." And in another place: "On the Hills from Vale to Vale, some of which are from 60 to 90 Yards deep, and prodigious steep, are thrown up Works, as Ramparts, 12 Yards broad, and proportionally high, which join in right Angles with the Vallies, and serve as a Barrier everywhere."

Dr. Burton was at the expense of having the whole of them "measured and planned out," and it is remarkable with what extreme accuracy the survey was made, so that his map will be more and more valuable as time goes on, and destroys the vestiges of these prehistoric remains. For that they are prehistoric, and not Roman, is indisputable. General Roy, in his great work on Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain, published in 1793, gives the dimensions of many Roman camps, but the largest of them contains little over 125 acres, whereas Dr. Burton, writing of the entrenchments at Garrowby, Huggate, etc., says: "All these Works inclose 4,185 Acres of Ground; whence it is evident here must have been a large Army." Large indeed! He goes on to say in the next sentence: "You see in several Places where their Tumuli or Barrows were, represented by little green Hills." Unfortunately for his theory, these barrows have all been opened since, and found, in every instance, to contain the remains of persons who used flint weapons only, and who were even unacquainted with the use of bronze.

On the whole, Dr. Burton's map, as a map, is most valuable, but his conclusions are utterly erroneous.

Knox.—The next to draw attention to the entrenchments on the wolds was Mr. Robert Knox, of Scarborough. This enthusiastic antiquarian, having been marine surveyor in the East India Company's service, determined to make, in his leisure time, a trigonometrical survey of all the country within 25 miles' radius of Scarborough, and to map down all the ground antiquities. This he accomplished after careful and accurate observation, and published his large map "The Vicinity of Scarborough" in the year 1820. The following year, 1821, he published a reduced map, which was repub-

lished in his work, *Eastern Yorkshire*, 1855. This map embraces both sides of the Great Wold Valley, and traces with great precision the course of all the entrenchments between Flamborough on the east, and Sledmere and Settrington on the west, as then existing. Unfortunately, the author seems to have had peculiar notions about Roman roads. He gives sections of several British entrenchments, consisting of two or three ramparts, 6 feet to 8 feet high, with corresponding ditches, and calls them all Roman roads, *e.g.*, the Argam Dikes, from Rudston to Reighton; the great triple entrenchment from Sledmere to Octon; three entrenchments from Foxholes and High Fordon to Ganton Brow; the Several Dikes from Linton to Sherburn Wold, etc. Of these he writes: "Highly raised Roman roads cross our Wold Hills for many miles in various places;" and again: "The existing roads of the ancient Britons, being only foss-ways, were ill-suited for the superior tactics and mode of warfare practised by the Romans through a country here shagged with heath, and there bristled with furze, brushwood, and thorns; they, therefore, to overlook such hindrances, mostly threw up highly elevated roads on which they might also march in array on vantage ground, and which were both ramparts and roads." As a matter of fact, there are no "highly raised" roads on the wolds at all, though the roads at Garrowby Street and Settrington High Street are slightly raised, and the ramparts to which Captain Knox refers, in the quotations given above, were in all probability the work of ancient British tribes, and not of the Romans.

As in the preceding case, the great value of Captain Knox's map consists in the accurate delineation of entrenchments, many of which have since been utterly destroyed.

Walker.—In 1836 Mr. John Walker, of Malton, published a map, with the somewhat eccentric title: "SKETCH of the ANCIENT MILITARY REMAINS on the WESTERN PROMONTORY of the CHILTERN or CHALK RIDGE of the YORKSHIRE WOLDS, or DEIRA, near Birdsall (olim Britesheale), and Settrington (olim Sendriton). Also of the BRIGANTIAN or ROMAN ROADS diverging from MALTON (olim Camulodunum)."

In this map, which reflects much credit on

the author, the entrenchments at Aldro, Birdsall Brow, and Settrington Wold are delineated, and objects of antiquarian interest, over a wide district round Malton, carefully noted. No distinction is drawn between Brigantian and Roman roads, and we are invited to infer that the Romans simply used and improved such tracks as they found ready to hand. On a hard chalk subsoil this was possibly the case.

According to Mr. Walker, Filey Bay is the Sinus Salutaris of Ptolemy. Flamborough Head represents Ocelum Promontorium, whilst Patrington is the site of the lost Prætorium.

The plan of Aldro, which at first sight seems puzzling, from omitting some entrenchments which can still be easily traced, is really important as containing others which have since been destroyed, and of which no record would otherwise have been preserved. We cannot say quite so much of the plan of the entrenchments on Settrington Wold. There is certainly some confusion here, and that Mr. Walker's researches were challenged is evident from the publication of a rival map by the next author.

Todd.—In 1844 the then rector of Settrington, Archdeacon Todd, F.A.S., published a map entitled "Military Remains on Settrington Wold, copied from an old sketch," in which the entrenchments on either side of the High Street are very accurately laid down, more so, indeed, than in Mr. Walker's map, which was dedicated to the said rector. In fact, we can here recognise a generous rivalry between two gentlemen of kindred tastes, and picture a disputation in which the rector appears to have the best of it.

Newton.—In 1846, Mr. (now Sir Charles) Newton published a map of British and Roman Yorkshire, in which he closely followed Captain Knox as regards the portion round Scarborough. In this map the sites of British and Roman remains are clearly indicated, but the entrenchments on the wolds are not shown, except so far as some of them may be supposed to coincide with Roman roads.

It must be borne in mind (1) that no investigation into the date and use of the entrenchments can be even approximately

complete without taking into consideration the course of known ancient roads, and the principal points at which they aimed, because various writers have confused the entrenchments of the British with the roads of the Romans; and (2) that the direction of the Roman road from York to the east coast, mentioned in the first iter of Antonine, has never yet been clearly established, so that the stations mentioned on it, Derventio, Delgovitia, and Prætorium, are still a matter of conjecture, though undoubtedly in the East Riding.

Wright, Phillips.—In 1852, Wright in his *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, and Phillips in his *Yorkshire*, published maps, both giving alternative routes for the above-mentioned lost Roman road, one following a line of entrenchments from Garrowby Hill to Flamborough, or Speeton; the other pointing to Brough on the Humber, following the western margin of the wolds. Phillips gives also a sketch of the entrenchments at Aldro, "Earthworks near Acklam," which is both defective and erroneous, and shows that he could have made but little personal investigation of the district.

So far we have seen that the four earlier cartographers, Burton, Knox, Walker and Todd, dealt specifically with the entrenchments on the wolds in certain limited areas, whilst the maps of the three later, Newton, Wright and Phillips, gave the whole county, and were chiefly concerned with the direction of the Roman roads.

Ordnance Survey.—Then followed the Ordnance Survey (the maps of this district being published in 1854), one of the most important works ever carried out, which recorded the position of such entrenchments only and tumuli as were obvious to the eye. For it was no part of the duty of the officers to attempt to restore what had been obliterated by the plough, though in lapse of time many such obliterations had taken place. For instance, the writer knows of the existence of over thirty tumuli in a small area where the Ordnance Survey only mapped three. So there was plenty of work left for what may be called private enterprise, and for the next thirty years the work of investigation was being silently, though surely, carried on. During the greater part of this

time two enthusiastic antiquarians, the Messrs. Mortimer, of Fimber, were busily engaged in tracing and mapping down every vestige of ancient remains, whether tumuli, trackways, entrenchments, or pit-dwellings, in the north-western area of the wolds, whilst the writer, the vicar of the parish, in hearty sympathy with them, was following up their researches on a still wider basis.

Pitt-Rivers.—We come now to an important paper "On the Earthworks of the Yorkshire Wolds," by Major-General Pitt-Rivers, read by him at the meeting of the British Association at York in 1881, and published, with a map, in the journal of the *Anthropological Society*, May, 1882. The dikes, or entrenchments, are coloured red, and are limited to a comparatively small area, so far as regards the wolds, namely, to the line of hills on each side of the Great Wold Valley, called *par excellence* "The Dale," which runs from Duggleby to Bridlington. The entrenchments elsewhere on the wolds are far more numerous, and some more important; however, the above may be taken as fairly typical of the rest.

The so-called Danes' Dike across Flam-borough Head, which formed the principal object of the General's explorations, is a work *per se*; we must go out of Yorkshire to find anything approaching it in massive grandeur. One great advantage in the paper before us consists in the fact that we have here, for the first time, expressed the opinion of an expert respecting the entrenchments on the wolds from a military point of view. All previous observers have been civilians. The conclusions arrived at by the author will be stated when we come to discuss the age and purpose of the numerous earthworks still surviving.

R. Mortimer.—Mr. R. Mortimer did a good service to students of archæology when, in 1886, he published his map entitled "A Restoration of the Ancient British Intrinchments and Tumuli" in the neighbourhood of his native village, Fimber. The word "restoration" gives a key to the whole. By careful and patient observation, extended over a long series of years, he was able to trace out a number of missing links, which, owing to the cultivation of the once-open "fields," or downs, had been levelled by the plough; and these he has reproduced in his

excellent map, which is an epitome of a wider district. As yet he has not published his views respecting them, but doubtless they will be forthcoming in time, and will be looked forward to with interest.

Cole.—The next contribution on the subject under review was from the pen of the present writer, published, with a map, in the Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society for 1889, under the head of "Ancient Entrenchments near Wetwang," supplementary to the paper of Major-General Pitt-Rivers, and embracing the district extending to the western extremity of the wolds. In this map the dales, with their numerous ramifying branches, are clearly shown; and the character of the dikes, whether single, double, or more, and their position, whether on the dale sides or across the high ground intervening, are delineated by dark lines which instantly catch the eye, and may be of use to future inquirers.

J. R. Mortimer.—Lastly, in a paper published in the Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society for 1890, "On the Pre-History of the Village of Fimber," Mr. J. R. Mortimer, who for the last thirty years has devoted his spare time to the investigation of the tumuli and other ground antiquities of the wolds in the district extending from Driffeld to Acklam Brow, described, with map and sections, certain "hollow ways" in the vicinity of Fimber which had hitherto been classed under the general head of entrenchments, claiming for them a higher antiquity than the raised mounds, or entrenchments proper.

(To be continued.)



Cinerary Urn and Incense Cup, Stanton Moor, Derbyshire.

By JOHN WARD.



MENTION was made in the June number of this magazine, of the discovery of a cinerary urn and so-called "incense cup" on Stanton Moor, a district abounding in prehistoric remains, situated midway between Matlock Bath and Bakewell, Derbyshire. I am now

able to give full particulars of the "find," which was a most interesting one in its way. The discovery was made a few months ago by some labourers in the process of quarrying, from whose hands the vessels received rough usage; but thanks to the antiquarian zeal of a neighbouring farmer, Mr. Joseph Heathcote, they were speedily rescued, and they now remain in his possession.

The cup was within the urn, and, so far as can be learned, it was empty, and rested upon the deposit of burnt bones, the whole being buried immediately below the surface and

surface is smooth and of a dull red-yellow colour. It was more than half full of burnt bones, but contained no other object of interest beyond the "incense cup." This cup (see Fig. 2), or more correctly, vase, is of similar clay, but finer; and it is more carefully made and shaped, indeed, it is difficult to realize that it was not fashioned on the wheel. It is 2 inches high and 2½ inches in diameter at the mouth. The sides, both externally and internally, are vertical from the middle upwards, while below, the vessel is bevelled off to a small flat bottom. The vertical portion is ornamented with incised lines disposed as a band of zigzags, five lines abreast and confined between two double rules of lines, the intervening triangular spaces being perforated. These vases are usually perforated with two or more small holes, but



FIG. 1.

protected only with a cover-stone—a piece of the thin flag-stones that abound on the moor. No mound marked the spot, nor did there seem to be any traces of one. The urn (see Fig. 1) is a typical Bronze-age one, and more straight-sided, or flower-pot-shaped than is usual in this part of the country, although Bateman (*Ten Years' Diggings*) had precisely the same to say of several urns he found on this moor in 1852. It is 14 inches high and 10 inches across the mouth; the clay is even in texture and well moulded (hand-made, of course), and the



FIG. 2.

this is the only example, so far as I am aware, of a Derbyshire "incense cup" in which the perforations form part of the decorative scheme. I may add that I have never before seen a piece of prehistoric pottery so perfectly shaped and executed, and it would certainly tax the skill of anyone to copy it by hand.

The number of prehistoric burial-places (chiefly barrows) that have been opened and recorded within the last century, in the Peak of Derbyshire and the adjacent parts of Staffordshire, is nearly 400, and these comprise some 600 or more distinct interments. These interments extend in time from the period of Neolithic civilization to the dawn of Anglo-Saxon Christianity. It must not, however, be supposed that the interments of different ages are evenly intermixed in

this region, or of necessity intermixed at all. Stanton Moor is an example to the point: numerous prehistoric interments have been brought to light in the vicinity, but in every case, so far as recorded, the interment has been after cremation, and usually the burnt bones have been inurned. Much the same may be said of Eyam, Abney, and Offerton moors a few miles further north, and beyond, to the borders of Yorkshire, except that the urned burials are proportionately fewer. Fully one-third of the above-mentioned 600 interments were after cremation, and of these, not less than seventy were inurned, the majority being located in the above districts. Among these inurned interments were distributed eleven "incense cups," of which no less than *five* (including the recently discovered one) were found on Stanton Moor, and *two* in the immediate vicinity.

Another peculiarity is worth noticing: I do not know whether it has been observed elsewhere. In both the Stanton and the Eyam districts the burials after cremation are associated with *small* barrows, and it is very doubtful whether a mound was always thrown up over the grave. Our present case is an example to the point, and several other urns previously found on this moor were without mounds. On the other hand, small circles of earth and standing stones are, or rather were, extremely common in these districts. Many still remain, as the well-known "Nine Ladies" on Stanton Moor, and a larger circle on Eyam Moor, but more have been destroyed in recent times; half a century ago no less than thirteen could be seen on the latter moor, and six on the former. A further peculiarity has been observed with regard to Stanton Moor. On several occasions three urns have been found triangularly grouped together.

Since writing the above, Mr. Heathcote has informed me that another urn and "incense cup"—the "old man's snuff-box," as the quarrymen described it—have been found close by the spot where the above were discovered. Unfortunately these were completely broken up by these men as soon as it was found; but Mr. Heathcote has promised to visit the place at once and collect the fragments. The cup was within the urn, as before.

The King's Confessors.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

IN the year 1221 Henry III. went, with his royal court, to Oxford, to celebrate the festivity of Christmas, and there, for the first time, he met with the Friar-Preachers of St. Dominic, who had come hither, in the preceding August, to establish their Order in England, and to teach and preach throughout the land. He was at once captivated with their learning, evangelical piety and zeal, encouraged them to go on, and promised them aid in all that was fit and proper. It was at his appointment that they settled in the Jewry at Oxford, and began their labours by trying to induce the Jews to embrace Christianity. Ever afterwards he redeemed his word by showing them great favour in founding, and assisting to establish, many convents in various parts of the kingdom, and attaching some as preachers and chaplains to the royal household. It was F. Robert Bacon who, in 1233, prevailed on the king to dismiss those unworthy and pernicious Poitevins and foreigners, who had been placed in all the great posts of state; and in the following year, while the court was at Winchester, another friar preached before the king and great barons of the realm in favour of the crusade, and thereupon Richard the king's brother, Gilbert the earl-marshal, and many other nobles took the Cross. At court the friars were treated as were the rest of the domestic attendants. They were provided with everything out of the royal purse, as occasions required, in clothing, washing, and mending, in bed and bedding, and even in trifling articles of necessity or convenience. The only difference appears to have been that they had their own cook, probably on account of their rigid abstinence from flesh meat, and took their humble meals apart from the rich viands and prolonged revelry which marked the royal table, confining themselves to an apartment which was at once refectory and dormitory, with a small oratory attached. The friars, too, had their own palfreys and stable garçons. At the solicitation of the king Pope Innocent IV. gave permission, April 30, 1250, to

the Friar Preachers and Minors, whom the king was taking with him over sea, to ride on horseback as often as necessary, notwithstanding the statute of their Orders to the contrary. In 1256 Henry III. chose a Friar-Preacher for his own familiar confessor, and for 144 years the royal conscience was at least ostensibly under the guidance of a Dominican friar, till the throne was wrested from the Plantagenet race and House of Anjou, and transferred to the House of Lancaster. Even after that political revolution religious of the same Order were called to the onerous charge.

F. JOHN DE DERLINGTON.

F. John de Derlington studied in his own country, and at the celebrated convent of St. Jacques at Paris, where he graduated as D.D. in the University. He soon earned a good reputation as a biblical scholar and theologian, being one of the three English Dominicans who first compiled the *Concordantie Magna Bibliorum Sacrorum* as it now stands, wrote *Disceptationes Scholasticae*, and left for posterity *Sermones* addressed to clergy and people. He was the Prior of Holborn before 1255, and still in office in 1262. When the popular mind was stirred up to rage in 1255, in consequence of the crucifixion of the young Hugh of Lincoln by a few fanatic Jews, he pleaded the cause of the guiltless Israelites, and thereby drew down upon himself and his community so much anger that the people withdrew their wonted alms, and for three days the friars had not even bread to eat; but even now such was his influence at court that he obtained, January 10, 1255-56, a pardon and liberation from the Tower of London for one John, a Jew, who had been implicated in the murder, but became a convert.

Shortly after, Henry III. appointed him to be his confessor, for, as Matthew Paris says, he stood in need of grave counsel and spiritual comfort. As Derlington excelled in literature, so, too, he was well gifted in counsel for affairs of state. The king purchased for him and companion, May 1, 1256, three palfreys, with saddles, besides cloth and other necessities previously ordered to the amount of £4 3s. 3d.; and gave him, on the 26th, fifteen marks to buy a certain writing. But

some time after 1261 he appears to have withdrawn to his convent and priorial duties, for the king wrote, September 11, 1265, to F. Robert de Kilwardby, provincial, requesting him to enjoin F. John de Derlington, who had been serviceable in former affairs, again to render his advice and assistance. The behest of the sovereign was promptly obeyed. Derlington obtained, November 20 of the same year, the royal licence for the erection of a convent of his Order at Bam-borough, and November 26 the king's grant of a messuage for his brethren at Ipswich. In 1266 he solicited a pardon, which was granted, September 11, for Gerard Troffin and Peter de Faucumberg, who had been arraigned for a manslaughter; and in 1268 the bailiffs of London purchased something for him by royal precept, and the barons of the exchequer were enjoined, July 22, to allow to them the ten marks which they had thus expended.

On the accession of Edward I. to the throne in 1272, F. John de Derlington was still continued in the office of king's confessor. In the same year he was one of the witnesses in St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, December 12, to the protest made on the part of the crown, in defence of ecclesiastical rights and privileges, on the election of Kilwardby to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He was commissioned along with the archbishop and the provincial of the Order by Pope Gregory X., December 21, 1274, to organize the Monastery of Sandleforth, of the Order of Font Evraud, founded by Matilda de Clare, Countess of Gloucester and Hereford, by whose request the appointment was made.

In 1274 the Œcumenical Council of Lyons decreed that the tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices and foundations (except orphanages and hospitals) should be dedicated for six years to the recovery of the Holy Land from the Saracens. In 1276 Derlington was made collector-apostolic of the tenths for England by Innocent V., and continued in the pontificates of Adrian V., John XXI., Nicholas III., and Martin IV. Edward I. thought of making a second expedition to Jerusalem, to re-establish the affairs of the Christians in Palestine; and in 1278 sent Derlington, as head of an embassy, to Nicholas III. to ar-

range matters concerning this crusade. The pope consented, August 1, to grant certain tenths conditionally to the king, and February 13 following, regulated the collection which was deputed to Derlington and Raymond de Nogerii, a papal chaplain. In the following year this pope, finding it agreeable to the King of England, promoted the royal confessor to the archbishopric of Dublin, which had been vacant for eight years. As archbishop-elect Darlington took the oath of fealty to the king, April 27; had restitution of the temporalities next day; and received consecration, August 27, at Waltham, from the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Bath and Wells, and Exeter. As he had received letters of safe-conduct, April 23, 1279, enduring for two years, for going abroad, it is probable that he now paid his visit to the Threshold of the Apostles; but in April, 1281, again in England, he was aiding in the foundation of the new convent of his Order in London, near Ludgate. He still collected the tenths for the crusade, and was about to journey, it is said, towards Ireland, to take up the government of his see, when he was suddenly cut off by death, March 28, 1284, in London, and was buried in the choir of the Friar-Preachers' church there.

F. WALTER DE WINTERBOURNE.

This friar is said to have been born in the diocese of Salisbury, and certainly there are fourteen small parishes in the counties of Wilts and Dorset, from one of which he might have taken his surname. Entering the Order of Friar-Preachers, he graduated as D.D., became noted as a poet, philosopher, and theologian, and wrote *Commentarii in IV. Sententiarum Libros*, by some called a *Summa Theologica*; an *Opusculum de Peccato Originali*, probably a part of the first work; *Quæstiones Theologicae*, or *Quodlibeta*; and *Sermones* delivered to the clergy, before the king, and to the people. His fair fame reached Edward I., who made him his confessor and counsellor. He became established in the royal court in the year 1282, and August 5 received the sum of 13s. 4d. for going, with his companion Friar-Preachers, to *Pauntacoys*, and was soon established in his charge. Whilst he was with the king in Guienne, in 1289, he and

his companion, F. Robert de Chelmsford, were for four days out of the court, attending *apud Nugeren'* on Alban, the king's page, who lay sick, for which, and for new boots to both of them, 10s. 4d. was paid within the week of March 25, as was 8s. 8d., June 14, for cutting out their summer garments, and for some small necessities. With the king he had returned to England, March 14, and being at Melford, August 21, he received royal alms for his brethren at Chelmsford and Sudbury, and October 29 60s. to buy a missal. In November he and his companion tarried in London for four days after the king had left, and had 6s. 8d. for their personal expenses during the time, paid through their garçon John de Ledes, and 6d. for winter-shoes and other necessities. For the works of the new church of the Order at Ludgate, London, he received the king's munificence in 1289, 1290, and 1291. To him was given, April 27, 1295, a cloth of gold to replace one laid over the body of Henry de Bernham, by the Friar-Preachers of Chester, out of their own store. Being at Harwich, the king left him there for twelve days with F. Robert, confessor of Prince Edward and their companions, whilst he abode at the manor of William Fraunk outside Harwich, and at Walton and Belasise; and when they came together at Castle Acre, January 28, 1296-7, the king paid Winterbourne, through his companion, now F. John de Wrotham, the 28s. 7d. for diet in bread, beer, fish, and eggs, which would have been provided in the court. For going on the king's affairs to the Countess of Gloucester in Wales, in 1297, setting out February 8, and returning April 13, he was paid, July 13, £8 2s. 5d. through Wrotham for the expenses; in the same year he received, June 21, the state-pensions granted to the Friar-Preachers of Oxford and Cambridge; and at Winchelsea, between August 12 and 20, he carried the alms of 11s. 5d. from the king to F. Walter de Glemmesford, to pay for various medicines provided in his infirmities. In 1299 he was with the king in the expedition into Scotland, receiving in advance, November 30, through Thomas his cook, 30s. for the journey from York to the court; December 15 carried some royal alms to the Friar-Preachers of Newcastle-on-Tyne; and on the 18th and 27th to the

Friar-Minors of Berwick-on-Tweed and Friar-Preachers there. His expenses (paid March 28, 1300) for his abode at York, joining the king at Berwick-on-Tweed, and staying in London, for thirty days altogether, in November, December, January, and February, whilst the king was at Windsor, came to 72s. 3½d. in bread, wine, beer, fish, for himself and company; and hay, oats, farriery, litter, for his horses, and other requirements. His black horse was sold, March 27, 1300, for six marks, and a dapple horse was bought instead for £6 13s. 4d.; and some little time after, the horses belonging to him and his companion were re-shod, when twenty-four horse-shoes and 100 nails were supplied. As to the personal expenses of the confessor and his companion (Wrotham), he had, for small necessities, 4s. May 11, at Bury St. Edmunds; on the 21st, 3s. 5d. at Spalding; May 28, 14s. 4d.; June 1, 13s. 4d. through Thomas his cook; and July 2 or 3, 6s. 8d. for sewing cloth, and for washing, to that date. In 1301 he was at Nettleham with the king, January 24, 30; and Thomas his garçon received, on the 24th, some royal alms for the Friar-Preachers of Stamford, and on the 27th some for those of Lincoln; March 12 he was at Northampton; and May 14, 16s. was laid out in providing two saddles for him and his companion. The following year saw him, in the royal company, July 18, at Westminster, and October 5, at Canterbury; and in December he had a writ to the clerk of the wardrobe to provide him and his companion with their usual winter clothing, and housings for their horses, and clothing for his clerk of the chamber and his cook. In 1303, when the king departed for Scotland, the confessor was allowed to tarry behind at London for nine weeks, and received for his expenses, till he rejoined the court in the north, 40s. through Wrotham, 3s. January 21 at Guildford, 100s. January 27 at London, and 100s. March 24 at Westminster. He and his companion were at Kingston, January 27, and stayed in London for sixty-three days from January 23 to March 25. Then they set out for Scotland with a *biga* to help them with their chattels and provender, and journeyed about twenty miles a day. They were at Ware, March 26; Baldock, March 27; Bedford, March 28;

Thrapston, March 29; Stamford, March 30 to April 1; *Crokeston*, April 2; *Wytheton*, April 15; Barton, April 16; then passed over the Humber to Beverley, where they stayed from April 17 to 19; and so to *Donmere*, and to the court. The outlay for their maintenance, from January 27 to April 19, well illustrates the friars' frugal fare. There are no items from April 3 to 14, and those days were probably spent at some hospitable mansion; but without going into daily details, the following sums were spent: bread, 16s. 11½d.; fish £3 11s. 6½d.; beer, and in London only wine, 6s. 8d.; fuel, 1s. 6d.; candles, 1s. 5d.; litter, 2s. 2d.; hay, 2s. 6d.; oats, 5s. 10½d.; farriery, 1s. 1d.; hire of a horse at Thrapston, 8d.; saddle-mending, 3½d.; passage of the Humber 3d.; at Beverley many little expenses, viz., 11s. 8d. for preparing woollen cloth and linen and socks; 18s. 11d. for a tent made for the horses, and cord and string, 2s. 1d.; for two barrels, 3s.; for axes and sickles, etc., 3s. 2d.; for horse girths and halters, 3s.; for a leather bag, 8d., laid out "in grose" 3s. 3d. for a platter and brass cruet. In Scotland 3s. 9d. for ironwork, etc., to the vehicle; 18d. for a cap; and 4s. for bread and beer closes the account. The whole journey cost £8 7s. 3d., but is put down at £8 10s. 2s. 9d. being unaccounted for, so that there still remained 73s. of what had been advanced. He sent into England, with letters of state, his garçon, who, January 1, 1303-4, had 12d. given him in aid of his expenses; and at Dunfermline, January 29, he had 73s. advanced to meet some outlays for himself and his companion.

In a consistory held December 18, 1303, Benedict XI. raised F. William de Macclesfield, of the convent of Chester, to the dignity of cardinal-priest of Santa Sabina. But this eminent and learned Friar-Priester had died, about the previous August, at Canterbury, in returning from the general chapter of his Order assembled, in May, at Besançon, wherein he appears to have acted both as a definitor for England and as the ambassador of Edward I. Immediately the pope heard that the honour thus conferred had been frustrated, he granted the request of Edward I., by promoting F. Walter de Winterbourne, February 21, 1303-4, to the

vacant title of the Aventine Hill. The dean of the Sacred College was commissioned to carry the news of the appointment to the English court, and proceeded into Scotland, where Edward I., at St. Andrews, April 4, wrote to Cardinal Prato, apostolic legate, begging him to thank the sovereign pontiff for the good affection which he had thus shown towards himself and his kingdom, as he meant more fully to do by a special embassy. At Stirling the king, May 25, presented to Giovanni de Cosiène, the pope's nephew, who had brought the cardinal-elect his bull of dignity, a silver goblet weighing 12 marks 2 oz., and worth £118 13s. 6d.; and June 22, to the cardinal-elect, a ring of gold set with balass rubies, which had belonged to Geoffrey, late Bishop of Worcester, and April 21 had been deposited in the royal wardrobe. Winterbourne still continued to be confessor for some time, and at Stirling had loans of 10 marks, May 27, and £10, June 26, to meet current necessities; and there received, to the end of the year, the usual supply of tapestry, mattresses, counterpanes, bedcurtains, towels, clothing even to breeches, and altar-coverings below and above.

About this time some ecclesiastical ornaments were restored to the king through the cardinal and Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and were inspected by them ("in occulto secretissimo") with the utmost secrecy. The articles were as follows: a raised image of the Blessed Virgin, silver-gilt, without foot or stand, set with stones of a moderate value, and with a little crown of silver filled with stones; weight, 25s.: a cross of two plates, one plate gold, with a crucifix and several precious stones; weight, 44s. 6d.: the other a silver plate with a crucifix chased on it, and full of the bone-relics of saints, the name of each being graved; weight, 54s. 7d.: and a silver-gilt foot, with branches for the images of the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Evangelist (both lost); weight, 4 marks 5d.; another cross of crystal, with the images of the Blessed Virgin, St. John, and an angel, a silver-gilt foot and precious stones in it; weight, 19s. 2d.: a silver chalice gilt within with a paten not gilt; weight, 39s. 7d.: two silver feet for cups, the greater one gilt, and weighing 21s. 4d., the lesser one also gilt; weight, 21s. 4d.

All these articles were placed in a canvas pocket, and sealed in five places with the cardinal's seal, in three places with the bishop's seal, and then deposited with the inventory in the king's wardrobe.

The new cardinal prepared for his journey into Italy, and had letters of safe-conduct, dated at Stirling, June 15, to proceed to the Roman court; and at Jedburgh, on the 28th, letters of commendation were written to the sovereign pontiff for himself, F. Thomas Jorz, Otho de Grandison, and F. John de Wrotham, as ambassadors; whilst, at the same time, a letter to the pope explained how the cardinal had been delayed, as his presence could not be dispensed with in arduous affairs of state. Still he was detained at the English court: Benedict XI. died July 7, and August 23 the king again wrote, explaining the causes of delay. At length the cardinal started for Italy, and reached Perugia November 28, where the pontifical court was then abiding. He was hailed with great enthusiasm by the citizens, who went out to meet him, and led him into the city. He was received with honour and favour by the cardinals, who were sitting in conclave for the choice of another pope; and December 1 he proceeded to the elective scrutiny. He eventually concurred in the choice, June 5, 1305, of Bertrand de Got, who became Clement V. Bertrand was not in the conclave, and Cardinal Walter de Winterbourne, along with Cardinal Nicholas de Prato, also a Dominican, was commissioned by the cardinals to proceed into France and announce the election to him. He had reached Genoa when, on account of the great summer heats and his octogenarian infirmities, he died September 25, leaving his companion to execute the commission alone, having received from him the last rites of religion. On the day following he was honourably buried in the convent of his Order at Genoa, but in accordance with his last request his body was carried into England, and laid in the church of the Blackfriars of London. Edward I. could not have received the news of his death, October 12 following, when, at Westminster, he wrote letters to him in behalf of Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, who was sent to expedite some affairs at the Roman Court.

F. LUKE DE WODEFORD.

In 1304 F. Luke de Wodeford became the king's confessor. In November, being with the court at Brustwick, he received, on the 7th, some royal alms for his brethren of Beverley. He and his companion had the usual allowance of bedding and clothing, the yearly gift of cloth being, for winter, 11 ells of black for cappas, 11 ells of white for tunics and scapulars; in summer, 12 ells of black for cappas, and 12½ ells of white for tunics and scapulars; 12 ells of black for riding cappas closed within, 4 ells of white for hose, 6 ells of white for *langella*, and 12 ells of linen for breeches. William de Staundone his cook, and two other garçons, had money for their clothing too. In 1305, with the king in London, he received, May 6 and 10, the king's alms for the Friar-Preachers of the city. November 10 he was at Chertsey, when William de North (here called his cook) had 18d. for the carriage of his harness; and at Wallingford, on the 14th, 2s. 9d. was paid for making up his clothing and for boots, and early in January following an alms of twelve marks was given him to buy a sumpter-horse from Sir P. de Colingborne at Kingston, in Dorset. For him and his companion were bought, June 6, 1306, two caps for 2s. 2d.; and on the 20th two palfreys for 29 marks. About the end of November he was at Lanercost with the king, who lodged there with his military tenants and troops in temporarily-erected chambers. The cost of putting up the chamber of the confessor and his companion amounted to 9s. 7d., as follows: carrying the timber, 7d.; wattling the chamber and yard, 16d.; roofing (4 days' work), 8d.; three assistants of the roofers, for the four days, 18d.; two *daubers*, for four days, 2s.; six men helping them, for two days, 2s.; making doors and windows, 9d.; boarding, 6d.; and nails, 3d. He was one of the four executors of the will of Edward I., the others being Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; Henry de Blunteston, and Robert de Cotingham.

On the death of Edward I. F. Luke de Wodeford went to Oxford, where, as D.D., he taught in his convent schools, and in 1313 took a leading part in the great controversy respecting privileges between his brethren and the University of Oxford. In 1316 he

was summoned to the court again, being appointed confessor to Edward II. In May, 1318, he secured, on the 24th, the confirmation of some royal grants to the Friar-Preachers of Oxford. But in 1319 he was allowed to resign his onerous office on account of weak health, and July 12 had a life-pension of £10 a year, his clothing and bedding being also continued to him out of the royal wardrobe. He withdrew into the Convent of London, whence, in 1323, he retired to King's Langley, and amidst his brethren there he probably died, his annuity being paid to him for the last time January 20, 1327-8, and his last receipt for 6 ells of black cloth and 6 ells of white being given May 20 following, when he used a small vesica-shaped seal bearing a full figure, nimbed and holding a book, under a canopy, but without any lettering. Certainly the pension was not renewed to him under Edward III., and his name disappears from the records.

F. JOHN DE LENHAM.

F. John de Lenham was confessor of the Prince of Wales, in which charge he continued after the prince had ascended the throne as Edward II. He first comes into notice June 7, 1301, when 20s. was advanced for him and his companion to proceed to Durham, and await the king there. His companion was F. John de Warfeld, and his garçon, Thomas Holbode. In January, 1302-3 they received 5s. for journeying, by the prince's leave, from Warnehorne, to abide some days in London. In the prince's household both of them were provided with food, clothing from cap to boot, and bedding, even to making, washing, and mending. He was at London in March, 1302-3, and Stirling about November following. When Elizabeth, Countess of Hereford, daughter of Edward I. went from Stirling, July 27, 1304, to pass through her accouchement at Knaresborough, he accompanied her, and in *August* (?) she paid his expenses for going from Knaresborough to King's Langley, his convent. He was one of the witnesses, September 29, 1307, at the Priory of Lenton, when his fellow-religious, F. Walter de Jorz, renounced those clauses of the bull of his election to the archbishopric of Armagh, which, as to temporalities, were deemed to be prejudicial to

the rights of the crown. Six silver spoons were bought for him and his companion, October 24, 1307, and cost 7s.; about July, 1309, £6 was given him for going from the court on the king's affairs; at Westminster, November 13, 1310, 20s. was given him for his expenses between King's Langley and London, on business for the king; and he was at Berwick-on-Tweed, December 4 following, when he had 11s. for cutting out and sewing two cappas and tunics, for himself and companion, and for other necessities.

On the death of Cardinal Thomas Jorz, December 13, 1310, Edward II. solicited Clement V., February 15 following, that F. John de Lenham might receive the vacant dignity. Again he urged the matter on his holiness, July 20, that his confessor or some other Englishman should be invested with the purple, and at the same time endeavoured to enlist in his favour four French and three Italian cardinals, whom he addressed as his very dear friends: Arnaud de Pelegrue, cardinal-deacon of S. Maria in Portico; Bertrand des Borges, cardinal-priest of SS. Giovanni e Paolo; Pietro Colonna, cardinal-deacon of S. Eustachio; Raimond de Fargis, cardinal-deacon of S. Maria la Nuova; Guglielmo le Long, cardinal-deacon of S. Nicola in Carcere; Francisco Cajetano, cardinal-deacon of S. Maria in Cosmedin; and Arnaud de Canteloup, cardinal-priest of S. Marcello. But the English nomination was ineffectual; for Arnaud Felquier, archbishop of Arles, received the vacant title of St. Sabina.

Continuing in the service of the king, and without any other dignity to the close of his life, F. John de Lenham received, May 28, 1311, 7s. for sewing his cloth; September 25, 5s. for shoes, at London; December 28, 5s.; March 4, 1312, at York, and May 26, 3s., all three sums also for shoes. The royal pension to King's Langley was received through him, November 9, 1311; and the gift for the Provincial Chapter of the Order held at Chester, July 15, 1312. A bay horse was purchased for 10 marks, July 17, 1312, to carry his trappings; and for him and his companion 14s. was paid, May 11, 1313, for two big coffers, "pro victualibus eorundem imponendis et cariandis"; and May 15, 24s. for two riding-saddles. In June, Holebode

still was in his service. At Windsor, February 28, 1312-13, he received the royal grant of a tenement for his convent of London. In 1314, in June and July, he remained in London, whilst the court was absent; and on the 23rd had £9 for buying a horse for himself, and 60s. for going from London to meet the king at York. Besides being confessor he was one of the king's council of state, till about the beginning of October, 1315, when he quitted the court, and retired into the cloister of his convent at London. Five ells of cloth were given him about the end of April, 1316, to provide himself with a cappa for Pentecost, and he had a pension of 40s. a month allowed him from October 7, 1315, which was paid to him for the last time August 30, in the following year, soon after which probably he closed his life. To him F. Nicholas Trivet dedicated his treatise *In Declamationes Senecæ*, written about the year 1307.

(To be continued.)



A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward III.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 79, vol. xxii.)

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Golde angar.
(*Ex. Q. R. Auct. Misc. Ch. Gds.*, 11.)

Wevenho.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Moche Tey.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Sandon.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Mysteley.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Feryng.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Havering Liberty.
Hornchurch.
Romford.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

COUNTY OF ESSEX (*continued*).

Alvythley.
Chelderich.
Cranham.
Raynham.
Southweld alias Brentwood.
Styfford.
Grace Thurrocke.
West Thork.
Upminster.
Lyttel Warlegh.
Myche Warley.
Wenyngton.
Northwoken-ton.
Southwokyngdon.
Sums total for Hundred of Chafforde.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Aldham.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Aldham.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Muche Horkesley.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Messeng.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Feryng.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Dedham.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Colne Engeyn.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Pontisbright.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Patteswyke.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Moche Bently.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

1. Liegh.
2. South Fainbryge.
3. Hoclyff.
6. Cannondon.
12. Barlyng.
14. Raworeth.
15. Asshenden.
16. Estwood.
17. Foulnea.
18. Hakwell.
19. Hadleghe Castell.
21. [Paclesham?].
22. Prytwell.
23. Raylegh.
24. Rocheford.
25. Shoplond.
26. Southchurche.
27. Stambrydge Magna.
28. Stambryge parva.
30. North Sabury.
31. Sowt Sabury.
32. Sutton Magna.

COUNTY OF ESSEX (*continued*).

33. Wakeryng Parva.
34. Wakerynge Magna.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Dovercourt.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

1. Stanford Ryvers.
2. High Laver.
3. Mawdelyn Laver.
4. Morton.
5. Bobbyngworthe.
6. Abbas Rodyng.
7. Keldon.
8. Lyttell Laver.
9. Shelley.
10. Chygwell.
11. Lamborne.
12. Thaydon Boyes.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

1. Lyndesell.
2. Chickney (?).
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

1. Maldon Omnium Sanctorum.
2. St. Peter's in Maldon.
3. Maldon Sancte Marie.
4. Mondon.
5. Lachingdon.
6. Lawlyng.
7. Maylond.
8. Steple.
9. Seint Lawrence.
10. Bradwell next the See.
11. Tillingham.
12. Denge.
13. Aschyldham.
14. Southmynster.
15. Burnham Parysh.
16. Cryxhe.
17. Althorne.
18. North Fambridg.
19. Stowe Marya.
20. Cold Norton.
21. Purleigh.
22. Haylsleghe.
23. Wodham Mortymer.
24. Woodham Water.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Chiche.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Chiche Osithe.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Littell Hollande.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Little Oakley.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Thoryngton.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Heybrige.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

Langford.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

COUNTY OF ESSEX (*continued*).

Tolleshunt Darcy.
(*Ibid.*, 87.)

Tolleshunt Knyghtes.
(*Ibid.*, 87.)

Lytill Totham.
Tollesbury.
(*Ibid.*, 87.)

Tollesbury.
(*Ibid.*, 87a.)

Muche Tottham.
(*Ibid.*, 87.)

Tolleshunt Major.
(*Ibid.*, 87.)

1. Leighton.
2. Parva Illeford.
3. Wanstede.
4. East Ham.
5. Walthamstow.
6. Woodforth.
7. West Ham.
8. Dagnam.
-
(*Ibid.*, 87.)

1. Bradfelde.
2. Bryghtlyngsey (2).
3. Clacton.
4. Holland Magna.
5. Mose.
6. Tendring (2).
7. Thorington.
8. Thorpp.
9. Wrabves.
10. Wyckes.
11. Wylve.
(*Ibid.*, 87.)

1. Ardleygh.
2. Bemonde.
3. Little Bentley.
4. Bemonde.
5. Moche Oakeley.
6. Bromley Magna.
(Three inventories with names illegible.)
(*Ibid.*, 87.)

Barking.
(*Ibid.*, 87.)

Tolsont Darcey.
(*Ibid.*, 87a.)

Fragments.
(*Ibid.*, 87b and 87c.)

Deanery of Barking :
Waltham Holy Cross.
Westham.

Deanery of Rocheforde :
Shopland.
Rayleigh.
Myche Stanbridg.
Ostewoodde.

COUNTY OF ESSEX (*continued*).

Pryttellwell.
Ratcheford.
Lighe.
Hadley.
Canwodey.

Deanery of Barstable :
Nevyndon.
Orsett.
Sowthe Bemslett.
Hordon.
Hutton.
Barsilden.
B..... Gyford.
Burstedde Magna.
Lytle Burstedde.

Deaneries of Ongo, Chafforde, Chelmesford, and Dengey :

Chygwell.
Wareley magna.
Cryxythe.
Badowe magna.
Lies magna.
Chelmesforde.
Wodeham Feryes.
Danbury.
Bradwell.
Norton.
Stowe Maryse.
St. Peters in Malden.
Margaret Ynge.
North Sambridge.
Walden.
Newporte at the Ponde.
Bradfeld parva.
Byrcheanger.
Olnessham.
Sampforde parva.
Maunden.
Salinge parva.
Wendon Lowtes.
Chyshull magna.
Sampforde magna.
Takeley.
Heibam.
Claveringe.
Bardefeelde magna.
Chesterforth magna.
Claketon magna.
Weste Donyland.
Allhalowes.
Myche Bentley.
St. Maryes Paryshe.
Thorington.
Allresforde.
Peldon.
St. James in Colchester.
Hockynsbury magna.
St. Leonardes in Colchester.
St. Rumbaldes in Colchester.
Myche Bromeley.
Fordam.
Ostedonyland.
Myseley.
Mauntree.

COUNTY OF ESSEX (*continued*).

St. Martyns in Colchester.
 Markstay.
 Dedham.
 St. Botolphs in Colchester.
 Myle Ende.
 Westemersey.
 St. Gyles in Colchester.
 Hiche Regia.
 Fratynge.
 St. Nicholas in Colchester.
 Aberton.
 Myche Okeley.
 St. Petyrs in Colchester.
 Dovercorte.
 Tenderinge.
 Laleforde.
 Bryghtelingsey.
 Wyxe.
 Ardeley.
 Ramsey.
 Olmestedde.
 Clackton parva.
 Harwyche.
 Colne.
 The Guyde of Corpus Xpi in Colchester.
 Aldeham.
 Whyte Colne.

The Deanery of Wytham :

Feringe.
 The Guyde of our Ladye in Ultinge.
 Wyteley.
 Wytham.
 Bradwell.
 Langforde.
 Totham Magna.

Hemyngham Castell in the Deanery of Hemyngham.

The Deanery of Hemmingham :

Pentlowe.
 Steple Bumpstedde.
 Halstedde.
 Yeldeham Magna.
 Brayntree.

Deanery of Dunmowe :

Myche Dunmowe.
 Stebbinge.
 High Oste.
 Ohellobowells (?).
 Thraxstedde.

(*State Papers Dom., Edw. VI., vol. v., No. 19.*)

Hemyngham Castrum.
 Colne Prioratus.
 Hatfield Regis (2).
 Reyleigh.

(*Ld. R. R., Bds. 1392, No. 44.*)

[Dorset and Durham, accidentally misplaced, will be given in October.]



Conference of Archaeological Societies.



THE second congress of archaeological societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries was held at Burlington House on July 15, Dr. Evans, President of the Society of Antiquaries, in the chair. The following is a list of the societies in union, together with the address of the secretaries :

Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. (Hellier Gosselin, Esq., Oxford Mansion, Oxford Street, W.)

British Archaeological Association. (W. de Gray Birch, Esq., F.S.A., British Museum, W.C., and E. P. Loftus Brock, Esq., F.S.A., 36, Great Russell Street, W.C.)

Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion. (Dr. Isambard Owen, M.A., 5, Hertford Street, W., and Alfred Nutt, Esq., 270, Strand, W.C.)

Huguenot Society of London. (Reginald S. Faber, Esq., M.A., 10, Oppidans Road, Primrose Hill, N.W.)

Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead. (W. Vincent, Esq., Belle Vue Rise, Hillesdon Road, Norwich.)

Berkshire Archaeological Society. (Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., Athenæum, Friar Street, Reading.)

Birmingham and Midland Institute (Archæological Section). (Alfred Hayes, Esq., Birmingham.)

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. (Rev. W. Bazeley, M.A., Matson Rectory, Gloucester.)

Bucks Architectural and Archaeological Society. (John Parker, Esq., F.S.A., Desborough House, High Wycombe.)

Cambridge Antiquarian Society. (Rev. S. S. Lewis, M.A., F.S.A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.)

Chester Archaeological and Historical Society. (Henry Taylor, Esq., F.S.A., 12, Curzon Park, Chester.)

Cornwall, Royal Institution of. (Major Parkyn, F.G.S., 40, Lemon Street, Truro.)

Cumberland and Westmoreland Archaeological and Architectural Society. (T. Wilson, Esq., Aynam Lodge, Kendal.)

Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. (Arthur Cox, Esq., M.A., Mill Hill, Derby.)

Essex Archaeological Society. (H. W. King, Esq., Leigh Hill, Leigh, Essex.)

Hampshire Field Club. (W. Dale, Esq., F.G.S., 5, Sussex Place, Southampton.)

Kent Archaeological Society. (G. Payne, Esq.)

Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society. (G. C. Yates, Esq., F.S.A., Swinton, Manchester.)

Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society. (W. J. Freer, Esq., 10, New Street, Leicester.)

London and Middlesex Archaeological Society. (M. Pope, Esq., 8, Dane's Inn, W.C.)

Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. (Rev. C. R. Manning, M.A., F.S.A., Diss, Norfolk.)

Oxfordshire Archæological Society. (Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., F.S.A., Ducklington Rectory, Witney, Oxon; and G. Loveday, Esq., J.P., Manor House, Wordington.)

Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society. (Francis Goyne, Esq., Dogpole, Shrewsbury.)

Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. (Rev. J. A. Bennett, F.S.A., South Cadbury Rectory, Bath.)

Surrey Archæological Society. (Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., 8, Dane's Inn, Strand, W.C.)

Sussex Archæological Society. (H. Griffith, Esq., F.S.A., 47, Old Steyne, Brighton.)

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society. (Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A., Old Park, Devizes.)

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club (Hereford). (H. Cecil Moore, Esq., 26, Broad Street, Hereford.)

Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association. (G. W. Tomlinson, Esq., F.S.A., Wood Field, Huddersfield.)

Delegates from the majority of these societies were present, and the following business was transacted :

The following report of the PARISH REGISTERS AND RECORDS COMMITTEE was discussed, and referred back for some additions and verbal amendments. The committee is a very strong one, consisting of Dr. Freshfield, V.P.S.A. (chairman), Rev. Canon Benham, F.S.A., Mr. R. S. Faber, M.A. (hon. sec. Huguenot Society), Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., Dr. Howard, F.S.A., Dr. Marshall, F.S.A., Mr. Overend, F.S.A., Rev. Dr. Simpson, F.S.A., Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., and Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A. (hon. sec.).

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE TRANSCRIPTION AND PUBLICATION OF PARISH REGISTERS, ETC.

The Congress of Associated Archæological Societies desires to call the attention of the public, and especially of those interested in antiquarian research, to the extreme importance of duly preserving and rendering accessible the registers and other parish records of the United Kingdom.

These contain matter of the greatest value, not only to the genealogist, but also to the student of local history, and through these to the general historian.

It is to be regretted that sufficient care has not been taken in the past of these documents, which have too often been thoughtlessly destroyed.

The Congress has drawn up the following suggestions in the hope that they may prove useful to those anxious to assist in the preservation, transcription, and, where possible, publication of the documents referred to. As the older writings are in a different character from that used at the present time, they are not easily deciphered, and require careful examination even from experts. It is extremely desirable, therefore, that they should be transcribed, not only to guard against possible loss or injury, but in order to render them more easily and generally accessible to the student.

Many registers have already been copied and pub-

lished, and every year adds to the list, and the Congress is in hope that these suggestions may lead to a still greater number being undertaken.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO TRANSCRIPTION.

Limits of Date.—It is evident that there is most reason for transcribing the oldest registers, but those of later date are also of great value, and it is suggested that A.D. 1812, the date of the Act of 52 G. III., cap. 146, is a suitable point to which copies may be taken.

Care as to Custody.—Great judgment should be used in entrusting registers and other parish records to be copied, and a formal receipt for them should in all cases be required.

Character of Writing.—In transcribing, great care must be used to avoid mistakes from the confusion of certain letters with other modern letters of similar form.

A committee has in preparation an alphabet and specimens of letters and the principal contractions; but registers vary, and especially in the manner in which capital letters are formed. (Copies of the alphabet, etc., may be obtained when published on application to the Committee on Parish Registers, care of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House.) Further information may also be obtained from Wright's *Court-hand Restored* (enlarged by C. T. Martin).

Great help in deciphering names may be gained from a study of existing local names.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the same name may be constantly spelt in different ways, and may undergo considerable changes in the course of time, or from the hands of different scribes.

In copying dates it must be remembered that down to A.D. 1752 the year began on March 25, and not on January 1.

Method of Transcription.—There can be no doubt but that a *verbatim et literatim* transcription is of far more value than any other form.

It is otherwise impossible to be sure that some point of interest and importance has not been overlooked. The extra trouble of making a complete transcript is small, and the result much more satisfactory. In any case the names should be given *literatim*, and all remarks carefully copied. Other records, such as churchwardens' accounts, should certainly not be transcribed and printed otherwise than in full. It is far better in both cases to do a portion thoroughly, than the whole imperfectly.

Revision and Collation of Copies.—The decipherment of old registers is, as already pointed out, a work of considerable difficulty, and it is therefore strongly recommended that in cases where the transcribers have no great previous experience, they should obtain the help of some competent reader to collate the transcript with the original.

Publication.—With regard to the publication of registers, the Committee have carefully considered the question of printing in abbreviated or index form, and have come to the conclusion to strongly recommend that the publication should be in full, not only for the reasons given above for transcription, but because the extra trouble and expense (if any) is so small, and the value so very much greater.

There seems, however, no objection in either case

to the use of contractions of formal words of constant recurrence. A list of some of these is subjoined :

Bap. : baptized.	Bac. : bachelor.
Mar. : married.	Spin. : spinster.
Bur. : buried.	Wid. : widow or widower.
Dau. : daughter.	

With regard to entries of marriage after Lord Hardwicke's Act of 1752, it is suggested that the form of entry may be simplified by the omission of formal phrases, but care should be taken not to omit any record or fact, however apparently unimportant.*

It is believed that many registers remain unprinted owing to an exaggerated idea of the cost of printing and binding. Reasonable estimates for these might probably often be obtained from local presses which would be interested in the publication.

No absolute rule as to size and type can be laid down, but on this and other questions the standing committee will always be glad to give advice.

General Committee.—A standing committee has been appointed by the Congress for the purpose of giving advice and preparing and distributing to the various societies in union such information and lists as may be of common value to all.

This committee is engaged on the preparation of a list of all the registers that have been printed, and when completed this list will be communicated to all subscribing societies for inclusion in their publications.

Local societies are strongly urged to form their own committees to take steps to secure the printing of the many transcripts that already exist unpublished, and to promote further transcription.

It is believed that the publication of a series of registers, supplemental and extra to their transactions, would add to the attractiveness and usefulness of the societies without being a serious burden to their funds. By combination and organization a considerable body of outside subscribers may probably be secured for such a series, and the cost of distribution of circulars, etc., may be materially reduced by such a plan as the issue by the central committee of an annual circular containing lists of registers in course of publication. Such a circular might be distributed by the local societies, and published in their transactions and elsewhere.

The subject of an ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ENGLAND by counties or districts was further discussed. It was announced that maps of Cumberland, Westmoreland and Surrey were in preparation, and it was hoped that one of Berkshire would shortly be undertaken. It was resolved that a copy of the circular issued by the Surrey Archæological Society be forwarded with the report.

PROPOSED ARCHÆOLOGICAL MAP OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

General Scheme of the Work.—A set of maps of the 6-inch Ordnance Survey is kept at the headquarters of the society; on this it is proposed to mark all objects of archæological interest in the county. When the map is complete, a reduced copy and a complete topographical index will be published in the "Collections" of the society.

* Such, for instance, as the names of witnesses, ministers, occupation, etc.

Following the lines laid down by Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., Honorary Secretary Kent Archæological Society, in his *Archæological Survey of the County of Kent* (published by the Society of Antiquaries), it is proposed to divide the work into three sections, viz. :

(1) Pre-Roman :

(a) Earthworks and tumuli. Where no date can be assigned to this class of antiquities, it is proposed to simply mark them as earthworks (E).

(b) Megalithic remains, cists, palæolithic and neolithic implements, bronze objects, as celts, palstaves, spear-heads, etc., sepulchral relics, etc.

(2) Roman, including cemeteries, interments, tombs, and sepulchral relics, foundations, camps, roads, hoards of coins, pottery, glass, personal ornaments, etc.

(3) Anglo-Saxon, including barrows, cemeteries, interments, and sepulchral relics, coins, glass objects, etc., personal ornaments, arms, etc.

Finds of single coins, except in the case of early British or Anglo-Saxon, may be noticed and recorded, but need not be entered on the maps. The exact locality of all discoveries of British and Anglo-Saxon coins should always be given, together with the date of the discovery and a reference to any published account of the same.

Printed forms can be obtained from the honorary secretaries; and any members willing to assist, either by personal investigation, or by reading and noting the various books relating to the county, are requested to communicate with the honorary secretaries. To prevent confusion and double labour, members are requested to notify to the honorary secretaries the work they are willing to undertake.

Members can render much assistance by purchasing the single sheets of the Ordnance Survey for their own district, and filling up the same at home; but in all cases the annexed form should be filled in as well. Single sheets of the 6-inch Ordnance Survey can be purchased from E. Stanford, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W., at a cost of 2s. 6d. each, and a skeleton map, showing the divisions of the county, can be obtained for 3d.

Field-names are most important, and especially those occurring in old charters, court rolls, or other documents, parish maps, rate-books, terriers, etc. All field-names should be marked on the maps, and such old names as cannot be identified should be recorded under the head of the parish to which they belong, together with full particulars of their occurrence. Much information on these points can often be obtained from the maps and estate plans issued in auctioneers' catalogues on the sale of estates. Members are requested to send sale catalogues of any estates in their neighbourhood to the headquarters of the society.

It was resolved that the attention of archæological societies be also called to a DOMESDAY MAP OF SOMERSET, just published by Bishop Hobbhouse in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society for 1889* (noticed among the reviews in this issue of the *Antiquary*).

The question of the desirability of constructing, on a uniform scale, MODELS OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS, was discussed at some length, and a fine series of such models, made under the direction of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, was exhibited. It was ultimately resolved that the archaeological societies of Great Britain memorialize the Government to increase the allowance at present made under the "Ancient Monuments Act," in order that such models of other monuments might be constructed, and a committee was appointed to draw up a draft of a memorial to that effect.

The following resolutions were discussed and agreed to:

1. "That a standing committee be appointed to transact such business as may be referred to it, or as may arise in the intervals between the conferences, and to make preparation, in conjunction with the Society of Antiquaries, for the annual conference."
2. "That such committee be empowered to collect subscriptions from the various societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries, for the necessary expenses of this work."
3. "That it is desirable that a calendar should be prepared every year of all papers or books of archaeological interest published during the year, and that such calendar should be printed and communicated to all subscribing societies, for inclusion in their volumes of transactions; and that the standing committee be asked to consider the best means of carrying this into effect, and be authorized, if they find it feasible, to carry it out for the ensuing year."

It was also resolved that the standing committee consist of the following: The officers of the Society of Antiquaries; E. P. Loftus Brock, Esq., F.S.A.; Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A.; W. Cunnington, Esq., F.G.S.; Rev. P. H. Ditchfield; Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A.; G. L. Gomme, Esq., F.S.A.; H. Gosselin, Esq.; Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A.; George Payne, Esq., F.S.A.; and Earl Percy, V.P.S.A.

It was also resolved that the Council of the Society of Antiquaries be asked to summon the next conference in July, 1891.



Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.]

THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE began their annual meeting at Gloucester, on August 12. It is just thirty years since the institute last visited that

city. We reserve our notes of what seems to have been an interesting and satisfactory week until next month's issue.

The last quarterly issue of the JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE is full of interesting and valuable matter. It opens with a paper on Burton Church, Sussex, by Mr. J. S. André. This small church is remarkable for a good rood screen and loft, and for a remarkable wall painting on the east splay of one of the north windows of the nave, depicting an unidentified female saint crucified, head downwards. This is a point that our hagiologists ought to be able to solve. A posthumous paper of the late Prebendary Scarth gives further information with regard to recent discoveries at the Roman baths in Bath.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope gives a thorough paper, such as no one else could put together, illustrated with ground-plan and other plates, on "The Priory of the Whitefriars or Carmelites of Hulne, Northumberland." Mr. H. Longden contributes a too brief paper on "English Wrought Ironwork from the Thirteenth Century." By Rev. G. J. Chester, there is a "Notice of Sculptures of Oriental Design at Bredwardine and Moccas, Herefordshire." Mr. J. Park Harrison has a short illustrated paper, but one of the greatest value to ecclesiologists, on "Anglo-Norman Ornament compared with Designs in Anglo-Saxon MSS." The Rev. Canon Raven writes "On Early Methods of Bell Founding." The remarkable early Norman font with Celtic ornament of the church of Toftrees, Norfolk, is described and illustrated by Mr. J. E. Ball. Why is this last-named paper put in small type? Other papers of less importance also find a place in this good number.

On July 16, a large number of the members of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made a most interesting excursion to Swaffham and Oxburgh, under the presidency of Sir Francis G. M. Boileau, Bart., F.S.A. The first place visited was Swaffham Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. The leading features of this noble building were pointed out by the vicar (Canon G. R. Winter), who stated that most of the nave, pillars, and arches were evidently erected in the thirteenth century, but the two bays nearest the tower, and the elegant roof of chestnut wood, lately restored, were fifteenth-century work. The tower, erected 1507-1510, is supposed to have been at one time detached from the church. The north aisle and tower are said to have been erected at the cost of John Chapman, tinker or pedlar, who was churchwarden in 1462. Canon Winter narrated the well-known tradition of Chapman's dream, which led to the discovery of treasure hidden beneath a tree in his garden. Attention was drawn to the old carvings now in the chancel, representing the pedlar with his pack, his wife, and his muzzled dog or bear. The church library, enriched with gifts from the Spelmans, of Narborough, contains, *inter alia*, the Black Book, dated 1454, and an illuminated missal. The "Black Book" was examined by some of the party. It commences as follows: "Iste liber dicitur *Gratia Dei* navicula recta ecclesie Sci Petri de Swaffham Market facta in festo Exaltationis Anno Domini Milmo CCCCmo LIIII. Continens ut

olim in Archa Noe certa tristega," etc. The title *Gratia Dei* is evidently meant for *Grâce de Dieu*, the name of a ship, e.g., one of the three large ships built for Henry VIII. The writer compares the book to Noah's Ark: In it the possessions of the church were to be preserved safely in the midst of the "waves of this troublesome world" as the various creatures were preserved in the Ark through the Deluge. The "tristega" are the stories into which the Ark was divided ("with lower, second, and third stories shalt thou make it," Genesis vi. 16). The first section of the book contains a terrier of the lands belonging to the lights of the chapel of the blessed Virgin, and of the several lands of the church with their metes and bounds. The Rev. C. R. Manning remarked that the rood-loft had probably extended across the nave and aisles, the only evidence remaining being the doorways, in the north and south aisles, to the stairs leading to the rood-loft; and he called attention to a small and interesting brass of a man in armour of 1460. The Rev. S. S. Lewis, commenting on the story of the pedlar, stated that the subject of it was a common folk-tale in India which had travelled westward, the moral of which is enshrined in the parable of the hidden treasure, which is that industry leads to prosperity. The company were driven to Oxburgh, and proceeded first to inspect the church. The rector pointed out several features which have not yet been explained: in the east window an image of a royal head, the figures of saints upon the screen, and some rude sculptures of a fish and a bird upon the exterior of the wall of the Bedingfeld Chapel. Attention was drawn to the handsome sedilia on the south side of the sanctuary, to the Bedingfeld Chapel of early renaissance work, and to the beautiful spire and tower. The Rev. C. R. Manning, having read passages from the Rev. G. H. McGill's paper on "Oxborough Hall," continued in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Society, the company were conducted over the hall by Father Bodley. By the courtesy of Sir Henry Bedingfeld, the various rooms were thrown open and objects of interest exhibited. The hall is built of red brick, and is said by Blomfield to bear a resemblance to Queen's College, Cambridge, having been built in the same reign. It comprises the four sides of a rectangular courtyard, and is surrounded by a moat 10 feet deep. The entrance is through a lofty embattled gateway, flanked by octagonal towers, access to which, across the moat, is by a three-arched bridge, taking the place of the drawbridge and portcullis, which were formerly there. The walls of the king's room are covered with tapestry of the time of Henry VII.; the coverlet and curtains of the bed are adorned with quaint devices worked by Mary Queen of Scots, and her custodian, the Countess of Shrewsbury. Adjoining this room is a small private turret chamber, through which access is obtained to a dark and secret hiding-place, entered by a trap-door concealed in the pavement. One of the most interesting bedrooms contains an old carved oak bedstead, bearing the following date and initials in gilt, "H. B. E., 1522," below which are the arms of the Bedingfeld family, a spread eagle in a gilt fetterlock, surmounted with a coronet. In the Rectory grounds are the ruins of a small church, or chapel, supposed by Blomfield to be Saxon, because a Saxon

coin had been found near it; but having no features earlier than the fourteenth century.



The third number of the second volume of the JOURNAL OF THE GYPSY LORE SOCIETY is full of interest. The first article is on "The Heidens of the Netherlands," by Prof. M. J. de Gaeje, giving a descriptive account of a peculiar people, brown in complexion, attired in strange and variegated garments, going in bands of about a hundred men with women and children, who in the year 1417 crossed the eastern frontier of Germany, coming, as they alleged, from an unknown country called Little Egypt. Prof. Rudolf von Sonea contributes "Notes on the Gypsies of North-Western Bohemia," and also a continuation of the "Slovak-Gypsy Vocabulary." Mr. Francis Hindes Groome gives a creepy Roumanian gypsy story called "The Vampire," and compares it with Russian and Croatian variants. Dr. A. Elysseeff concludes "Materials for the Study of the Gypsies collected by M. I. Kounavine," with a valuable sketch map, indicating the geographical distribution of the gypsies in the ancient world. Mr. David MacRitchie gives the first part of an essay on "Scottish Gypsies under the Stewarts." The number also contains a review of Mr. F. H. Groome's article "Gypsies," in the new edition of Chambers's *Encyclopaedia*, as well as a variety of brief Notes and Queries. The earlier numbers of the journal of this society are now very scarce, and fetch an increased price. We should advise our folk-lore readers to become subscribers. The hon. sec. is Mr. D. MacRitchie, 4, Archibald Place, Edinburgh.



On Monday, August 4, the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made a very successful excursion to Whitby Abbey, where a paper was read by Mr. G. W. Waddington. They then visited the museum and the old parish church of St. Mary's, with its quaint muddle of galleries and old-fashioned seats. The printed programme was illustrated by a view of the abbey as it appeared when the west window of the nave and the central tower were still standing. The next excursion of this society is to Aldborough and Boroughbridge, on Saturday, September 13, when Mr. Leadman, F.S.A., will act as cicerone.



The last quarterly issue of the *ARCHAEOLOGIA CAMBRENsis* is a good number. It opens with an illustrated article on "Some Monumental Effigies in Wales." The drawings have been done by Mr. Worthington G. Smith apparently with bold faithfulness, but have, we fancy, got somewhat muzzy in the lithographic process. The letterpress is by Mr. Stephen W. Williams. The effigies illustrated in this paper (which we hope will prove the first of a complete series) are: (1) A thirteenth-century crosslegged knight in Tremerchion Church, Flintshire; (2) a thirteenth-century civilian in the north wall of the church of St. Hilary, near Cowbridge; (3) Thomas Bassett, of Beaupré, who died in 1423, also in the church of St. Hilary, an interesting example of transitional armour; (4) an early fourteenth-century female figure at Coychurch; (5) a knight and his lady (Berkerolle) on an altar tomb, in the church of

St. Athan, Glamorgan, fourteenth century; (6) a layman of the fourteenth century, in the church of Llantwit Major; (7) a quaintly costumed lady of the end of the sixteenth century, also in the church of Llantwit Major; and (8) a sepulchral slab to Sir John de Botcher, c. 1285, in the church of St. Bride, Glamorgan. Mr. Robert W. Griffith contributes a paper on the vexed question of the identity of the "Six Episcopal Effigies in Llandaff Cathedral." An extract from the statute book of St. David's Cathedral, detailing the twelfth century appropriation of the land and church of Lispranst, is transcribed by Rev. Canon Bevan. Mr. R. W. Banks gives a paper on "Brecon Priory: its Suppression and Possession." Prof. Westwood contributes an illustrated paper on an eleventh century inscribed stone at Llangorse Church, Brecknockshire. Mr. Richard Owen writes briefly on the Municipal Records of Conway; and an illustrated account by Dr. Bruce of a Christian inscription from Chesterholm is given from the *Archæologia Eliana*. The number concludes with an interesting variety of archæological notes and queries pertaining to the Principality.



The members of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY made an expedition into East Derbyshire on July 26. Dronfield Church was first visited, where Mr. J. Mitchell-Withers read a paper chiefly based on Rev. Dr. Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*. The church has two good brasses, and various interesting structural points, such as an early ninth century treasury or vestry on the north side of the chancel, with priest's room above. The train then took the members on to the remains of Beauchief Abbey, to which Dronfield Church used to be appropriated. A brief but good paper was read on this Premonstratensian house by Mr. J. D. Leader, F.S.A. Mr. S. O. Addy, the historian of Beauchief, was amongst the party. Hence the party proceeded by carriages to Norton Church, which was described by F. Westby Bagshawe, and afterwards to the Oaks, the seat of Mr. Bagshawe. Mr. Bagshawe had placed for inspection in one of the ante-rooms an interesting series of early charters and deeds, and the original manuscript of Abraham de la Prime's diary. The Vicar of Norton also showed in the vestry of the church a beautiful Elizabethan chalice and a number of charters relating to Beauchief, which were inspected with much interest.



The annual meeting of the WILTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held this year at Devizes on July 30 and 31, and August 1. The general meeting was held in the afternoon of July 30, at the Town Hall, when General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., delivered the inaugural address on Excavations at Bokerly Dyke, illustrated by various diagrams and models. At the conversazione in the evening, papers were read by the president on "King John's House at Tollard Royal," and by Rev. E. H. Goddard on "The Church Plate of North Wilts." On Thursday the company proceeded through Quaker's Walk to Roundway Hill and across the down to Oliver's Camp, where a paper was read by Mr. Walter Buchanan on the Battle of Roundway

Down, which was fought in July, 1643. Thence the drive was continued to Wans Dyke, where General Pitt-Rivers described the cuttings that had been recently made under his superintendence, with the result of assigning a Roman occupation date to this great earthwork. The members next visited the church of All Cannings, the interesting points of which were pointed out and described by Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. The following are the salient points: Evidence of Norman work in piers of central tower; early English doorway to north porch; nave arcades fourteenth century; roofs of nave and aisles Jacobean, resting on fifteenth-century corbels; aisle and transept walls earlier half of the fifteenth century; chantry chapel added and tower raised about 1480, when the rich parapet was carried round the south transept with arms of Beauchamp and St. Amand; old glass in transept windows; chancel rebuilt 1867. Good monuments—Ernlé, 1587 and 1734; Fowle, 1770 and 1796. Etchilhampton, a chapel to All Cannings, was afterwards visited, the chief features of which are a transitional Norman font, and an altar-tomb with recumbent figures of knight and lady, with their twelve children on the sides, circa 1400. In the evening papers were read by Mr. C. Penruddocke on "Mrs. Jane Lane;" by the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath on "The Recent Finding of an Urn in a Flint-bed at Cherhill," and by Mr. W. H. Bell on "The Geology of Devizes." The chief feature of Friday's excursion was the visit to the grand old church of Potterne. An interesting descriptive address was given by Archdeacon Buchanan, who pointed out the old font, which was a memorial of the former church—probably a relic of Saxon times, its inscription, it is said, being in characters which have not been used since the Conquest, those most nearly resembling them being in a copy of Cuthbert's Gospels in the British Museum. The church, the Archdeacon said, was certainly built during the first half of the thirteenth century, and possibly by the same persons who built Salisbury Cathedral. There were two opinions respecting the tower; one was that two eras are represented, and that it was originally carried up only to the string above the point of the church roofs, and completed later; the other being that the belfry is not later than the rest of the church. Of the six bells, one is very ancient, and its inscription has never been deciphered. The feature of the interior of the church is its extreme simplicity—no sculpture, mouldings simple and few, but want of elaboration entirely compensated by good proportion and refinement of detail. The old oak pulpit was of the fifteenth century, and the organ, the gift of Thomas Flower, was of the early eighteenth century. The present font was of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the bowl being later than the base. The north door was no doubt the original door of the church, and was an almost unique specimen of early thirteenth century woodwork. The churches of Market Lavington, Erchfont, Chirton, Marden, Charlton, Rushall, and Manningford Bruce, everyone of which have special features, were all visited on August 1 by these energetic Wiltshire archæologists; and as each church was visited that zealous and able antiquarian architect, Mr. Ponting, was to the fore with either a paper or careful description. Space

forbids our saying a word with respect to any of these churches, save with regard to Manningford Bruce. In this little church Wilts possesses a second complete pre-Norman church (Bradford-on-Avon being the other). The nave and apsidal chancel of herring-bone flint work remain unaltered since Saxon days, save by the insertion of two windows in the fourteenth century. Noteworthy features are the absences of any east window in the apse, the high and narrow proportion of doorways, and the aumbries in the north and south walls of the chancel. On the whole the Wilts Society are to be much congratulated on their three days' meeting, which has undoubtedly been one of the very best held during 1890 by our provincial archaeological associations.

The BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY had a most successful excursion to the Vale of the White Horse on July 16, in which they were joined by a contingent from the OXFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, under their president, Sir Henry Dryden. The Blowing Stone at Kingston Lisle was first visited; it is a sarsen block about a yard square, with holes at the top and sides. By blowing into one of the upper holes a discordant noise, like a fog-horn, is produced. The Rev. J. M. Guilding said the stone had been removed from its original situation on the top of the hill, and he certainly did think that it was used as a military summons, when there was any danger of a Danish incursion. No doubt, in view of such, that huge stone, which was then on the top of the hill near the Ridgeway, would be blown, and he supposed an expert blower at that height would make the sound heard a great distance off; and the house carls and other men connected with the Saxon thane would get their weapons ready and meet on the camp side. He certainly thought there could be no question that the stone was formerly used as a call for military purposes. A walk of a mile along the old Roman road of the Ridgeway brought the party to the fortified camp, which was the scene of the battle of Æscendune, which was the decisive conflict in the history of the Danish invasion. Here papers were read by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, the energetic hon. sec., and by Rev. E. R. Gardiner. By a further walk of a mile and a half, that remarkable relic of early days, known as Wayland Smith's Cave, was reached, where a short but clear paper was read by Rev. E. R. Gardiner. Afterwards Uffington Church was visited, which was described by Rev. W. Macray, the hon. sec. of the OXFORD SOCIETY. The manor belonged to Reading Abbey. The earliest church of which anything was known was built by Abbot Fairitus in the first quarter of the twelfth century. The present edifice was entirely Early English. There are remarkable recesses for two altars in the north transept and one in the south transept, gabled roofs which were said by Mr. J. H. Parker to be believed to be unique. There is a room over the south porch with an original fireplace and chimney, but the staircase was ruinous, and consequently inaccessible. The spire was destroyed by lightning in the middle of the last century, and in falling broke the roof of the church so that the present roof cuts off the tops of the windows. The sedilia and piscina are noticeable, as also are the

octagonal tower and doorway in the south transept, as well as an ancient iron-bound chest. Over the south porch are curious figures of two animals resembling lizards. Time only permitted a brief visit to the interesting fourteenth century church of Sparsholt, where there is a wooden military effigy, a mediæval wooden lectern or eagle, and a thirteenth-century transept screen. This church is now beginning to show signs of recovery from the dilapidated state into which it was allowed to fall by the late vicar of evil repute.

The annual excursion of the BUCKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY was held on July 22, in beautiful weather. The first place visited was Gayhurst House, near Newport Pagnell, which was described by the owner, Mr. J. W. Carlike. The mansion, which stands in the centre of some grand wooded scenery, possesses somewhat of a noted history, as it is said to have been connected with Sir Everard Digby, one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, who was at that time the owner of it. The building appears to have been divided into three parts, or as if it were built in three ages. At one time it had gable-ends, and the front was in an entirely different position to the present front, as it faced the sun, and from an examination this is clearly shown. Certain portions have the appearance of the Tudor period of 1500. The new front was made about 1600, and, in order to make the ends match, the gable-ends were covered up by means of square walls, in which were dummy windows, the gables themselves, however, not being in any way disturbed. In 1715 the mansion came into the possession of George Wright, Lord-keeper to Queen Anne, who then added a large piece at the back, and also pulled down the old church standing in close proximity to the building, and built up another in the Christopher Wren style of architecture. The members next proceeded by Weston-Underwood to Olney, where they visited the church, which was described by Mr. J. I. Myers, one of the hon. secs. He said the first church at Olney, as far as there was evidence, was a Saxon church, which was said to have stood about a quarter of a mile from the present edifice, and the only relic which remained in connection therewith was said to be what was now called the Churchyard Elm, and which is thought to mark the position of the old church. Old bones had also been dug up near that spot. When the present edifice was restored in 1807 an old beam was found, which was thought to have belonged to the old church; but he did not see his way to believe that idea. The existing church was built in 1325 and 1350, which was about the best Pointed, second Pointed, or Decorated style, and the general plan was almost exactly as originally designed. Mr. Myers alluded to a legend as to the stones of the foundation having been removed at night from another spot to the spot on which the church now stands, and said similar legends applied to the churches at West Wycombe, Quainton, and Stowe-Nine-Churches, the latter being in Northamptonshire. With reference to the church at Stowe, it was stated the stones were removed at night from one spot to another nine times, hence the name of Stowe-Nine-Churches. The chancel of Olney Church appeared,

Mr. Myers said, to have been built first, and in it was a recess which tradition described as having been made to receive the remains of the founder of the church at his special desire. The sedilia and piscina were combined, which was a characteristic type of the churches at Clifton Reynes and Turvey. The gallery was built in 1765 by the subscriptions of the congregation. In Cowper's time it had not been appropriated to the general congregation, and Cowper himself, whenever he did attend church, it was said, would never sit there, but always in the nave or aisles. Mr. T. Wright, schoolmaster of Olney, author of *The Town of Cowper* and *Chalice of Carden*, read an interesting paper on "Matters not generally known concerning the Poet Cowper." The paper had particular reference to certain incidents in the poet's life upon which there was some doubt, and also as to the proper pronunciation of the poet's name, which, the writer contended, should be "Cooper." Cowper's house and the summer-house in which Cowper wrote many of his poems were next visited. The latter is situated in an ordinary garden, in a somewhat poor locality of the town, and is a low quaint little structure with red tiles. As an evidence of the large number of persons by which it has been visited, we might state that the interior walls are literally covered with names, some of which show that the visitors came not only from different parts of the country, but of the world. In connection with the visit of the society to the town, Mr. Wright had caused a temporary museum to be fitted up in a room in the house formerly occupied by Major Lochner, and kindly lent for the occasion by Mrs. Robinson. The room was filled with relics of the time of Cowper, Newton, and others connected with the town, and created a large amount of interest, and great praise is due to Mr. Wright for the labour he had expended in forming the temporary museum. Clifton Reynes Church was the next place of interest visited. The church was stated by Mr. Myers to be of the Early English period, but only a fragment of that was left. The different styles of portions of the edifice were explained, and the beautiful monuments and wooden effigies to the Reynes family described. There is a fine eight-sided font with saints under canopies, some old glass, five bells cast out of three, and the remains of a niche where the sanctus bell used to stand. Time did not permit of a full inspection of the church.

Two meetings were held last term at Cambridge of the resident members of the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF BRASS COLLECTORS, at which various official business was transacted, and a paper read by the hon. sec., Mr. R. H. Russell, of Trinity College, on the "Brasses in Hornton Church, Bucks." All inquiries regarding membership, which is open to all brass collectors, should be addressed to the secretary.

The members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited, on July 19, the newly-discovered Roman road at Black-a-Moor, Blackburn. When the society heard of the discovery of the road, they immediately communicated with Mr. Bertwistle, and he saw the borough engineer (Mr. J. B.

M'Callum), who kindly consented to open a new section, so that the members might see it on Saturday. This section shows the inclination or curve of the road, and it was discovered that there are three distinct ancient roads. The Roman road is 3 feet from the surface, and above this there is a layer of 8 inches of blue clay and 3 inches of ashes, and there is another layer of 7 inches of clay and 3 inches of ashes. The curious formation of the different sections was noted, then the party proceeded to Ribchester. Here they were received by the vicar, who described to them the interesting features of the church. Mr. Bertwistle afterwards conducted the visitors to the Roman camp of Ribchester, and pointed out the various sections cut in 1888, the positions of the oak shingles and the old gateway, the latter being a very interesting feature from the fact that it is at the corner of the camp, the usual position being at the centre. A new trench, close to the old gateway, was cut in the vicar's garden for the special interest of the visitors, who were given fragments of Roman pottery which had been found there. Some two months ago the vicar made a fortunate find in his garden—a gold Roman coin in an excellent state of preservation—and this was shown to the antiquaries present.

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, Second Series, vol. ii., part ii., just issued to members, contains "Gift of the Church of Hanmer to Haghmond Abbey," papers relating to the trained soldiers of Shropshire temp. Elizabeth, and fragment of an early mystery play, probably early fifteenth century, found in the Shrewsbury School Library, etc. The Council are contemplating the preparation of a general index to the first eleven volumes of the society's transactions, and the work is already being carried out by several of the members.

The fourth part of the sixth volume of *Records of Buckinghamshire*, being the journal of BUCKS ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, opens with an illustrated article on St. Mary's Church, Long Crendon, by Rev. Dr. Lee, F.S.A., in which the blunder is made of writing of "a lefer window." Rev. C. H. E. White, F.S.A., gives a good paper on the "Church and Parish of Great Missenden"; Mr. A. H. Cocks writes on the parish church of All Saints, Great Marlow, with a ground-plan; and Mr. R. S. Downe discourses on High Wycombe Church Bells, the only ring of ten bells in the county. Although exclusively ecclesiastical, it is a good number.

THE CARADOC FIELD CLUB held their "long meeting" at Llanidloes, from July 29 to August 1. The places visited were Llanidloes Church, Plinlimmon, Rhayader Church and Bridge, Llangurig Church, etc.

THE SEVERN VALLEY FIELD CLUB on July 31 visited Cleobury Mortimer, Cleeton St. Mary Church, Stottesdon Church, etc.



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK has another of the series of the "Book Lover's Library" nearly ready for publication. The title is *Studies in Jocular Literature*. We may, with comparative safety, praise it beforehand, for the author is Mr. William C. Hazlitt.

The fine and remarkable series of wall-paintings in the nave of the church of Pickering recently described in the *Antiquary* by the vicar, the Rev. G. H. Lightfoot, have been carefully photographed by Mr. Glaisby, of York, and are about to be printed in a small volume in process plates. Rev. Dr. Cox, at the request of the vicar, will write the letterpress.

Prof. Man, to whom we owe an essay, in the *Mithelungen* of the German Institute in Rome, on the gladiatorial graffiti found last year in a house on the north side of the viâ Nolana, is now occupied with the so-called building of Eumachia, fronting the city forum, which presents some problems that await solution.

The collection of coins at Athens, which has been kept under seal since the great theft of three years ago, is now to be re-arranged and removed to the adjoining Academy. Maybe a new catalogue will be required to supplant the old quarto compiled by the genial Austrian head of the department.

A new series of English translations of the more important writings of the Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers is about to be issued by Messrs. Parker and Co., Broad Street, Oxford, under the editorial supervision of Rev. Dr. Wace, King's College, London, and Rev. Dr. Schaff, Union Theological Seminary, New York. The treatises selected will be for the most part now made accessible in English for the first time. The special feature of the series is the cheap rate at which it will be issued. Each volume will consist of from 500 to 600 pages of 4to. size, well and clearly printed, and containing at least three times as much as an ordinary 8vo. volume, and yet the subscription price per volume is only 10s. 6d.

Mr. E. M. Beloe, junr., King's Lynn, is just issuing a series of twelve plates of Norfolk fourteenth-century brasses, complete in two parts. The first part (to be published in August) contains examples from Elsing, Lynn, Necton, Felbrigg, South Acre, and Emneth. The second part (to be published in September) will consist of another Elsing example, and others from Methwold, Helleston, Blickling, Beachamwell, Reepham, and Harpley. Each part is priced at the very moderate cost of 2s. 6d. (post free) to subscribers. The size of the plates will be 17 x 11 inches. Judging from the proofs of two examples sent us, the plates will be of much merit.

William Andrews and Co., Hull, will issue immediately a handy book on the fine church of Holy Trinity, Hull, which is claimed to be the second largest parish church in England. The work is from the painstaking pen of the Rev. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and formerly of Hull. The same firm will shortly publish a volume under the title of *Yorkshire Family Romance*, by Frederic Ross, F.R.H.S. The book is the result of great research, and will include much that is curious, interesting, and informing.

Mr. William Andrews, secretary of the Hull Literary Club, is preparing for the press an historical symposium to be fully illustrated, and to appear shortly under the title of *Bygone Lincolnshire: Its History, Folk-Lore, and Memorable Men and Women*. Amongst the contributors will be Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A.; Miss Mabel Peacock; the Rev. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A.; the Rev. R. V. Taylor, B.A.; Mr. Tindall Wildridge; Mr. J. H. Leggott; Mr. T. Broadbent Trowsdall, and other authorities on old Lincolnshire.

Mr. Bernard Victor, of Mousehole, Cornwall, has just died at the age of seventy-three. He was one of several of the same name who took a deep interest in the old Cornish language and literature, and in local history. Educated at Paul national school, he was off to Ireland on the herring fishery when only fourteen. Studious and observant, though very retiring, Mr. Victor wrote an essay on the ancient Cornish language and a glossary, which were published in an early number of the *Cornishman*, and, subsequently, a glossary of old Cornish words still in use. He also compiled a list of natives of Mousehole who have been masters of vessels for the past fifty years, and an account of Dolly Pentreath.

The Rev. W. Dann Macray, author of *The Annals of the Bodleian Library*, of which the second enlarged edition has just appeared, was presented on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of his employment in the Bodleian Library with an address and a memorial by the staff of this institution present and past. Amongst the latter are the Dean of Canterbury, Prof. Max Müller, Mr. Ingram Bywater, and the Rev. J. W. Nutt. Mr. Macray has taken a great part in the compilation of the general catalogue of the Bodleian Library, and is the author of the catalogues of the MS. collections Digby and Rawlinson A to D, the last of which is passing through the press. Mr. Macray, being one of the most experienced of Latin palæographers, has assisted, and still continues to assist, a great number of workers upon Latin MSS. in the Bodleian Library. The Record Office has also availed itself from time to time of his capacities for investigating documents in foreign and provincial archives.—*Athenæum*.

Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. are just about to publish an historical romance of the Vale of Belvoir, entitled *A Cavalier Stronghold*, by Mrs. Chaworth Musters. Mrs. Musters is a keen archæologist, and we expect that the subject will be worthily treated by her pen.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

DOMESDAY MAP OF SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Right Rev. Bishop Hobhouse has accomplished an exceedingly useful and original work for the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, by preparing a map of the county of Somerset upon which are shown, in colours, the chief estates as they were divided according to the Domesday return of 1086. It must be remembered in consulting this map, that the modern parishes, into which the map is divided, do not always coincide in area with the ancient ones, and that both often differ from the manorial areas of Domesday and from a survey which knew nothing of parishes. Nor are a few of the holdings, which were too small for a separate tint, coloured on the map. After making these two allowances, Bishop Hobhouse's map gives us a wonderfully clear idea of the subdivisions of the county in the Norman days. No less than twenty-nine different tints or markings are used, but they are so well arranged that there is no confusion. It is curious to note how the extensive lands of the king are scattered about over the whole of this large county, instead of being massed in one or two districts. The largest patch of royal manors is at the extreme west of the county, Exmoor, Oare, Withypool, Winsford, Hawkridge, Dulverton, Kings Brompton, and Upton; but we find single manors or small groups in every direction, as at Abbots Leigh, Cheddar, Chewton Mendip, and Norton, in the north; at Frome, Bruton, and Henstridge on the east; at Milverton, Crewkerne, East and West Coker on the south; or at North Peerton, Cannington, or Somerton in the centre of the county. Probably this was done for politic and military reasons. The great possessions of the church of Glastonbury, on the contrary, though including some detached portions, centre round that vale, forming an immense estate of some fifty manors, encircled, as it were, in a ring fence by the various holdings of other lords. Other ecclesiastical lords were the Bishop of Winchester, Bishop of Coutances, Bishop of Wells, Church of Bath, Church of Muchelney, Church of Athelney, together with a single manor pertaining to the Church of St. Peter-at-Rome.

This map has received the special praise and recommendation of the recent congress of archæological societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries, an honour which it certainly deserves. We hope that like maps will be prepared for all our counties.

We are glad to be able to state that copies can be procured at the small cost of 1s., from the Curator, Museum, Taunton Castle.

THE SURNAMES AND PLACE-NAMES OF THE ISLE OF MAN. By A. W. Moore, M.A. *Elliot Stock*. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv. 372. Price 10s. 6d.

The value of this book is guaranteed in an introduction by Prof. Rhys, who draws attention to the

singular facilities that Mr. Moore has had for studying everything of the nature of documentary evidence bearing on Manx proper names, and to the ability and taste with which for some years he edited the *Manx Note Book*. The aim of the volume is to give a complete account of the Personal Names and Place-Names of the island.

The history of the Isle of Man falls into three periods. In the first of these the island was inhabited by a Celtic people, identical in race and language with the population of Ireland. The second period is that of the Viking invasion, and the establishment of Scandinavian rule. The third period is that of English dominion, when the island became subject to much immigration from Great Britain. The Celtic influences, though weakened by Norse incursions and settlements, did not entirely cease till the English connection was firmly established under the Stanleys. As late as the end of last century the majority of Manxmen still spoke their old Celtic tongue. With regard to the Scandinavian incursions that began in the ninth century, Manx nomenclature proves that the island was visited both by Norwegians and Danes, with a preponderance of the former.

In surnames, those of Irish derivation form the largest class; but the Norse epoch is represented by a considerable number of surnames inherited from the Vikings, though these Scandinavian names are Celticized in form by receiving the Irish prefix *Mac*, and by undergoing a kind of phonetic corruption in passing through Celtic-speaking lips. Of the continuance of the natives in the island, and of their intermarriage with the Norse invaders, there is ample confirmation from the names inscribed on the old Runic crosses. English rule, of course, introduced many surnames from different parts of Great Britain, and this movement has been accelerated of late years. With regard to the place-names, their origin being comparatively recent, the rendering of the Celtic terms is in most cases easily explainable, as they were understood till of late years by the people who used them, and their forms are in accord with modern pronunciation. They resemble the Irish place-names more closely than the Scotch. The smaller number, however, of Scandinavian place-names are much more obscure, having become corrupted by being for centuries in the mouths of a people speaking a totally different language.

Although this admirable work chiefly appeals to the student of glottology, and of the history that depends thereon, the pages teem with matter that is suggestive and interesting to the student of archæology and anthropology. References abound with regard to cromlechs, cairns, and tumuli. The following is an instance from p. 188: "Magher-y-Chiarm, 'Field of the Lord,' in the parish of Marown, on which is found the so-called 'St. Patrick's Chair,' in which the saint is said to have sat when he gave his blessing to the Manx. It is really the remains of a cromlech. The lower portion is a platform of stones and sods, 7 feet 6 inches long, by 3 feet 6 inches deep. On this platform stand two upright slabs of blue slate, on the west faces of which are crosses. There appears to have been another slab formerly."

Under *Chibber*, a well, occurs this passage, which will be of special interest to the readers of the

Antiquary who have followed Mr. Hope's Well-Lore notes. "The numerous well-names in the Isle of Man are usually found near old ecclesiastical sites, as the holy recluses would naturally build their *keills* near springs, where they would construct wells both for their own personal convenience, as well as for baptizing their disciples. Some of these wells were formerly much venerated, as their waters were supposed to possess sanative qualities, and to be of special virtue as charms against witchcraft and fairies. They were generally visited on Ascension Day, and on the first Sunday in August, called *yn chud doonaght yn ourr*, 'the first Sunday of the harvest,' when the devotees would drop a small coin into the well, drink of the water, repeat a prayer, in which they mentioned their ailments, and then decorate the well, or the trees overhanging it, with flowers and other votive offerings, usually rags. They believed that when the flowers withered, or the rags rotted, their ailments would be cured. These rites have been observed in the Isle of Man within the memory of those now living. There is a well on Gob-y-Vollee, called Chibber Lash, consisting of three pools, which was formerly much resorted to for the cure of sore eyes. The cure could only be effective if the patient came on Sunday and walked three times round each pool, saying in Manx: *Ayns enym yn Ayr, as y Vac, as y Sperryd Nu*—In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and then applied the water to his or her eye." Various *Chibbers* are mentioned throughout the book, such as Chibber Pherick, "Patrick's Well;" Chibber Voirrey, "Mary's Well" (three instances); Chibber Niglas, "Nicholas' Well;" Chibber Vreeshey, "Bridget's Well;" Chibber Katreeney, "Catharine's Well;" and Chibber Vaill, "Michael's Well;" in fact there are no less than twenty-six enumerated in the index.

This volume is clearly printed, admirably divided, and obviously the work of a scholar from beginning to end. Some of the Celtic derivations are open to criticism, but it is, so far, the best book on nomenclature that has yet been produced.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY: ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES. Part I. Edited by George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. 8vo., pp. xv., 400. *Elliot Stock*. Price 7s. 6d.

We feel quite sure that there will be no volume of this useful series of reprints from the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1731 to 1868) that will be so generally acceptable as the one now before us. Owing to the fact that there is an old church in almost every parish of England, ecclesiologists will always be in a majority among English antiquaries, and this volume appeals especially to that large class of cultivated Englishmen who are interested in the fabrics of our ancient churches and minsters. Another peculiarity of this volume is that the whole of its closely-printed pages is taken from the writings of a single architectural critic. John Carter, the well-known antiquary and architect, contributed between 1798 and 1817 to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, under the signature of "An Architect," a series of stern and much-needed articles on the senseless waste of money then being spent in the practical destruction of old buildings. These articles were so voluminous that Mr. Gomme has been obliged

to make free use of the pruning knife, but not a page that has been given us in this reprint could well be spared. The editor wisely remarks: "I think no true architectural antiquary will regret having in a handy form for reference these honest attempts at reforming English taste and feeling about our ancient monuments. The details are extremely important, because they consist of descriptions written from actual surveys of the various buildings, and in many cases, as recorded in the notes, the hand of the restorer has been at work again upon these buildings, and spoilt much that existed at the beginning of the century." Mr. Gomme gives us in the preface a good summary of the life and work of John Carter. The brief notes at the end of the volume give with accuracy the various restorations and alterations that have been effected with regard to the buildings criticised in the body of the work since the death of Mr. Carter. Short as these notes are, they represent a great amount of painstaking inquiry. The scope of this work is so wide, the architectural wanderings of John Carter being so extensive, that it ought to be of general interest and value to antiquaries in all parts of the kingdom. As an instance of its extent we give a list of the buildings treated of under the letter C: Carmarthen Castle, and Priory Church; Caldicot Castle; Canterbury Cathedral; Cardiff Castle; Caerleon; Carew Castle; Carisbrooke Castle; Charleton Church; Chepstow Castle, and Church; Chichester Cathedral; Chipping Ongar Castle, and Church; Christchurch; Cirencester Church; Conisborough Castle; Coventry Cathedral, St. Mary's Church, St. Michael's Church, St. John's Church, Trinity Church, Free School, Grey Friars, Ford's Hospital, and Babelake's Hospital; Coverham Abbey; Cowdry House; and Crick Howel Castle, and Church.

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THE PARISH OF HOLBEACH. By Rev. Grant W. Macdonald, M.A. *C. H. Foster*, King's Lynn. 8vo., pp. 266. Price 7s. 6d.

These historical notices of the parish of Holbeach, county Lincoln, are well done, and give evidence of wide and careful reading. The original intention of the author was merely to collect information about the past clergy of the town of Holbeach with a view to publishing memorials of them, but eventually so much information came to hand from the Public Record Office, and from the admirably arranged muniments of Lincoln Cathedral, that Mr. Macdonald wisely decided to widen the scope of his inquiries, and to draw up a work which fully deserves the modest title of *Historical Notices of the Parish of Holbeach, with Memorials of its Clergy*. The usual sources of parochial information, such as Domesday Survey, Testa de Nevill, Quo Warranto, Plea, Patent, and Close Rolls, have been carefully searched, and the extracts relative to Holbeach all Englished. When we come to the divisions pertaining to the clergy of the past, there is greater fulness of treatment, and better arrangement. The list begins with William Fitz Conan, who was rector *circa* 1225. From that time to the present, a perfect list of the successive incumbents is given, with interesting notes as to the great majority of them—notes, the labour of which can only be appreciated by those who have en-

deavoured to do likewise for their own parish. The rectory of Holbeach came to an end in 1334, when the benefice was appropriated to the bishopric of Lincoln, a vicarage being ordained for Holbeach. Of the early rectors, one was a man of great celebrity. Anthony Bek resigned Holbeach Rectory in 1283 to be consecrated Bishop of Durham, where he became one of the most eminent successors of St. Cuthbert. He was a man of vast power and national importance; his biography has yet to be written; he obtained of the Pope the Patriarchate of Jerusalem, and of the King the Principality of Man. Among the vicars of Holbeach was Dom. Thomas Swyllington, who was collated to the vicarage in 1534. In the Institution Register he is styled "Bishop of Philadelphia." Under that title he acted as suffragan to John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, who had the onerous post of being confessor to Henry VIII., and was also Lord Almoner, and very popular as a preacher. Dr. William Stukeley, the eminent antiquary, was a native of Holbeach; he was born in 1687, and died in 1765. He received his first education at the hands of Mr. Coleman, who taught "in the Quire of the church of Holbeach." Mr. Macdonald gives a good condensed biography of this Holbeach worthy.

Readers of the *Antiquary* will remember an interesting paper by Mr. Hardy, F.S.A., in the number for January, 1890, as to the application of necromancy to discover the culprit in a robbery of jewels and ornaments from the church of Holbeach, *temp.* Henry VIII. Mr. Macdonald refers to and quotes this article, and is able to give further particulars with regard to this sacrilege. We notice a few mistakes, such as writing of "reconsecration" instead of "reconciliation," a totally different ceremony, which was used at Holbeach Church in 1530 after shedding of blood; and naming the church in Dover Castle as an evidence of Christianity amongst the ancient Britons, an error long since exploded. But, after all, the blemishes of this book are very few, and its good features obvious and many.

NEWSPAPER REPORTING IN OLDEN TIMES AND TO-DAY. By John Pendleton. *Elliot Stock*. Pp. x. 245. Price 4s. 6d.

Mr. Pendleton has produced, as a new volume of the Book-Lover's Library Series, a readable, chatty, and pleasant little book on newspaper reporting, of which he has had considerable experience both at Leeds and Manchester. The opening section deals with reporting in olden time, and begins with an account of the *Acta Diurna*, or *Daily Advertiser* of Consular Rome. The story of the Reporter in Parliament, which has often been told before, is here graphically summarized and reproduced. The diagram that accompanies the chapter on "Reporting To-day in the House," which shows the seats allotted to the respective papers and press agencies in the gallery, will be studied with interest. Other chapters deal with "A Gossip About Shorthand," "The Reporter's Work," "Some Experiences and Adventures of Reporting." The last chapter is a useful one as to the bibliography of the subject, in which is given a descriptive catalogue of the principal writings that pertain to reporters and newspapers. A few amusing combinations of reporters' and printers' errors, that we

do not recollect having seen before, enliven the book. Perhaps the best of these stories is the one wherein the brave warrior at a meeting on his home-coming was spoken of as "this battle-scarred veteran," transcribed by the reporter as "this battle-scarred veteran," and, with a graceful apology for the printer's error, altered the next day to "this bottle-scarred veteran."

THE CORPORATION RECORDS OF ST. ALBANS. By A. E. Gibbs, F.L.S. *Gibbs and Bamforth, St. Albans*. Pp. 320. Price 5s.

In the year 1888, Mr. Gibbs obtained leave from the Corporation of St. Albans to have access to their books and documents for the purpose of writing a series of articles in the *Herts Advertiser*. The articles that were the result of this inspection have now been reproduced in book form. They make a handy and useful volume for all those interested in the city of St. Albans. We look in vain, however, for exact transcripts, or even any full account or inventory of charters, deeds, and documents, so that the pages are but of small value to the general antiquary. The work chiefly consists of extracts from the old court or minute-books, which begin with the year 1586. More than half the volume consists of extracts since the beginning of the present century.

We are glad to find that the corporation, in Elizabeth's reign, realized the important trust of maintaining the noble Abbey church. At a Court held on February 21, 1596, it was ordered that the Market House should be finished and lofted over to make the most benefit thereof, and the rent was to go towards the repairing of the Abbey church, and the principal burgesses and twenty-four assistants agreed to contribute according to their callings to so good a work. It had been thought advisable that a petition should be sent to the Lord Keeper and other members of the Privy Council to have a collection for the repairing of the Abbey Church, but it was now agreed for the more credit and expedition of the matter, that the Mayor himself should go personally to the Lord Keeper, and to the knights and gentlemen of the Shire to induce them to help to effect the object in view. The expenses of the Mayor and his servant were to be defrayed by the corporation.

In 1832 the Court resolved to subscribe £100 towards the repair of the Abbey church, provided the whole sum of £15,000, computed necessary for the purpose, was raised; but in the following year the corporation reduced their grant to £50, the sum required for repair being then estimated at £6,000 instead of £15,000.

THE DAYS OF JAMES IV. (Scottish History by Contemporary Writers). Arranged and edited by G. Gregory Smith, M.A. *David Nutt*. Pp. 219, with illustrations and maps. Price 1s.

In this excellent little volume of an excellent series, the reign of James IV. of Scotland (1488-1513) is well illustrated by carefully selected extracts from Royal Letters, Polydore Vergil, Hall, Major, Boece, Myln, and the State Papers. The large correspondence that James IV. had with every power of continental Europe, from Spain to the Baltic, is a proof of the position that the little northern kingdom had at

that time won in the field of European politics. The internal and social history of the reign stands out in strong relief from the strifes and disorders of those that preceded and followed it. These were, too, the golden days of Scottish literature, and chivalry, and art. A portrait of the learned Bishop Elphinstone forms an appropriate frontispiece.

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LOSTARA: A POEM. By Sophia Lydia Walters. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo., pp. 167. Price 2s. 6d.

The staff of the *Antiquary* does not include a poet, nor perhaps any competent poetical critic; but the writer of this paragraph can certainly claim to have read very largely of the writings of poets, both ancient and modern, with an intense appreciation of many of their moods and methods. It is his opinion that the author of *Lostara* has yet to prove her claim to be ranked in any true sense as a poet. Here and there are pretty bits, especially in the songs; there is a pleasant swing, for instance, in this verse:

"Quiet lips that cannot lie,
Heart like the fawn,
Tresses dark as ebony,
Eyes gray as dawn."

But the alternately rhymed lines of the great majority of the pages are strangely crude and halting:

"We yield to fate; we victims are poor drones
Befooled by skilful female relatives,
By scheming wives, by wily chaperons;
And with it all the bluestocking survives.
Degrading thought! I hate the rising rout,
From county lady and the romping elf,
To lynx-eyed London female gadabout—
Women who would know more than man himself."

As to the motive of these clearly-printed pages, the dedication explains that they are offered "to those thinkers, whose mode of reasoning tends to reconcile opposing schools of science and philosophy." We read and re-read and grow more muddled. We doubt whether Free Thought or any other shade of Socialism will be the better for this vague rhymed advocacy. This good lady's ideal town is one planned on the "Athenian school," wherein:

"Our free state baths are beautifully Greek;
Our free grand circuses delight the eye,
And cheer us every Sunday very much."

a sort of etherealized Barnum's show without any tickets. But stay, possibly the author is not advocating anything of the kind! Perhaps it is all a satire, for the lady seems to have a good warm healthy hatred or contempt for everything of which she writes, "faction trotting abroad in holy cloth," "the pious type of agitator," "well-fed missionaries," "the little factionists," "artistic maunders of every kind," "religious maunders of sentiment," etc., etc.; though we are not surprised to find that the fiercest vials of her wrath are reserved for leader-writers, and for "all the artful tribe of phrase arrangers, who have never known the mood of inspiration act like swords through language." We are quite ready to grant that the Queen's English is much cut up in these pages, though we look in vain for the inspiration.

We had reserved the mention of a few phrases that show strange notions as to things ancient in the way of customs and habits, but we pause, adapting for our purpose two of the author's lines that unwittingly

supply an apt definition of this poem, and say with "dear Aunt Ruth," when the storm affected her:

"How wearying it is to have to be
The ballast to *hysteric mystery*."

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.—Reviews of several books have to be again deferred, including one on Mr. Micklethwaite's valuable paper on "Parish Churches and the Ornaments Rubric."

From Messrs. Freestone and Knapp, Nottingham, we have received *Local Stories*, which is a reprint of four good tales founded on local history and tradition, which originally appeared in *The Mansfield Advertiser*, price 4d. *The British Bookmaker*, with which is incorporated the *Bookbinder*, is a journal of the various book-making crafts; but in its new and attractive form it also appeals to librarians and generally to book-lovers; the July issue (price 6d.) of the new series is a remarkably good venture, and we should think that it will speedily attain to a considerable circulation. We also have a special word of commendation for *The Building World*, a monthly architectural review, price 4d. The number for August is of much interest to archaeologists. There is a good paper by Mr. E. G. Bruton, F.S.A., on "The Town Walls of Oxford." "Church Planning and Ceremonial" is the title of an admirable series of papers, invaluable to clergy; the section for August is on the Sacristy, illustrated with a plan.

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GEDNEY BRASS, LINCOLNSHIRE.

An excellent plate of this remarkable brass, of a lady, c. 1390-1400, discovered in the south aisle of Gedney Church in July, 1890, and described at length in the *Antiquary* for August, has been published by Mr. E. M. Beloe, junr., of King's Lynn. It is a careful photo-lithograph from a rubbing. We understand that there are a few copies remaining for disposal at 6d. each.



Correspondence.

AN OLD STAFFORDSHIRE PULPIT.

I HAVE lately bought an old oak pulpit at a sale in this neighbourhood. The whole is in separate pieces, and I am inclined to think may be the steps only of a really magnificent pulpit, as all the panels are "on the rake." The inscription is as follows: "1602. PVLPI TI ASCENSVS IMPENSIS FRATRIS NICOLAI PATIN HVIVS DOMVS PRIORIS FACTVS EST." It is carved on two curved and moulded pieces, which have probably formed a part of the base of the pulpit. The letters have been filled with composition, most of which has disappeared. There are two difficulties with regard to the inscription: the date is a very awkward one, and the word PATIN has its three first letters on one of the pieces, and its two last on the other. Is Patin the surname of Brother Nicholas, or has a portion of the inscription been lost? I shall be glad if any of your readers can throw some light on this. The pulpit

was bought in Lichfield, where there was a Franciscan priory; but tradition says that it was once in the cathedral. The panels are finely carved out of the solid, and the tracery is of the Flamboyant character.

GILBERT T. ROYDS.

Haughton Rectory, Stafford.

[We understand that the Rector of Haughton only bought the pulpit to save it from baser uses, and would be glad to dispose of it to anyone who would place it in a church.—ED.]

THE NAME-WORD "EDINBURGH."

My attention has been called to a notice, in the July number of the *Antiquary*, of a criticism of a paper of mine on the name-word "Edinburgh" in the Proceedings of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland for last year. You say that it is an "awkward fact that the oldest charters spell the words Edunesburg, Edenesburg, and Edensburg, oftener than Edenburg, Edinburg, and Edynburg." That is a question of fact which you raise, not a matter of opinion, and can only be decided by a reference to the charters themselves. Now, the fact is that the charters tell us the very opposite of what you assert. The oldest charters contained in the chartularies of Holyrood, Dunfermline, and Newbottle, decide the whole question. In the chartulary of Holyrood, the name-word for Edinburgh during David I.'s reign, Edwinsburg, is only used in one, the foundation-charter granted in 1145, and three times Edenes, and three times Edeneburg. In the Dunfermline chartulary in David's time, when the name-word of Edinburgh is used, it is spelt six times Edeneburg, and only once in a charter, near the close of that king's reign, Edenesburg. In the Newbottle chartulary, in David's time, the word is spelt four times Edeneburg, and two of these charters give us the dates 1140 and 1141, several years before the date of the foundation charter of Holyrood. The Dunfermline chartulary is unquestionably the oldest of the three, and it is always Edeneburg. The result is, without going into the charters of a later date, that in those three chartularies, the oldest in existence, when the word occurs we have Edwinsburg and Edenesburg only five times, and Edeneburg and Edensburg no fewer than thirteen times. The fact is patent on the face of the charters that Edwins and Edenes were forms of spelling introduced only after the old name Edeneburg had been used for a long series of years; in the case of the foundation charter, the only charter in which the word Edwin is used, some sixteen years after David began to reign. You include Edensburg as one of the oldest forms of spelling, and it does not occur until late in King William's reign, and there may be some difficulty in finding it again.

Where and when is Eden used for King Edwin?
P. MILLER.

8, Belle Vue Terrace, Edinburgh.

[Reply from the writer of the critique in October issue.—ED.]

LOW SIDE-WINDOWS.

During the past month another instance of low side-window has come under my notice in a Shropshire church, that of Culmington, in the southern part of the county, about five miles from Ludlow. The window in question is situated, as usual, on the south side of the chancel, which, it may be remarked, is separated from the nave by an interesting oak screen of Perpendicular work. It is square in shape, and lies immediately under and in line with a very pointed lancet of Early English work, with which its masonry agrees in character, and appears to be coeval. It is entirely built up and hidden from the inside, but outside it is still fitted with an iron grating. Immediately to the east, in the interior, is a recess for a tomb.

As I am writing on the subject, may I add to your list of such windows in Derbyshire, which appeared in the *Antiquary* for May, the particulars of one at Church Broughton, which was brought to light when the church was restored a short time ago? In this case, the situation of the window is, as usual, near the south-west corner of the chancel, but its peculiarity is, that in shape it is a quatrefoil, and it has been partially closed by an outside tomb recess of later work. It is so small, that if used for the purpose of a sanctus bell, the ringing must have taken place inside.

THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.

Shrewsbury,
July 23, 1890.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

Foreign and Colonial contributors are requested to remember that stamps of their own country are not available for use in England.

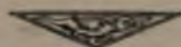
It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will gladly be of any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the nature that sometimes reach him. During the past month the Editor has been asked to furnish receipts for removing stains from linen, for restoring faded pencil drawings, and for making bread seals!

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."



The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1890.

Notes of the Month.

THE Society of Antiquaries of Scotland is doing good work in circulating a "Preliminary List of Sculptured Stones older than A.D. 1100, with symbols and Celtic ornament, in Scotland." The object of the Council of the Society in circulating this list is to obtain information about new stones not as yet known to archaeologists, and also about stones included in the list that have been lost, moved, or destroyed. It is intended to be preparatory to the complete descriptive catalogue of the early sculptured stones of Scotland, to which the funds of the growing fellowship have been devoted for the next two years. This rough catalogue has been compiled by Mr. J. Romilly Allen, and includes three classes of monuments—(1) boulders, slabs, or pillars, with symbols incised; (2) crosses, cross-slabs, or recumbent coped-stones, with symbols and Celtic ornament sculptured in relief; and (3) crosses, cross-slabs, or recumbent coped-stones, with Celtic ornament, but without symbols. The list is arranged in counties; the total of the monuments enumerated is one hundred and eighty-eight.

Mr. J. Romilly Allen, who is now busy with his survey of the sculptured stones of Scotland north of the Dee, has discovered a new inscribed stone amongst some geological specimens at Invergordon Castle. The inscription is in capitals of the same form as those in the Irish Gospels of the best period, say, eighth century. Only a fragment re-

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mains of about eight lines, with four letters in each line, so that it is difficult at present to make much of it.

Mr. Shrubsole has recently made a very curious discovery. In taking the bones out of one of the ancient Celtic urns from Penmaenmawr, he found a small boat-shaped stone cup inside the urn, which has been pronounced unique.

The collection of portraits of the Bishops of Carlisle at Rose Castle does not include one of William Nicolson, Bishop of Carlisle 1702-1718, Bishop of Londonderry 1718-1726, Archbishop of Cashel 1726, in which year he died. This hiatus is now likely to be supplied; a portrait of the bishop is in possession of his descendant, Colonel Lindsay, who proposes to send it over from Ireland to Rose Castle, in order that a copy may be made. This offer the present Bishop of Carlisle has accepted, and a second copy will probably be made for Queen's College, Oxford. It is also contemplated to reproduce the picture as frontispiece to Bishop Nicolson's diaries, now being edited for publication by Mrs. Henry Ware. These diaries are most interesting reading: they are so vivid that their readers get into touch with the writer, and feel that he is but little divided from the present day, and yet he records how, as Archdeacon Nicolson, he was presented at Windsor to Charles II., whom he calls *optime regem*.

Owing to the persistent inclemency of the weather, the excavations projected by Lord Muncaster and the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society at the Roman fort of Hardknott, in South-west Cumberland, have had to be abandoned for this year at least. In our January number we reported a preliminary experiment made in October last under the direction of Mr. Swainson-Cowper, F.S.A. Another was made this spring under Sir Herbert Maxwell, who had some ten men at work for three days, and found great quantities of Roman pottery and relics. It was intended to have seriously tackled the job this August after Parliament rose, but when Lord Muncaster and Chancellor Ferguson met to make arrangements,

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they found the camp, which, though very high above sea-level, is in a hollow, soaked with water like a peat-bog; any excavations would have been at once drowned out, while heavy and blinding rain-squalls were ever sweeping over its exposed area. Under these circumstances it was decided to abandon operations for this year, and to try and make a systematic start early next spring. The exposed situation and its remoteness from habitations render the undertaking difficult, and the daily getting to and fro will take up much time; it will probably be expedient to form some sort of camp or shelter.

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We are pleased to be able to say that the movement, which we mentioned in our April number, to rescue from destruction Tullie House, Carlisle, has been successful; the house has been purchased by public subscription, and presented to the town on condition of adopting the Free Libraries Act. This was done unanimously at a large meeting of ratepayers, and the matter is now in the hands of the Corporation of Carlisle, who propose to utilize Tullie House as a museum, and to build in its ample grounds accommodation for a free library, school of art, picture gallery, etc. So soon as the museum is ready for their reception, Mr. Robert Ferguson, F.S.A., of Morton, will present to the town his invaluable collection of pre-historic, Roman, and other antiquities, found in Cumberland and Westmorland, and now at his residence at Morton. Other people will probably follow this generous example.

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The Newcastle Society of Antiquaries has lost through death another distinguished member, at the ripe age of 73. Mr. Robert Spence, banker, was a courteous, charitable, and well-known member of the Society of Friends. As an antiquary he was a diligent and discriminating collector of coins, engravings, autographs, and rare books. His residence at North Shields is described as "a very museum." His extensive collection of manuscripts included, among others of special value, many original writings of George Fox, the founder of the Quakers.

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Further church wall-paintings have been just brought to light in Cornwall at the church of

Linkinhorne, near Collington. The *Western Morning News* says that in peeling off the layers of white lime from the south wall, portions of texts, in old black letters, surrounded by scrolls, were noticed, and below these again indications of coloured figures; and on a careful and complete removal of these outer surfaces a life-size figure of our Lord was disclosed, with groups of smaller figures at each side and beneath His feet, representing the seven acts of mercy—to give food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, clothing to the naked, harbour to the homeless, to visit the sick, to minister to prisoners, to "*berry* (the) *ded*." The groups with the words on labels above are imperfect, and have not yet been fully identified. The act of clothing and that of visiting prisoners seem to be included in one picture. The legends appear to be all in English. The dispenser of mercy in every act (excepting the last, in which a priest with a tonsure appears) is a woman in the dress of an abbess, with a peculiar bag at her waist, sometimes called a "gipsy bag." The figure of our Lord, under a canopy or tent, against a diapered background, is finely outlined. He is represented with a nimbus (enclosing a cross) surrounding His head, and with wounded side, hands, and feet. His bleeding hands are uplifted as if in blessing ("Ye have done it unto Me"), and the symbolical treatment of the subject throughout is of much interest. The fresco (for such, no doubt, it is, although executed on only a thin coat of plaster, and in a manner very different from Italian frescoes) is probably only one of a series which occupied the spaces between the door and window openings of the south aisle; indeed, further west is a portion of another painting, the subject of which has not yet been made out, and which was covered by the post-Reformation lettering alluded to. The words "King James" probably fix the exact period of this latter treatment. There can be little doubt that the frescoes are of the same date as the aisle itself (*circa* 1380), and that they are on the original plastered surfaces of the masonry.

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Mr. Blair, F.S.A., writes to us from South Shields with reference to the statement made recently by Mr. Grover, in his address at

Oxford, with reference to Silchester as possessing the only Roman forum to be seen in Britain, which was quoted in the last number of the *Antiquary*. He points out that every pilgrim to the Wall well knows the fine forum at Chesters (Cilurnum), which, with all its adjuncts, has been open for many years. Moreover, in 1874-5, the forum of South Shields was laid bare, and is now open to everyone visiting the station. This latter is not so large as the Chesters forum, but has like it the *curia*, etc., or rather the remains of them.

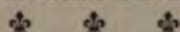


Peterborough Cathedral is to be re-opened with much ceremony, after the long process of restoration, on October 14. In the November issue of the *Antiquary* we hope that an analysis of the important work accomplished will be given by the competent pen of the able supervisor, Mr. J. T. Irvine. The love of notoriety and of cheap fame for very small deeds has been much on the increase of late years. These unworthy desires have been much pandered to by the builders of Nonconforming chapels, who are ready to supply as many inscribed "foundation stones" as there are Browns, Joneses, and Robinsons to find bank-notes. It is melancholy to note that this same catch-penny expedient has now reached even to our historic cathedrals. At the last meeting of the executive committee of the Peterborough Cathedral restoration, it was agreed, "Mr. Pearson having been consulted, that the names of the donors of the honorary canons' stalls should be placed on the misereres." And yet the total cost of all these stalls is only £125! It is a little comfort that these names will be out of sight, but we should like just to hear the robust Bishop of Peterborough speak out his mind for five minutes on this subject.



The *American Bookmaker* for August has a good, though brief, illustrated article on book-plates, in which their origin and early history are described. Some of the earliest were designed by Albert Dürer. The first known English example is that of Sir Nicholas Bacon, 1574, father of Lord Bacon; it is a fine heraldic specimen, the helmet richly mantled, and has three lines of lettering below the motto. The next discovered Eng-

lish one is that of Elizabeth Pindar, 1608, of which an example remains in the British Museum. Among other notable ex-libris are those of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, with seventeen quarterings; Matthew Prior; Laurence Sterne; David Garrick; Horace Walpole; John Wilkes; and Robert Bloomfield. The taste for ex-libris plates has pleasantly revived of late years, many of our best known men and women of letters having book-plates that often show much originality and careful design. Some of the most charming that we have seen are those designed by that rising young artist, Mr. Leslie Brooke.



The second International Folk-lore Congress, under the presidency of Mr. Andrew Lang, is to be held in London in September, 1891. It is proposed at this conference to constitute an International Folk-lore Council. The first list of nominations to this council is a thoroughly catholic one, including well-known names of distinguished "folk-lorists" (a term of their own coining) of English, Irish, French, Danish, Portuguese, German, Russian, American, and Anglo-Indian nationality. Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A., is the chairman of the organizing committee of the congress.



Mr. Morgan S. Williams, of Aberpergwm, Neath, writes to us: "In 'Notes of the Month' of April's issue of the *Antiquary* mention is made of an old English silver teapot, exhibited at the meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, with date mark 1691, that being six years earlier than the earliest teapot mentioned by Mr. Cripps in his *Old English Plate*. I thought it might interest some of your readers to know of one still earlier, which I have, with London hall-mark and date 1682."



An exhibition, illustrative of the Royal House of Hanover, is to be held in the New Gallery during the first three months of next year. The project is under the care of an influential committee — secretary, Mr. Leonard C. Lindsay, F.S.A. It is proposed that the exhibition should include not only portraits of the royal family, but also those of the most famous statesmen, lawyers, divines,

commanders (naval and military), and the representatives of art, literature, and science. The period is particularly rich with eminent statesmen and commanders, commencing with Marlborough (who died in 1772), Prince Eugene, Stanhope, Bolingbroke, Harley (Earl of Oxford), the Walpoles, the Pelhams, Chat-ham, Wolfe, Clive, Anson, Rodney, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Sheridan, Perceval, Sir John Moore, Keppel, Duncan, Nelson, and concluding with Wellington. In literature we find the names of Addison, Pope, Johnson, Swift, Chesterfield, Defoe, Goldsmith, Cowper, Burns, Hume, Gibbon, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, Byron, and Scott; in music and the drama those of Handel, Haydn, Boyce, Arne, Burney, Garrick, Colley Cibber, Foote, Quin, Macklin, Kemble, and Mrs. Siddons; and among men of science Newton, Halley, Macclesfield, Herschel, Hunter, Watt, Davy, and many others. The committee are confident that it will be possible to bring together one of the most remarkable and instructive series of portraits of public characters ever displayed; and they feel, moreover, that the artistic success of the exhibition will be assured by the presence of the works of such eminent men (besides those already named) as Kneller, Thornhill, Ramsay, Raeburn, West, Flaxman, Lawrence, Cosway, and Wedgwood. It will further comprise miniatures, prints, drawings, books, manuscripts (including autographs), embroideries, plate, porcelain, coins and medals, seals, and personal relics.

A portion of the old silk mill at Derby has collapsed. The Corporation have now condemned the whole structure. This is unfortunate; but it would be hard to blame them, for the building is in so dangerous a condition that without great expense it cannot possibly be repaired. The whole of one side has been shored up for some time past. This is the mill erected on an island in the Derwent by John Lombe, in 1718. It was the first successful silk mill in England. Lombe succeeded in bringing over from Italy models of the machinery in use in that country, which had hitherto been kept a secret.

Harelaw, in the vicinity of Lochgelly, Fifeshire, long suspected to be a tumulus, has

recently been explored. Much ancient pottery had been found round about it previously, and considerable hopes of a "find" were entertained. The mound, on having its true inwardness disclosed, has been found to consist of a very large mass of stones piled to a height of fully 30 feet. After a deep, broad trench had been driven into the western side of the structure, "a neatly-formed stone cist was discovered, and on the freestone cover being removed a cinerary urn was exposed to view, containing bones and wood ashes. The cist was 2 feet long, by 18 inches in breadth, and 15 inches in depth. It is composed of four flat and carefully-dressed stones set on edge, and it seemed to have been carefully puddled above and below with clay. It was found at a depth of about three feet below the surface of the mound. The urn, which is quite entire, is remarkably perfect in shape, formed of a bluish clay common to the district, and is entirely covered outside with the usual rude ornamentation. It is 5½ inches in height, 20¼ inches in circumference at its greatest girth, tapering to 9 inches at its base. The bones in the urn were much decayed, consisting only of a few tiny fragments—even the teeth being so soft that they crumbled on being touched, thus testifying to the remote antiquity of the deposit." Still further exploration is projected, and it may be hoped that Harelaw has still other secrets in its keeping to reward the archæologist.

Our contemporary, the *Reliquary*, has recently stated that the Llanelltyd chalice and paten "would find their proper resting-place in the national collection in Bloomsbury." Welsh archæologists will be grieved at the proposed removal of these interesting relics to the British Museum. Surely they would find a fitting place beside that valuable manuscript, the "*Liber Pontificalis Domini Aniani Bangoriensis Episcopi*" (A.D. 1268-1306), in Bangor Cathedral Library? If it be true that the date of the chalice and paten is not later than 1300, Bishop Anian's pontifical is contemporaneous. This plate would be consecrated according to the "Use of Bangor," and it is interesting that after the lapse of five centuries plate and book should thus be reunited. We hope that it is not too late for their reunion to be maintained. If these

valuable relics are removed to Bloomsbury, they will become lost in a crowd. Moreover, a church is their fitting resting-place.



A point of exceptional interest which was brought out at the recent meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, by a communication from Mr. J. Page, of Williton, is the discovery of a stone at Winsford, Exmoor, bearing the inscription CARATACI EPUS. Such is the reading of Professor Rhys, who, however, is uncertain about the second word. He has visited the place, and pronounces this stone to be one of the most important monuments in South-Western England. Steps have already been taken for the preservation of the stone, and for such further explorations as may seem desirable.



The Speaker, in a recent speech at Leamington, started the interesting subject of the mace of the House of Commons, with the result that the special authority on historic insignia, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, contributed a valuable letter to the *Times* on August 28 which thus concludes: "I have little doubt that the shaft of the mace belongs to the one made by him in 1649, as it is quite possible that the old head and foot were recast to form the new head and foot of 1660. So far from the famous 'bauble' having been lost, it may be said to be, to all intents and purposes, still borne before the Speaker of the House of Commons." This subject will probably be treated in detail in a subsequent issue of the *Antiquary*.



A sceptic has been generously defined as "one who is yet undecided as to what is true." With all possible respect to that able Roman archæologist, Mr. John Bellows, of Gloucester, may we venture to say that we are sceptical, in the above sense, with regard to a most astonishing statement made by that gentleman to the members of the Royal Archæological Institute at their recent meeting at Gloucester? He was describing a kitchen waste-heap uncovered outside the prætorium of the old Roman garrison. "It was on this heap," says the *Gloucester Journal*, "that Mr. Bellows had made the startling discovery. He made it himself, he said; if the navvies had told him of it he should

have believed they were trying to hoax him. What he found was a well-preserved hard-boiled egg! Lying near it was a little vase and a spoon. The egg was encased with clay. Mr. Bellows was unable to hand the egg round for inspection, because after it had been exposed to the air for an hour or so it faded away before his eyes into a pale dust; but he was confident that it was an egg, boiled in the officers' quarters of the Roman garrison, and said that when he found it it was in a wonderful state of preservation. The egg-spoon had not faded away, and he handed it round for inspection." This preservation of an unfossilized egg for fifteen centuries does really require rather a large swallow.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

Two important discoveries have occurred in carrying on the works for laying out on a new plan the city of Rome. In the quarter of the recently obliterated villa Ludovisi, an ancient fountain in Greek marble has come to light, similar to two others which may be seen in the so-called lapidary gallery of the Vatican Museum. It is formed of two square basins, placed one above the other, the upper and smaller basin having a niche in the middle of each of its four sides, and above this niche a vase in the shape of an *olla*, from which the water ran in one stream over steps into the larger basin below. The fountain, which was not large, was surrounded by a marble grating, of which fragments have been found.



Near the church of the Crociferi, at the fountain of Trevi, in digging for a water-pipe, a much-worn Greek marble relief has been found, representing a caparisoned horse, upon the croup of which can be seen a foot and the border of a woman's attire, probably that of a Victory. Beneath the horse a nude genius is seen flying in the air.



At Milan, a piece of old Roman road made of large paving-stones has been found at

three mètres depth beneath the actual level of the soil in a good state of preservation.

* * *

At Treviglio, in Lombardy, in digging foundations under an old wall, about one mètre deep, was found a jar full of fine mediæval coins. They number several thousands, and belong to the Dukes of Milan, and the Imperial Vicars Barnabó, Barnabó Galeazzo, and Galeazzo Visconti.

* * *

The Italian Minister of Public Instruction has despatched a mission to Locri, in Magna Græcia, to draw up a topographical and archæological plan of the whole site of this ancient Greek settlement. Meanwhile, the sculptures found here by Dr. Orsi last winter have been put together in the National Museum at Naples. Dr. Orsi—whose name will be henceforth connected with his discovery this year at Locri of the two Greek temples, built by the Greeks on Italian soil, one prehistoric, the other dating from the best period—has returned to his post as director of the museum at Syracuse, where he is exploring the prehistoric burial-places of the neighbourhood. He has already made discoveries of some importance in this branch, sufficient to throw light on the hitherto unsolved problem of the aboriginal inhabitants of Sicily. Of these excavations and discoveries connected with ancient Sicilian sepulchral rites he will shortly publish a full and detailed account. Excavations at Locri will be resumed later in the season.

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At Smyrna a discovery has been made near the Konák (Governor's palace) of some marble columns, of a mosaic pavement, and of two headless statues. It is reported that excavations will be made here in consequence.

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At Athens the Archæological Society has undertaken excavations at the Dipylon, namely, outside the ancient Peribolos of the city, where stood the Necropolis. On August 4 work began on the east side, behind the monument of Dionysios. The principal discovery, so far, is that of a monument of a good period, about two mètres high, having the figure of a woman richly clothed carved in relief. The preliminary operations from May 9 to July 28 were remarkable for

nothing but the unearthing of considerable remains of ancient walls, one of which was built in great part of *poros* stone in equal courses (*opus isodomon*), and of some tombs formed of terra-cotta tiles, containing only bones and rude unfigured pottery. Six Roman sepulchral *cippi* with inscriptions were found at the same time, four belonging to men and two to women. In one of the tombs was found a Roman coin, which served as Charon's obolus. The excavations, which are under the direction of Prof. Mylonas, will include the whole cemetery around and under the modern church of the Holy Trinity.

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The Greek Government has approved the project of a railway from Pyrgos to the ruins of Olympia, which was begun in the middle of September.

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A member of the council of the Greek Archæological Society, having just made a tour of inspection in the Peloponnesus, writes from Athens, under date August 24, that at Licosura, where the colossal statue of the Despoina was recently found in fragments, the excavations still continue under Mr. Lacudia at the expense of the Government. They have now revealed the whole plan of the temple, and also of the portico mentioned by Pausanias. At Megalopolis, he thinks, the British School cannot continue their excavations and bring them to a successful issue without greater means than they have hitherto had at their disposal, as the work has proved to be very expensive.

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Meanwhile, the Greek Society is pushing on its excavations at Mycenæ, under Mr. Tzountas; and of the temple of Amphiaraus, at Oropus, under Mr. Leonardo. Moreover, it has sent Mr. Staïs to Rhammus to open out the foundations of the temple there—a work of great importance. In a short time the Society will begin excavating on the Acropolis of Tanagra and its neighbourhood. It is impossible, however, as yet to say for what purpose served the double portico of Roman times, of which so many columns of Hymettan marble have recently been found *in situ* during the excavations made by the Society in Athens, between the clock of Andromikos

and the so-called Market Gate (Oil Market). Time may reveal.

* * *

An interesting discovery has been made at Indrehus, Breinanger, Norway, of a grave-chamber constructed of large rough stones, about 2 feet below the surface and close to the beach. It contained parts of an iron sword, an axe, an implement the use of which cannot be defined, and a stone pearl of grayish colour. No mention is made of human remains.

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In Hole, near the Christiania fjord, a Viking barrow has been opened, a sword, a spear, an axe, a shield, and a horse-bit with chain being found. In this spot there are no less than sixteen huge barrows, which have never been touched, some being encircled with boulders. It is therefore believed that a battle was fought here in the Viking Age. Arrangements are being made by the University of Christiania to have the barrows excavated.

* * *

The Swedish National Museum has just acquired a highly important collection from the Bronze Age, recently found in southern Sweden, consisting of eight perfect clay forms for casting bronze axes of various sizes, one being of particularly handsome shape. They were found in a cairn, and are as perfect as if made yesterday. They date from the early Bronze Age.

* * *

A hitherto unknown runic stone has been discovered at Cimbris, in southern Sweden, the inscription and shape of the runes indicating that it dates from the Bronze Age.

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In a peat bog in Scania a find has been made consisting of a large highly ornamented silver buckle, five spurs, ten small and sixteen large silver eyes, such as were used in the Middle Ages for lacing a dress, and four coins bearing the date 1563. The entire collection, which is very valuable, will be purchased by the National Museum.

* * *

At Espö an ancient burial chamber has been discovered, but unfortunately it was tampered with by peasants. Its inner length is 3 metres, its width 1 metre, and its depth 1½ metres.

The bottom was lined with slate covered with sand. The size of the chamber would seem to indicate that it had contained several persons. A handsome flint dagger was found.

* * *

In the pulling down of an old building near Sköfde a remarkable iron slab has been found, 85 centimetres in height, and 67 in breadth. It is divided into two halves, the upper one of which represents in high relief the fight of St. George with the Dragon. The drawing is excellent, and the contours as distinct as if just cast. Behind the horse the princess is seen standing on an eminence before the castle absorbed in prayer, a lamb being represented below, the symbol of innocence. Above St. George is seen an angel, stretching forth the wreath of victory and sounding the trumpet of fame. The lower part is nearly destroyed by rust, but some figures of animals can be made out, as, for instance, a squirrel standing on the back of some other animal blowing a horn, and two female figures. It is considered that the work is several hundred years old.

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During the present summer the Swedish Academy of Archæology has twelve eminent *savants* at work in various parts of Sweden, one continuing the examination of the interesting cave on Great Carl's Island, in the Baltic, referred to in our July issue.

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In cutting a peat bog at Vendsyssel, in Denmark, the other day, two large bronze rings were found, both being alike. They weigh ¾ lb. each, and are held together with hooks. They were, no doubt, used as an ornament.

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At the ancient castle of Herlufsholm, one of the most important in Denmark, some interesting MSS. have been discovered, among them being autograph letters from several rulers during the Middle Ages. One document, dated 750 years ago, is pronounced to be the oldest MS. extant in Scandinavia.

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A historical-antiquarian society has been formed at Kolding, and it is the intention to establish an archæological museum in the best preserved rooms of the ruins of the old castle of that name.

The Archæological Society of Randers has carried out the excavations of several of the curious "kitchen middens" found in Denmark, the result being highly interesting. The society is to build itself a new museum.

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Apropos of the discovery of some ancient frescoes in a Danish church, referred to in our last issue, Prof. Magnus Petersen read a paper at the meeting of the Royal Northern Ancient Record Society of Copenhagen. There are in Denmark sufficient church frescoes to follow the development of this art from the twelfth to the sixteenth century. The earliest were the best executed in every respect, as after the year 1300 there is a deterioration. From the subsequent period there are few frescoes in Denmark due to the continual wars, but from the fifteenth century there are many. However, the subjects are then changed. Instead of the earlier representations from the life of Christ, the subjects are realistic, and intended to inspire horror. The devil, hell, with all its horrors, etc., are then the subjects preferred. It is, therefore, the more remarkable to have discovered in Skive Church frescoes dating from 1522 with purely Biblical subjects. In the dome of the choir are painted the Lord and the Saviour surrounded by worshipping angels, whilst in the five domes of the nave are portraits of Apostles and saints. Even after the Reformation, down to 1562, portraits are drawn of saints, and from this period, too, there is a fresco in Skævinge Church, by Frederikoborg, representing the well-known myth of Holger Danske, the only one of its kind in Denmark.

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An archæological discovery of considerable interest has been made in a quarry at Kertsch, in southern Russia. The workmen came upon a catacomb with numerous inscriptions, emblems, and frescoes. It has the form of a chamber, borne by thirteen pillars, artistically ornamented. One of the latter bears the following inscription: "The Judge Sorak built this sanctum without removing the human bones found here. May no one touch or desecrate my corpse! for he who does so shall not enter the realm of the spirits."

The museum at Constantinople, in which are stored all the antique treasures found in the Turkish Empire, is being enlarged with a new wing. Its completion is eagerly awaited, as here is to be mounted the magnificent sarcophagus discovered some time ago at Sidon, believed to be that of Alexander the Great, besides other treasures. Hamdi Bey, the well-known director, will issue an important pamphlet upon the former. It is reported that in the same locality where this sarcophagus was found a chamber has been discovered with five splendid sarcophagi, which are also to be brought to Constantinople.

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An archæological find of interest has been made at Tier, consisting of the torso of an equestrian statue, a fairly well-preserved Triton, and a second equestrian statue with a postament $1\frac{1}{2}$ mètres in height. The latter represents a Roman soldier charging, and a conquered barbarian lies between the horse's feet. In the postament are four niches which have evidently contained statuettes. Two have been found representing Minerva and Juno, with the head of a third statuette, apparently that of a Hercules. It is surmised that the fourth statuette was one of Mercury. The statuettes are cut in the red sandstone common in the district. The statue is no doubt that of some celebrated warrior. Similar memorials and figures have been found several times in the adjacent Gallo-Germanic provinces. The museum at Mayence possesses five similar memorials.

* * *

A mound nine mètres in height, on the battlefield of Marathon, has been excavated and found to contain a number of urns filled with ashes and bones, the urns themselves being covered with a layer of ashes. The remains are believed to be those of the Athenians who fell at Marathon. Some six years ago Dr. Schliemann searched in vain for the grave of those heroes.

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At Bassorah, during some excavations, a large number of ancient coins were found, which are thought to be of great value and interest. They have been sent to Constantinople.

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The remains of a temple, dating back to the period of the Incas, have been dis-

covered in Peru while clearing the ground for a railway in the neighbourhood of Yurimaguas, a small place on one of the affluents of the Upper Marañon, in the great plain which lies at the foot of the Eastern Cordilleras. There was an enclosing wall of great extent fully 80 inches thick, the enclosure within being divided by other walls into halls and smaller chambers. The plan and the painted inscriptions resemble what has been found in other places ascertained to be ancient Peruvian temples; hence it is inferred that this also was a similar temple. Several buildings of this kind have been found scattered over Peru. The Spaniards demolished them, and floods bearing quantities of sand from the Cordilleras covered over the remains, to be succeeded later by a growth of shrubs and even trees, quite hiding from view the masonry underneath. The Peruvian Government has been moved by this recent discovery, and some regular excavations will be undertaken on sites where temples and even towns are known to have existed prior to the conquest.



Leicester Castle and its Proposed Demolition.

By MRS. CHAWORTH MUSTERS.

IN a quiet nook at the outskirts of the thriving town of Leicester stands a group of buildings which, in historical interest can hardly be surpassed in the Midlands. Turning out of the stream of traffic which fills the modern streets of the old Danelagh stronghold, a green oasis presents itself, entered through an old, timbered archway, which cuts off the present from the past, the world of dream from the world of business. Here round a grass plat are grouped, as in the Middle Ages, a church, an assize hall, mediæval gateways, the mound of a castle-keep, and a hospital for the aged poor.

Interesting even to the casual observer, how much more so is this scene to those who realize that they are looking on a remnant of

the past, connected directly with the most stirring events of the fourteenth century!

The red-brick building which faces the spectator, though modern in outward appearance, is only the outer coating or shell of the splendid Baronial Hall of the castle, in which Courts and Parliaments have been held for 600 years. The grand proportions of this room must strike everyone: the walls seven feet in thickness, the high roof timbered with massive beams, and the great width and length, which admit of courts of justice, jury-rooms, staircase, etc., being built inside it without any crowding or inconvenience. Two of the original Norman windows only are left to show what the effect must have been when the hall was entirely lighted by them.

The river Soar, now being utilized as a canal, runs just below the castle, and must have greatly increased the strength of its position.

Just below the two Norman windows already mentioned is a flight of underground steps, leading to what is called the dungeon, a vaulted chamber in excellent preservation, which adjoins the grassy mount, formerly crowned by the keep, but now encircled with trees. Beyond this, "John of Gaunt's archway" fills up the immediate foreground, and St. Mary's Church faces the castle.

Before describing the remainder of this historical group of buildings, it may be well to think over a few of the reminiscences connected with the spot. The date of the foundation of the earliest castle at Leicester is lost in antiquity, but, to come down to comparatively modern days, it was rebuilt by Simon de Montfort, the great Earl of Leicester, in the thirteenth century. The hall was then "a large apartment, with aisles formed by two rows of oak pillars supporting the roof, five on each side, thirty feet high, with carved capitals."

After the defeat and death of De Montfort, King Henry III. granted his possessions at Leicester to his son Edmund Plantagenet, the founder of that great family of Lancaster, with whose history and fortunes Leicester is so closely connected.

The two sons of Prince Edmund (Thomas and Henry) were successively Earls of Leicester, Derby, and Lancaster, as after the execu-

tion of the former for rebellion, the younger son Henry was restored "in blood and honours," A.D. 1327, and married to Maud Chaworth, a wealthy ward of his cousin, King Edward. This earl and his countess seem to have made Leicester one of their principal residences, as Throsby tells us "he settled himself to live, for the most part, at his Castle of Leicester, wherein he took great delight, and began the foundations of the Hospital of Our Lady in the fourth year of King Edward III." It is easy to imagine the gaiety and splendour of the entertainments that took place under the timbered roof of the great hall that we still stand in, and the imposing nature of the ceremony there when, in 1345, Henry, Earl of Lancaster, died, and was buried in the presence of "King Edward III. and his queen, with almost all the bishops, earls and barons of the realm." This ceremony probably took place in the church of St. Mary de Castro, a few paces from the castle, still remarkable for its Norman work and most curious font.

Henry, Earl of Derby, the only son of Henry and Maud Chaworth, was one of the greatest benefactors that Leicester ever possessed. He was also a typical knight of the fourteenth century, one of Froissart's heroes, brave, merciful, courteous, chivalrous, and religious. He was the King's representative in France, the counsellor of the Black Prince, and succeeded his father in the stewardship of England. "Being," as an old writer says, "thus in honour and very rich, he undertook an expedition against the Infidels. But, as he was passing through Germany, he was entrapped and surprised by means of Otho, Duke of Brunswick, and was constrained for his liberty to give 3,000 scutes of gold; but our duke so resented that ill treatment, that he openly said that in case he had a mind to meddle with him, he should find him ready to perform a soldier's part; which being told to Brunswick, he sent him a letter of challenge, which was readily accepted by our duke, and a time and place appointed for performance in France. All things being made ready, the dukes took their oaths according to the laws of combat, and our duke mounted his horse with great cheerfulness, in expectation to fall to it. But it was observed that Brunswick, although brisk

enough before, as soon as he had taken his oath, his countenance fell, and his courage so quailed, looking pale and trembling, that he could not wield his sword, shield, and lance; whereupon his friends advised him to submit himself to the King of France's judgment. But our duke, being for that purpose also moved, said that before he entered the lists he should willingly have embraced an accommodation; but now he had mounted his horse and was ready, and the king, with his nobles, and a great concourse of people were become spectators, he was resolved not to go out of the lists with dishonour to himself or his country. But Brunswick, wholly giving up the quarrel without any reservation of honour, submitted himself to the award of the King of France, who soon after reunited them at a great feast. After this, the King of France entertained our duke very royally, and, showing him all his rarities, desired him to take his choice of what he pleased; but the duke only accepted of a thorn out of the crown of our Saviour, which he brought away, and bestowed as a precious relic in the Collegiate Church that he had founded near his castle of Leicester." (A drawing of this thorn and the "candlestick-socket of pure gold," in which it was fixed, is to be found in Throsby's *History of Leicestershire*, page 246.)

This duke, commonly called "the good Duke of Lancaster," left no son to succeed him, but by his marriage with Isabel, daughter of Lord Beaumont, he had two daughters, Maud and Blanche. The former, married to William, Duke of Bavaria, Holland, and Zealand, died very young; but Maud, by her alliance with John of Gaunt, her cousin, the son of King Edward III., carried the vast possessions of the house of Lancaster, including Leicester Castle, to her husband, who was eventually created Duke of Lancaster in right of his wife.

At Duke Henry's death in 1361, the group of buildings which we have been trying to describe—the castle, the church, the hospital, and the gateways—were probably in their most perfect and magnificent state. The area called the Newark, or New-Work, had been added to the castle surroundings by Duke Henry, containing the hospital (now called "the Trinity") for the use of "100

poor and weak men," and it still bears testimony to his charity.

The will of Duke Henry (who was carried off by the pestilence, called the Black Death, in 1361) provides for his funeral with great minuteness, desiring that, if he should die at Leicester (which was the case not long afterwards), his body should be first taken to the parish church, a few steps only from his castle, and after divine service there, should be buried in his own Collegiate Church, adjoining the hospital, "without pomp of armed men, horses covered, or other vanities, only a hearse, with five tapers and 50 torches about his body, borne by as many men, 25 cloathed in white, and as many in blue."

Unfortunately, of this Collegiate Church (containing the dust of several members of so illustrious a race) not a trace remains, though in the chapel which forms a part of the Trinity Hospital is the splendid monument of Mary de Bohun, wife of Henry IV.

John of Gaunt and Blanche of Lancaster, who succeeded the good Duke Henry, continued to embellish and carry out his works in Leicester, "being also very gracious and bountiful to the town and burgesses, to whom they granted several lands, messuages, and privileges."

That John of Gaunt was popular in the town of Leicester appears from an account of an alarm raised during the revolt headed by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, in Richard II.'s reign, when "the terror of their depredations reached Leicester," and a messenger brought word that the rebels would certainly arrive the next day to plunder and destroy the Duke of Lancaster's palace, the castle. "The duke being then in Scotland about the public concerns, the mayor and his brethren were in great straits about the duke's property, he being extremely beloved in that place." It was agreed that a proclamation should be made, calling on all the inhabitants to arm and keep watch to protect the duke's goods, which were moved for greater security into St. Mary's Church. Luckily, the rebels thought better of their design, and the duke's steward arrived from London to relieve the good townsmen of their task.

After the accession of Henry IV., the son of John of Gaunt and Blanche Plantagenet, to the throne of England, the castle of

Leicester and all the large possessions of the house of Lancaster merged in the Crown; and the castle became so ruinous, that when Richard III., in 1485, passed through Leicester, to fight the battle of Bosworth, he preferred staying at an inn to taking up his quarters at his own royal residence.

During the civil wars of the seventeenth century some severe fighting took place in Leicester, and "the Newark" was carried by assault by the King's troops just before the battle of Naseby.

The Trinity Hospital was repaired by King George III. in the last century, someone having pointed out to him that a charity founded by the munificence of his ancestors had been allowed to fall into decay through the change of religion since their times.

And now will our readers believe that a group of buildings so ancient, so peaceful, so historically connected with the glories of our land—religiously, politically, and socially—are already marked out for destruction by a railway! The proposed new line of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company is projected to run through the great hall diagonally, just shaving St. Mary's Church by a few yards, levelling the grassy mount on which stood the keep, and whether entirely destroying or only running close past the wall of the Trinity Hospital, I am not aware; but, of course, the scheme, if carried out, means the utter destruction of this little group of historic buildings. The chairman of the Leicestershire County Council, Sir Henry Halford, will do all in his power to prevent such desecration, and we will hope that the people of Leicester will, like those of Newark, Nottingham, and Lincoln (who have carefully restored and preserved their castles and their Stonebow), refuse to allow the old Parliament House of England to be turned into an iron highway, the third in this immediate neighbourhood.



An Armourer's Bill, temp. Edward III.

By HON. HAROLD DILLON, F.S.A.

THE following list of portions of armour delivered by Gerard of Tournay into the office of the Royal Wardrobe for the use of King Edward III., as also certain repairs executed for the king, is to be found among the many treasures of the Public Record Office under the heading of "Wardrobe Miscellanea, Q.R. 218."

The period over which it extends is from April 1, 1337, until the last day of September, 1341, and it may be not uninteresting to inquire into the occasions when the various items were supplied. The prices paid or charged for the various portions of military equipment being also mentioned, adds much to the value of the document, and gives the value of the objects when new. In escheators' accounts we often have valuations, but they refer to the worth of the object when it had been in use for some time, and we are unable to judge of the depreciation in value owing to wear and tear, change of fashion, or many other influences attending the appraisalment of the property of individuals who had forfeited their property to the king.

Among the objects enumerated are none that are not familiar to the student of ancient armour, and have not received the attention of such writers as Meyrick, Way, Hewitt, etc. We may except the word *grates*, which was evidently some part of a lance, as it always occurs with avant-plates, the later vamplate, or protection for the hand, fixed on the lance, and in the sixteenth century seen in such variety of shape and size. We may, however, be permitted to note succinctly some of the prices which occur in the list.

The "pair of plates" covered with white leather, or velvet, or silk, or cloth of gold, varied in price, according to the richness of the covering material, from 50s. to 80s.

For the recovering of such plates with white leather 6s. 8d. was charged. As we have on former occasions pointed out, armour was very frequently covered with some textile,

or with leather, and the chapel noir may have been one covered with velvet, silk, black leather, or even only painted black. The poitrine for the jousts was a steel or iron plate for the protection of the front of the body in the numerous jousts and tournaments which were so frequent in the fourteenth century. This poitrine appears to have cost 16s. In the matter of headpieces, the chapel blanc, or plain metal headpiece, cost 26s. 8d., while the chapel noir cost but 16s., showing that a large proportion of the cost was for the milling or polishing, which was not required in the case of those covered or painted. So also the bascinet varied in price from 10s. to 12s., and one for the king ranged so high as 16s. Armour for the legs was priced at 40s., the quissards by themselves costing 13s. 4d. The defences for the arms were only 30s., but, of course, did not include the gauntlets; and we may suppose that the leg armour did not always include the coverings for the feet, as in some cases—e.g., the Tewkesbury effigy figured by Stothard—the feet were protected by box-stirrups. The only hand defence mentioned in the bill is the main de fer, its name at once explaining its nature, and uncorrupted by long usage. Its cost—6s. 8d.—shows it to have been an important portion of the equipment. The grates and avantplates are charged at 5s. the set, and the coronals, or lance-heads, for jousts of peace, at 1s. each. By the process of elimination we are enabled to arrive at the cost of the heaume and barber, the headpiece for the jousts, with its protection for the lower part of the face. The whole cost 23s. 4d. Aketons, the quilted or stuffed coats worn sometimes with and sometimes without the metal armour, are priced at 20s. each, and from their number were probably for the king's guard.

We will now mention briefly the chief events referred to in the bill of Gerard of Tournay.

April, 1337—the first date—belongs to the period when Edward was making preparations to invade France to enforce his claim to the crown of that country. The next fourteen items refer to the succeeding twelve months, during which time the king held his court at the Tower, and at his palace of Westminster. In May and June

he was, however, at York and Berwick respectively, returning to London in July. In June, 1338, the bill shows that he was at Bury St. Edmunds, on his way to the small port of Orwell, in Suffolk, whence he more than once took ship for his invasions of France. As he embarked on July 16, we may assign the date of the repairs of his bard of plate for his horse to about that time. He arrived at Antwerp on the 22nd, and spent several months in that city, residing at the Abbey of St. Michel. His queen, Philippa of Hainault, also passed over, and remained there for some time while Edward travelled about. On August 16 he started on his journey to Coblenz to meet Philippa's brother-in-law, the Emperor Louis IV., who bestowed on him the office of Vicar of the Emperor for the imperial district on the left bank of the Rhine.

The king returned to Antwerp on September 20, and on November 29 was born Lionel, created Duke of Clarence. The item in the bill referring to jousts at Antwerp was probably in connection with the festivities to celebrate this event. In February, 1339, Edward was still at Antwerp, but soon afterwards he went to Brussels to attend the parliament held there; and another item in the account belongs to this date. Edward soon after this commenced the siege of Cambrai, but in a short time he abandoned the enterprise and proceeded to invade the dominions of the French king. On October 13 he was at Mont St. Martin, near Mons, and perhaps the pair of plates covered with white leather for the king's own person, delivered at the Abbey des Nonneyns près de Monnez, refers to his stay at that place, but we have not succeeded in identifying the name.

In November the king returned to Antwerp, where he kept his Christmas, and in February, 1340, embarked for England, arriving at Orwell on the 21st of that month.

The next items refer to Mortlake and Windsor. At the latter place is mentioned the fact of the king receiving the news of the capture beyond sea of Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, the first who held the office of Admiral of the Fleet. Concerning this event, Barnes, in his *Life of Edward III.*, declines to accept the version of the story given by Froissart, and presents us with what

he considers a more probable account, but he omits to name his authority.*

On June 22, 1341, Edward again embarked at Orwell, and various items in the account may be referred to about this date. It was on this voyage that Edward encountered, at Sluys, the large naval force collected by Philip to prevent his passage. The battle of Sluys—June 24—was one of the earliest and most brilliant of the many victories which have been won by the English navy, and France was for many years totally disabled so far as maritime action was concerned.

According to the bill, we next find Edward at the siege of Tournay, which was commenced on July 23, the king having gone thither by way of Ghent and Bruges. On the 25th a truce was declared, and the next item refers to Ghent. The king and queen soon after came over very suddenly to England, arriving at the Tower on November 30, and proceeded at once to put his house in order, dismissing the chancellor, Robert Stratford, and bringing grave accusations against the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the latter affair Edward failed, and, indeed, had to make important concessions to Parliament.

In June, 1341, Edmund, surnamed of Langley, afterwards Duke of York, was born at the former place, and items in the bill refer to the convalescence of the queen, and the jousts, etc., on the occasion. The last item in the bill refers to September, 1341, just before Edward's expedition to Scotland, when he kept his Christmas at Melrose.

1 April, 1337—30 Sep., 1341.

Lacompte Gerard de Tournay Heaumer n^{re}
Seign^r le Roi de diverses Armes livre en
la Garderobe n^{re} dit S^r le Roi del prem^r iour
Daverill lan du regne n^{re} dit S^r le Roi
unzisme tantq^e le derrein iour de Septembre
lan du regne n^{re} dit seign^r le Roi quinzisme
Gerard de T^{ne}i rend Acompte de une peire de plates
covert de blanc quir delivre en la garderobe n^{re}
S^r le Roi le p^m^e iour de Averil lan xi susdit
ps l^e
Et de un chapel blank p^{batuz} delivre en la Garde-
robe le Roi le dit mois de Avril ps xxv^e vij^d (1337)
Et de un Bacinet blank p^{batuz} delivre en la garde-
robe le Roi en la To^r de Londre le moys de Janever
ps. xii^e (1338)

* The queen, who was at Ghent during part of this year, gave birth in that town to John of Gaunt.

Et de vj Chapels blancs p'batuz livrez en la garde le Roi en la To^r de Lonndres le dit mois de Janever ps la pece xxvj^s viij^d viij^u
 Et de une peire de plates coverts de blanc quir delivrez en la Garderobe le Roi le mois de ffeverer a Westm^r ps. l^s (1338)
 Et de j peire de plates cover de camoca livre en la garderobe le Roi a Westm^r le dit mois de ffeverer quele n^r s^r le Roi dona a Mons Henri de fferers ps l^s (1338)
 Et de un Bacin^t blanc p'batuz delivrez en la Garderobe le Roi a Westm^r le dit mois de ffever prs xij^s (1338)
 Et de viij chapels blancs p'batuz delivrez en la garderobe le Roi a Westm^r le dit mois de ffeverer ps la pece xxvj^s viij^d x^u xij^s iiij^d (1338)
 Et de iij chapels blanc p'batuz delivrez en la garde le Roi en la To^r de Lonndres le vj iour de Mars, des queux le Roi dona a Henri Dengaigne, un Chapel, et a Ph Brokaz un Autre, ps de la pece xxvj^s viij^d iiij^u (1338)
 Et p^r le recover de une peire de plats coverts de blanc quir ove scalopes dorrez, livrez en la Garderobe le Roi le dit mois de Mars x^s
 Et de une peire de quissez coverts de camoca q^o n^r s^r le Roi dona a Mons^r Renaud de Cobeham delivrez en la garde le Roi a Westm^r le xx^e jour Daveril ps xij^s iiij^d (1338)
 Et une peire de plates cov^r de blanc quir ove scalopes dorrez delivrez en la Garderobe le Roi le xxvij ior Daveril a Westm^r ps l^s (1338)
 Et de un Chapel blank p'batuz delivrez en la Gard le Roi a Westm^r le dit Moys Davrill quel le Roi dona a Piers de Beauchamp ps xxvj^s viij^d
 Et de un Chapel blanc p'batuz delivrez en la Garderobe le Roi a Westm^r le dit mois Daverill ps xxvj^s viij^d
 Et de un Bacin^t p'batuz delivrez en la Garderobe le Roi en la Tour de Lonndres quel le Roi dona a un Chival^r de Cataloigne ps x^s
 Et de un Chapel garnisse delivere en la Gard le Roi a Burgh seint Esmon le mois de Juyn ps xxvj^s viij^d (1338)
 Et p^r le reclouer & sfourbir & garnisser de une cov^rt^e de plate p^r chival delivrez en la Gard le Roi a Arewelle vj^u xij^s iiij^d (July, 1338)
 Et de j peire de plates covert de camoca delivrez en la Garder^e le Roi a Andvers ps lx^s
 Et p^r le sfourb^r & garnisser de un Bassinet de Lumbar^die delivrez en la garde le Roi a Andvs le quel un Chival^r Dalem^e dona a n^{ro} dit seign^r le Roi vj^s viij^d
 Et p^r le sfourbir de ij maindefer delivrez en la Garder^e le Roi a Anvers ij^s
 Et de une peire de coutiers sfourbiz & delivrez en la garde le Roi a Andvers ps vi^s viii^d
 Et de une Poitrine p^r Justes delivrez en la Garde le Roi a Andvers au temps q^o les Justes illoeqs estoient ps xvj^s
 Et p^r le recovert de une peire de plates p^r s^{ro} Robt de Kingston livre en la Gard le Roi a Anvers vj^s viij^d
 Et de i peire de plates cover de drap dor a tut assai delivre en la Garderobe le Roi a Brucelles quels n^r S^r le Roi dona a Mons Joh de Henau ps iiij^u
 Et de une peire de plates p^r le corps le Roi delivre en la Gard le Roi coverts de blank quir delivre en

labbie des Noneyns p^s de Monnez en Henaud ps lx^s
 Et de un maindefer delivere en la Gard le Roi a Mortlake ps vj^s viij^d
 Et de iij peire de plates nouvelles covertz de blancs quir delivrez en la garde le Roi en Chastel de Wyndes^r el mois daprill as ioustes illoeq^s ordinez quen temps vindrent nouvelles q^o le connte de Salebirs estoit ps dela la Mer, ps la pece l^s viij^u x^s (1340)
 Et iij Poitrines p^r les joustes delivrez en la Gard le Roi a Windesore au dit temps ps la piece xvj^s, xlvij^s
 Et iiij Grates & iiij Avantplates delivrez en la garde le Roi au dit temps ps xx^s
 Et de xij Coronals delivrez en la Gard le Roi ps la pece xij^d, xij^s
 Et de une peire de plates covert de velvet & soie quen velvet estoit livrez hors de la Gard le Roi et les queux plates n^{ro} S^r le Roi dona a Mons^r Joh le Melre ps l^s
 Et de une peire plates cover de blanc quir p^r le corps le Roi a Arewelle a sa darroine passage as pties de ffaundres ps lx^s
 Et de un Bacin^t p^r le Roi Mesmes delivrez en la Gard le Roi a Arewelle au dit temps ps xvj^s
 Et de une peire de plates covert de velvet & soie p^r Mons Joh de Henau delivrez en la Garderobe le Roi a Arewell a meisme la voiage ps l^s
 Et de un Bacin^t delivrez en la garde le Roi a la siege devant T^rney ps xvj^s
 Et de un Heaume un Barber une peire de plates, une poitrine p^r Justes, une peire de rerebras, un maindefer, iiij Avant plates, iiij Grates & vj Coronalls. delivrez en la garder^e le Roi a Gaunt p^r les mems Guy de Brian as justes q^o illoeq^s estoient a la revenue n^{ro} S^r le Roi de la siege de T^rney ps viij^u xij^s
 Et de ij Coronalls delivrez en la Gard le Roi a Gaunte ps ij^s
 Et de une Poitrine delivrez en la Gard le Roi a Norwig contre les Justes illoeq^s ps xvj^s
 Et de une peire de rerebras & avant bras fourbiz p^r le corps le Roi de la nouvelle maner delivrez en la garde le Roi a mesmes les justes ps xxx^s
 Et de iij Grates & iiij avant plates delivrez en la garder^e le Roi a meisme cet temps ps xx^s
 Et de une poitrine p^r le corps le Roi delivre en la garder^e le Roi a Langeleye contre les Justes a la relevee madame la Roine ps xvi^s
 Et de i peire de plates cover de blank quir delivere en la garde le Roi le derrein iour de Septembr lan xv^e ps lx^s
 Et del Aketones delivrez en la garderobe le Roi a Westm^r le derrein iour de Septembr avant dit ps la piece xx^s l^u

On the dorse of the document is the following:

Item pris livre en la garder^e le Roi a Estamfor..... aler vers escocce i chapel noir batuz ps xvi^s et i h^eneis el jambes cest assavoirps xl^s.....

Hunc comp^m libavt hic Hen^r de Greystoke nup^r auditor com^m eam Ri xxvj die januar anno xxvij Rs Ed iii et

On Chronograms.

BY JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

(Continued from the Antiquary, vol. XL, p. 25.)

VII.



JOSEPH À PINU, born at Auerbach, in Saxony, is ranked among the German poets, although he employed the Latin language in all that I shall have to notice of his writings. In that language he wrote chronograms in hexameter and pentameter verse more than three hundred and thirty years ago. Original copies of such of his writings are scarce; they very seldom appear for sale, and are

difficult to meet with in libraries. Zedler (in his "Universal Lexicon") records four of his chronogrammatic works, and those I purpose to introduce to the reader. A copy of the first so recorded (and it is the only one I know of) is in the library of the Rev. W. Begley, a small 4to. tract without binding or protecting covers, entitled "Disticha illustrium ac clarorum aliquot virorum et foeminarum obitus, et simul annorum numeros, quædam etiam diem continentia, memorie scripta Josepho à Pinu Averbachio.—Wittebergæ MDLIII." (1554), with a woodcut representing the Resurrection. This tract contains ninety chronograms. I select the following as examples. (The lines preceding the chronograms are translations of the Latin originals):

The year when John Frederic, Elector of Saxony, was taken prisoner by the Emperor.

IAN DE SAXONICÆ FRIDERICVS STIRPE CREATVS }
VVLNERA PRO PATRIA CAPTVS HONESTA TVLIT. } =1547.

Another, giving the date 24th of April.

VT SEXTA APRILIS FVLST QVATER ORTA, IOANNES }
MOBILIVM ELECTOR CÆSARE VICTVS OPE. } =1547.

Another giving the year.

SAXONLÆ PRINCEPS TECHNIS OPPRESSVS AD HOSTE, }
VLTIMA TEVTONICI CVRAQVE SPESQVE SOLI. } =1547.

The year when his captivity terminated.

DVX PIVS EREPTVS FRIDERICVS CARCERIS ANTRO }
SAXONICÆ GENTIS GLORIA, LAVS ET HONOR. } =1552.

The year of his death.

SAXONLÆ EXIGVÀ CVBAT HIC ELECTOR IN VRNÀ, }
QVI PATRIS ET PATRVI NOMINA CLARA GERIT. } =1554.

The death of the princess Sibylla, his wife.

HOC POSITA EST SAXO FRIDERICI CASTA IOANNIS }
SAXONLÆ CONIVX POST SVA FATA, DVCLIS. } =1554.

The year of the death of Erasmus of Rotterdam.

HOC FRAGILI CORPVS BVSTO RETINETVR ERASMI, }
ALTA CELER SVpra SPIRITVS ASTRA VOLAT. } =1536.

The death of the painter, Lucas Cranach, the elder.

HOC TEGITVR SÆVO DEFVNCTVS PVNERE BVSTO, }
PINGENDI LVCAS CLARVS IN ARTE SENEX. } =1554.

The death of George à Pinu, the author's father.

À PINV HAC CORPVS REQVIESCIT MOLE GEORGI, }
SPIRITVS IN CÆLIS NON OBIVRVs AGIT. } =1540.

Another, giving his age as 45.

OCCVSVIT GENITOR FATO PERCVLSVS ATROCI, }
ÆTATIS NVMERANS TER TRIA LVSTRA SVÆ. } =1540.

The death of Dorothy, the author's mother.

À PINV IACET HIC VXOR TVMVLATA GEORGI, }
STELLATÆ LVSTRAT SPIRITVS ARCIS OPVS. } =1552.

Another, on her death on the 25th of October.

VIGESIMA OCTOBRI S QVINTA LVCENTE GEORGI }
CASTA À PINV VXOR TECTA SVPERNA TVLIT. } =1552.

Several other members of the same family, as well as other persons of note and distinction, are commemorated after the same manner.

The next works in order of date are "Catalogum Academicarum, 1554," and "Eteosticha et ænigmatum de annis natalibus illustrium aliquot virorum libellum, 1561."

I have not met with an original copy of either of these, but I find in the British Museum a work in eleven thick dumpy volumes, entitled "Delitiæ poetarum Germanorum hujus superiorisque ævi illustrium. Collectore A.F.G.G. Francofurti MDCXII." (1612.) Part five of that work contains a reprint of the above named "Eteosticha," which seems also to comprise the chronograms of the other work by Pinu, the "Catalogue of Academies." I venture to transcribe the whole of the chronograms contained in the "Part 5," pleading as my excuse for giving so much on one subject, the rarity of the work and the years which have passed before I could give, even at second-hand, such a curious example of chronogrammatic literature. The whole is printed in even type, with no distinction, of size or otherwise, to the date letters. I have, however, restored the latter in what follows, to the form in which the chronograms probably appeared in an original copy of the author's work.

About the period of the authorship of these works, Pinu and other chronogram writers, in addition to the date of the year made by the chronogram itself, expressed

also the month and day by some allusion to the position of the sun in its (supposed) path from day to day through the constellations or "signs" of the zodiac, each sign ruling for one month, the month commencing at about the third week, and the first month of the year being March, represented by the sign Aries, the ram; thus when it is said the sun enters Aries, in the old calendars, it means the 20th of March, and so on with all the twelve signs in their succession. An occasional footnote, in addition to the line which precedes each chronogram, will, I hope, make clear some of the jargon in which they are composed. Let it be understood, however, that this fanciful method of denoting a date is unsuitable to strict chronology; modern astronomy declares that the sun has actually no path along the zodiac, and the periods assigned to him by the astronomers of the sixteenth century for entering and leaving each "sign" no longer hold good; the movements of the heavenly bodies since that period have caused a deviation of about five weeks, thus the sun may now be said to enter Aries about the end of April, and so on with the other "signs."

JOSEPHI À PINU AUERBACHI.

ETEOSTICHA.

Annus initii academïæ Bononiensis, 447.

QVÀ IACET ANTIQVIS HABITATA BONONIA¹ BOIIS,
LAVRIGERI ARX POSITA EST EX HELICONE CHORI.

Academïæ Paduanæ,² 791.

QVÀ SITA IN EVGENEIS VRBS EST ANTENORIS³ ORIS,
PHOEBE EXSTRVCTA TVO EST DOCTA PALÆSTRA GREGI.

Academïæ Lutetianæ,⁴ 791.

ÆRE STRVI GRANDI SCHOLA REGIA CœPIT IN VRBE,
QVÆ PROPE AQVAS POSITA EST SEQVANA⁵ AQVOSE TVAS.

Academïæ Ticinensis,⁶ 794.

VRBS VBI TICINI⁵ INSIGNES SITA SPECTAT IN VNDAS,
REGIA TVRBÆ AVLÆ EST PHOEBE, STATVTA TVÆ.

Annus⁶ mortis Caroli Magni, 814.

CÆLESTES PISCES LATOO LVCE PETENTE,
HECTOREIS AB AVIS CAROLÆ RETE PERIS.

Academïæ Lugdunensis,⁷ 830.

QVÀ PROPE AQVAS RHODANI⁷ EST VRBS ALTA STATVTA VIRENTES,
FACTA EST GORGONEI REGIA CLARA GREGIS.

¹ Bologna, in Italy, which in the time of its early history was occupied by the ancient tribes of Boii.

² Padua, in Italy, said to have been founded by Antenor. See Virgil *Æn.*, i., 243-249.

³ Paris.

⁴ The river Seine.

⁵ Pavia, on the river Ticino.

⁶ This chronogram makes only 714; it seems to relate to Charlemagne, who died in the year 814; it alludes to the zodiac sign Pisces, the month February.

⁷ Lyons on the river Rhone.

Academiz Montepessulani, 1196.
AVREA VBI PETIT ASSVRGENS MONS PESSVLVS¹ ASTRA,
PARNASSO E BIJVGQ FLORVIT AVLA GREGIS.

Alberti Magni mors, 1280.
ALBERT² ES FATO PROPRANTI MAGNE SOLVIVS,
TANGIS VBI ETATIS LVSTRA BIS OCTO TVÆ.

Academiz Perusianæ, 1290.
PERVSINÆ³ VRBIS CŒPERE LYCÆA VIGERE,
QVÆ PRIVS ANNOSO MERSA FVERE SITV.

Academiz Aurelianæ, 1312.
PROPTER AQVAS LIGERIS⁴ PHŒBELS REGNA COLENTI,
REGIA FACTA ÆDES EST HABITANDA GREGI.

Academiz Ferrariensis,⁵ 1316.
FVNDATA EST GREGIS AONII SCHOLA GRATA PARENTI,
ALGENTIS PROPTER LATA FLVENTA PADI.⁶

Academiz Pisanæ, 1339.
QVA RESONANS PISAS⁷ PRÆTERFLVIT ARNVS HETRVCAS,
GYMNASII INSTITVI NOBILE CŒPIT OPVS.

Academiz Heidelbergensis, 1346.
ELECTORIS VBI EXVRGVNT PALATIA RHENI,
CŒPERVNT MVVIS GRATA THEATRA STRVI.

Bartoli obitus, 1355.
EXPLEVIT CLARVS NATALES BARTOLVS ANNOS,
ASSVRGIT MVRIS QVA PATAVRINA SVIS.

Academiz Viennensis, 1363.
PALLADIS VNIGENÆ EXSTRVCTA EST CVLTORIBVS AVLA,
QVA IACET AVSTRIACIS PVL CRA VIENNA FLAGIS.

Academiz Pragensis, 1371.
AERIAS QVA PRAGA⁸ POTENS SE TOLLIT IN AVRAS,
AVLA CEREBRIGENÆ EST ÆDIFICATA DEÆ.

Joannis Boccatii obitus, 1376.
TER TRIA BOCCAÇI IMPLËSTI SEPTENNIA VITÆ,
PENSA TIBI E TERNIS FREGIT VBI VNA SOROR.

Bombarda inventa, 1380.
FATIFERA INNOTVIT SVB CÆSARE MACHINA INERTI,
AVRAS IN TENERAS QVÆ IACIT IGNE GLOBOS.

Academiz Coloniensis, 1398.
AVREA AGRIPPINÆ⁹ SVNT TEGMINA STRVCTA COHORTI,
QVÆ IVGA PARNASSI NVBIBVS ÆQVA COLIT.

Academiz Erphordiensis,¹⁰ 1392.
PROPTER AQVAS GHERÆ SVNT STRVCTA THEATRA THYRINGI,¹¹
IN QVIBVS AONIDES DOCTA IVVENTA COLIT.

Academiz Cracoviensis,¹² 1400.
SEDES SVNT POSITÆ IOVIS ORTÆ VERTICE DIVÆ,
GRACCHI VRBS QVA VETERIS SVRGIT IN ASTRA POLI.

Baldi obitus, 1400.
IN TVA, CHIRON,¹³ EQVI PHŒBI SVNT TECTA RECEPTI,
DESIT VT BALDVS VIVERE, IVRIS HONOS.

Academiz Lipsiensis, 1409.
TER TRIBVS EX PARNASSO ARX EST EXSTRVCTA PVELLIS,
VBERE QVA TERRA LYPVIS¹⁴ AMENA IACET.

Hussi nex, 1415.
BIS QVARTA ILLVXIT MENSIS QVINTILIS VT HVSSVS¹⁴
CONSTANTI¹⁴ CONSTANS VSTVS IN VRBE PERIT.

¹ Montpellier.

² Albertus Magnus, a Swabian scholar and writer.

³ Perugia in Italy.

⁴ The river Loire.

⁵ Ferrara, in Italy, near the river Po.

⁶ Pavia, on the river Ticino in Italy.

⁷ Pisa, on the river Arno.

⁸ Prague.

⁹ Cologne.

¹⁰ Erfurt, in Thuringia.

¹¹ Cracow.

¹² The zodiac sign Sagittarius, which the sun enters about 20th November.

¹³ Leipzig.

¹⁴ Constance, where the steadfast ref-mer, Hussa, was burnt.

Academiæ Rostochiensis, 1419.
 ÆTHEREI QVÆ DE PATRIS EST PROGNOTA CEREBRO,
 ROSTOCHII¹ SACRA SVNT TECTA STATVTA DEÆ.

Academiæ Lovaniensis, 1427.
 TER TRINIS NYMPHIS PHŒBOQVÆ STATVTA LOVANI²
 PERPETVA CELEBRIS NOBILITATE SCHOLA EST.

Joannis Gersonis obitus, 1429.
 SOL PVNCTA VT PRIMÆ TETIGIT PARTIS PROPE CANCRI,³
 GERSON⁴ OBIT, FATI LEGE IVBENTE PIVS.

Artis typographicæ inventio, 1440.
 EXHIBVIT NOBIS QVÆ IMPRESSOS ÆRE LIBELLOS
 SVB PROAVO ARS NOTA EST, CAROLE FACTA TVO.

Francisci Philelpi mors, 1448.
 EX TENEBRIS SECLI PIVS IVIT AD ASTRA PHILELPHVS,
 ÆTATIS SPECTAT LVSTRA VBI DENA SVÆ.

Academiæ Griveswaldensis, 1457.
 ALTA SVIS SVRGIT QVA GRIVESVVALDIA⁴ TECTIS,
 CECROPLE NOVA SVNT FIXA THEATRA DEÆ.

Laurentii Vallæ obitus, 1457.
 EXIGVÆ CVMVLO VALLA⁵ EST HIC PRESSVS ARENÆ;
 LAVS VIGET IN TERRIS; SPIRITVS ASTRA TENET.

Erasmus Roterdamus natus, 1465.
 IN VITÆ EST SVAVES AVRAS EXORTVS ERASMVVS,
 ACCIPIT VT CVRRVS SCORPIO,⁶ PHŒBE, TVOS.

Academiæ Ingolstadiensis, 1472.
 QVA PROPE DANVBII IACET INGOLSTADIA RIPAS,
 PHŒBI SVNT CASTO FACTA THEATRA CHORO.

Joannis Molitoris Regiomontani,⁷ 1476.
 LATONÆ SOBOLES PRÆCLARA IN PISCÆ TENETVR,
 MOLITOR VT TERRAS LINQVIT, ET ASTRA SVBIT.

Academiæ Tubingensis, 1477.
 ATRIA TVBINGÆ⁸ SVNT CLARÆ LOCATA MINERVÆ,
 ALTISONI A CAPITE EST QVÆ GENERATA PATRIS.

Martinus Lutherus nascitur, 1483.
 PONE SEQVENS NONAS CÆLO ORTA EST QVINTA NOVEMBRIS
 CASTA VT TE GENVIT CLARE LVTHERE, PARENS.

Rodolphi Agricolæ⁹ mors, 1485.
 QVA TER CLARA IACET TRIBVS HEYDELBERGA DEABVS
 RVRICOLA¹⁰ E TERRA RAPTVS IN ASTRA FVIT.

Eboani Hessi¹⁰ natalis, 1488.
 CŒPERAT VT GLAVCO NATI APPARERE CABALLVS,¹⁰
 EDITVS EST VATES HESSIDOS ORA TVVS.

Academiæ Basiliensis, 1489.
 DIVÆ QVÆ INGENIIS PRÆEST, SVNT CONDITA TECTA
 VICINA VRBS RHENO QVA BASILEA¹¹ IACET.

Philippi Melanchtonis natus, 1497.
 OCTAVA VT PVLCHRO FEBRVI BIS LVXIT OLYMPO,
 TE PATRIO GENVIT BRETTE,¹² PHILIPPE, SOLO.

¹ Rostock.² Louvain.³ The sun enters the "sign" Cancer about 20th June. This Gerson was the French theologian, Chancellor of the University of Paris, the supposed writer of the "De imitatione Christi."⁴ Griefswald, in Prussia.⁵ Lorenzo Valla, an Italian writer.⁶ The sun enters the "sign" Scorpio about 20th October.⁷ Königsberg.⁸ Tübingen.⁹ A German philosopher whose name is further Latinized as "Ruricola"; his real name was Huysmann.¹⁰ Eboanus Hessus, a German poet. This chronogram marks a date by some astronomical allusion.¹¹ Basle, on the Rhine.¹² Bretta, or Bretheim, in the Palatinate.

Joannis Brentii natalis, 1499.
 EXIT VT AERIAS IN LVCIS BRENTIVS ORAS,
 PER CANCRI¹ IMPEGIT VISCE RE PHOEBVS EQVOS.
 Joach : Camerarii ortus, 1500.
 EST CREATVS CLARA CAMERARIVS VRBE PABERGA,²
 ORTA TER APRILIS LVX VBI QVARTA FVIT.
 Academiae Wittebergensis, 1502.
 ALBICOLA PERTVR PHOEBO FRIDERICVS IN VRBE
 DVX SAXO POSITOS CONSTITVISSE LARES.
 Jacobi Micylli natalis, 1503.
 TE VATES NASCI VOLVERVNT FATA MICYLLI,
 APRILIS BIS LVX TERTIA VT ORTA FVIT.
 Academiae Francofurdensis ad Viadrum,³ 1506.
 ARX VIADRI³ FLAVAS PROPE AQVAS EST STRVCTA DEABVS,
 PARNASSI AONII QVÆ IVGA CELSA COLVNT.
 Conradi Celtæ obitus, 1508.
 VITALI EST CELEBRIS SPOLIATVS LVMINE CELTES
 FEBRVA VBI AERIO QVARTA SVB AXE FVIT.
 Georgii Sabini natalis, 1508.
 VT LVX EXORITVR VICESIMA TERTIA APRILIS,
 VOCE SABINE POTENS NASCERIS ATQVE LYRA.
 Angeli Politiani mors, 1509.
 SPICA VAGO OCCVMBENS SE VESPERI IN ÆQVORE TINXIT,
 POLITIANVS VBI HO C RAPTVS AB ORBE FVIT.
 Joannis Stigellii ortus, 1516.
 PROTVLIT IN LVCERN GENITRIX TE CLARE STIGELI,
 PER IOVIS VT IVVENES⁴ SOLIS AGVNTVR EQVI.
 Georgii Fabricii, Chemnic : mors, 1516.
 PEGASEIS ORERIS FABRICI GRATE CAMENIS,
 PHOEBEA ASPERA HYAS LVCE VBI TE CTA LATET.
 Christophori Longolii mors, 1522.
 OCCIDIT EVGANEIS LETHO LONGOLIVS ORIS,
 ASTRÆE IN CASTRÆ SOLE SEDENTE SINV.
 Ulrici Hutteni mors, 1523.
 IGNIFER IN TEPIDO FVLsit SOL SYDERE LIBRÆ,⁵
 HVTTENE, VT CELI TE CTA BEATA CAPIS.
 Victorini Strigelii⁶ natalis, 1524.
 VICTORINE PARENS VITÆ TE DONAT VT ISTI,
 DELIACAS ALGENS RESPICIS, HIRCE, ROTAS.
 Nicolai Leonici⁷ mors, 1524.
 SOLSTITIVM CÆLO TITAN PERAGRABAT VT ALTO,
 PARCA FEROX TERRA TE LEOCENE RAPIT.
 Thomæ Linacri mors, 1524.
 TOLLIT SE CÆLO SVB VESPERE ATLANTIAS ALTO,
 TEMPORE QVO LINACER⁸ RAPTVS AB ORBE PERIT.
 Petri Mosellani mors, 1524.
 TOLLIT VBI BOA E PONTO SE PLEIAS IN ASTRA,
 MOSELLANÆ⁹ SVBIS TRISTIA VINCLA NECIS.
 Caspar Peucerus oritur, 1525.
 PEVCERE,¹⁰ AERIE CONTINGIS LVMINA VITÆ,
 STIRPS LATONIA VBI TE CAPRICORNE TENET.

¹ The precise date is marked by the arrival of the sun at the body of the sign Cancer, June-July.

² Bamberg.

³ Frankfurt, on the Oder.

⁴ Meaning the sign Gemini, the twins, which the sun enters about May 30.

⁵ The fiery sun is here supposed to meet the cold star in Libra, some day in September or October.

⁶ A German divine.

⁷ An Italian physician and philologist.

⁸ Thomas Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., of England.

⁹ Peter Mosellanus, a German philologist.

¹⁰ Gaspar Peucer, a German mathematician, was born in 1525; the chronogram makes 1539. The day and month are obscurely marked by an astronomical allusion.

Alberti Dueri mors, 1528.
 ARIETIS VT GENITOR PHAETONTIS SIGNA RECENSET,
 DVERVS¹ CÆLI LVCIDA TECTA PETIT.

Bilibaldi Byrghaymeri² mors, 1531.
 CONSILIO VT BYRGHAYMERVS BONVS EXIT AB ORBE
 SOL PROPE CONTACTO PISCÆ PEREGIT ITER.

Joannis Majoris obitus, 1533.
 ÆRIFERÆ VALLIS CELEBRIS TE IANE PORTA
 LVCINA GENITRIX CASTA FAVENTE DEDIT.

Joannis Stöffleri³ mors, 1534.
 PISCISVS IT RADIANS DEVS INSIGNITA PER ASTRA,
 STOFFLERE INECIT PARCA VBI VINCLA TIBI.

Academise Marpurgensis,⁴ 1535.
 AVLA GREGI CLARIO EST A PRINCIPE STRVCTA PHILIPPO
 AD VIRIDES LANI⁵ PRÆTEREVNTIS AQVAS.

Ulrici Zasii mors, 1535.
 ÆTHERIS VT SVPERÆ SVCCESIT ZASIVS⁶ ARCI,
 EOS ARMIGERI CONSPICIT ASTRA IOVIS.

Erasmi Roterodami mors, 1536.
 IN TENVES CLARVS VENTOS VBI CESSIT ERASMVVS,
 HERCVLEI PROPE SOL SIGNA LEONIS ERAT.

Gymnasii Argentinensis, 1536.
 STRVCTA ARGENTINI⁷ SVNT AVSPICE TEMPLA SENATV,
 PHÆBO ET PIERIS ET HELICONE CHORIS.

Euritii Cordi obitus, 1538.
 GRATE GREGI, CORDE, AONIO TE FATA TVLERVNT,
 LANI PRISCA VADIS VRBS VBI IVNCTA IACET.

Academise Hafniensis, 1540.
 DOCTIS COLLAPSA EST SCHOLA RESTAVRATA DEABVS
 HAFNIA⁸ QVÆ ÆQVOREIS PVLSA FERITVR AQVIS.

Helii Eboani Hessi obitus, 1540.
 LVCE MINVS QVINTA OCTOBRIS SVA FATA PEREGIT
 PHÆBO HESSVS GRATVS CASTALIOQVE CHORO.

Guilhelmi Budæi mors, 1540.
 OCCVBVIT CLARVS FATO BVDÆVS⁹ INIQVO,
 ASTRÆ IN CASTO SOLE SEDENTE SINV.

Simonis Grynæi mors, 1541.
 GRYNÆ¹⁰ ES DVRO RESOLVTVS CARCERE CARNIS,
 VRBS RHENI IVNCTA EST QVÆ BASILIA VADIS.

Contareni Cardinalis mors, 1542.
 FATA DECVS LATII VT FERS CONTARENE¹¹ SENATVS,
 PERCVRRIT CLARIVS VIRGINIS ASTRA DEVS.

Hieronymi Aleandri mors, 1542.
 SEPTENOS NOVIES ALEANDER¹² CLAVSIT VBI ANNOS,
 EX ÆVO LVBRICO CEDIT IN ASTRA POLI.

Joannis Eckii mors, 1543.
 FVLSERAT A IANO DECIES TRITONIA CONIVNX,
 ECCI¹³ VT TE STABILES SVRRIPERE DEÆ.

¹ Albert Dürer died in 1528.

² Wilibald Pirckheimer, a German scholar and author; the name varied perhaps by local pronunciation.

³ A Swiss mathematician; the date is marked by the sun entering the sign Pisces, about February 20.

⁴ Marburg in Germany.

⁵ The river Lahn.

⁶ Ulrich Zase, a Swiss jurist.

⁷ Strasburg. This chronogram seems to be wrong—it makes 1528.

⁸ Copenhagen.

⁹ Guillaume Budé, a French writer.

¹⁰ Simon Gryneus, a German theologian, died at Basle on the Rhine.

¹¹ Gasparo Contarini, Italian cardinal, statesman and legate.

¹² Jerome Aleandre, French Hellenist, cardinal, Archbishop of Brindes.

¹³ Johann Eckius, Chancellor of the University of Ingolstadt, opponent of Luther.

Academice Regiomontane,¹ 1544.
 ARX EST AONII FABRICATA HELICONIS ALVMNIS,
 HEIC VBI ARENOSAS BREGE²LA³ VOLVIT AQVAS.
 Valerii Cordi mors, 1544.
 CORDVS⁴ VBI PRÆSTANS FATO EST SVBLATVS AVARO,
 SOLE SVB OCCIDVO NEREA SPICA SVBIT.
 Martini Lutheri obitus, 1545.
 ATRIA TE CÆLI POSCVNT PIE CÆLSA LVTHERE,
 LVX FEBRVI POSTQVAM NONA BIS ORTA FVIT.
 Petri Bembi mors, 1547.
 AFFLICTA VT TELLVS EST TEVTONIA VULNERE BELLI,
 BEMBE⁵ SVBIS TRISTIS BLVRA SEVERA NECIS.
 Caspari Crucigeri mors, 1548.
 OCCVBEVIT CRVCIGER⁶ FATO, TOT TRIVIT VT ANNOS,
 ASTRA OPHIVCHI ANGVIS QVOT GEMINATA TENET.
 Academice Dillingane, 1549.
 IN QVA SACRA COLIT⁷ PHCEBI STVDIOSA IVVENTVS,
 VRBE IN DILLINGA STRVCTA PALÆSTRA FVIT.
 Viti Theodorici mors, 1549.
 HAC TRISTI EST CLAVSVS VITVS THEODORICVS IN VRNA,
 NORICIDÆ POPVLI PASTOR ET VRBIS HONOS.
 Granvelli Cardinalis obitus, 1550.
 LIMINA GRANVILLANÆ SVBIS IVNONIS AVERNÆ,
 SVCCRESSIT TECTIS SOL VBI VIRGO TVIS.
 Paulli Fagii mors, 1550.
 SOL ORTO, VOLVCRVM REGINA LEVATVR IN ORTV,
 FAGIVS⁸ VT SENTIT TELÆ CRVENTA NECIS.
 Andreæ Alciati mors, 1550.
 SVSCEPIT CYNTHII TROIANVS PLAVSTRA MINISTER,
 ALCIATE⁹ HAS PONIS CARNIS VT EXVVIAS.
 Academice Jenensis, 1550.
 VRBS VBI SALICOLA EST VVIS SITA CLARA, IOANNES
 GYMNASII PRINCEPS NOBILE STRVXIT OPVS.
 Martini Buceri mors, 1551.
 CVRRIT VT OBLIQVO PER PISCES TRAMITE PHCEVS,
 BVCCRVS¹⁰ FELIX REGNA SVPERNA CAPIT.
 Andreæ Osiandri mors, 1552.
 VERIDICÆ SECVERE OSIANDRO¹¹ FILA SORORES,
 OCTOBRIS FLVXIT TVNC VBI QVARTA QVATER.
 Caspari Hedionis mors, 1552.
 EXTVLIT ORA SEQVENS OCTOBRIS LVCIFER IDVS,
 HEDIO¹² VBI PARCÆ LEGE SOLVTVS OBIT.
 Jodoci Willichii mors, 1552.
 SIC ILLO EXCESSIT TRISTI VVILICHIVS AVO,
 OPPETERE EST VITA SI MELIORE FRVI.
 Joannis Epini mors, 1553.
 HÆC TENET EPINI¹³ CINERES BREVIS VRNA IOANNIS,
 HVIVS LAVS CELEBRIS REPLET VTRVNQVE POLVM.
 Erasmi Reinholdi mors, 1553.
 QVINTILES QVÆ PRÆCESSIT BIS SEXTA CALENDAS,
 REINHOLDE¹⁴ HÆC FATIS LVX FVIT ATRA TVIS.
 Georgii principis Anhaltini mors, 1553.
 MERSPVRG¹⁵ PRÆSVL SACER HOC EXCESSIT AB ORBE,
 VESPERI VBI OCEANI PLELAS EXIT AQVIS.

¹ Königsberg. ² The river Pregel. ³ Valerius Cordus, German physician and botanist.
⁴ Peter Bembo, cardinal, historian, and poet. ⁵ Gaspar Creutziger, German Protestant theologian.
⁶ Paul Fagius, the Latin of his name Buchheim, Lutheran promoter of the reformation at Cambridge.
⁷ Andrea Alciati, Italian jurist, scholar, and writer. ⁸ Martin Bucer, German reformer and writer.
⁹ Andreas Osiander, German Lutheran divine. ¹⁰ Caspar Hedio, German reformer and writer.
¹¹ Johann Epinus, German theologian and reformer. ¹² German mathematician and astronomer.

Sebastiani Munsteri mors, 1553.
 QVINTILIS FVERAT LVCES VT QVINQVE PERACTÆ,
 MVNSTERE,¹ E VIVIS TE CITO PARCA RAPIT.

Jacobi Sturmii mors, 1553.
 STVRMIVS² ASTRIGERO EST FÆLIX VBI IN ORBE RECEPTVS,
 SCORPIO SOLARES EXCIPIT ACER EQVOS.

Hieronymi Schuirphii mors, 1554.
 INGENVA AB LEGVM VIR CLARVS SCHVIRPHIVS ARTE,
 HVC PONI IVSSIT CORPORIS OSSA SVI.

Lucæ Cranachii senioris mors, 1554.
 HAC TEGITVR RAPTVS SVB TVMBA FVNERE LVCAS,³
 QVI VIR APELLÆA CLARVS AB ARTE FVIT.

Justi Jonas mors, 1555.
 IVSTVS VBI OCCVBVIT PERCVLSVS FVNERE IONAS,⁴
 FRONS CVM SOLE NEPE TETHYOS INTRAT AQVAS.

Joannis Fosteri mors, 1556.
 RELLIQVIT VITÆ EXTINCTVS FOSTERVS VT AVRAS,
 ACHRONICO CASTOR SVRGIT AD ASTRA GRADV.

Joannis Burgenhagii mors, 1558.
 SYDVS VBI EX OCVLIS PLVVIALE AVFERTVR HYANTIS,
 TRISTIS DAT LACHRIS TE BVGENHAGE NECI.

Jani Cornarii mors, 1558.
 EXCELLENS PHÆBI, CORNARI,⁵ VIRIBVS ARTIS,
 EXVVIAS SOLVIT PARCA MALIGNA TVAS.

Jacobi Micylli mors, 1558.
 OBLIQVA IOVIS VT PVERI STAT? PHÆBVS IN VRNA,
 TE MICYLLE AVFERT VIS TRVCVLENTA NECIS.

Philippi Melanthonis, 1560.
 POST IDVS VT SEXTA POLO LVX SVRGIT APRILIS,
 VITA CLAVSIST CLARE PHILIPPE DIES.

The next work in order of date mentioned by Zedler is "Catalogum Romanorum et Germanicorum Imperatorum." Wittenberg, 1562, 8vo. It is probably chronogrammatic; but I have not met with a copy. The last of the works of Joseph à Pinu, mentioned by Zedler, is a small rare tract of thirty-five leaves—"Carmina Cæsarum, Regum, et Archiducum aliquot ex familia Austriaca natales et obitus numeris indicantia. Authore Jos: à Pinu. Poë: coronato. MDLXXXII." (1582.) It contains epigrams and poems in honour of various distinguished persons, and fourteen chronograms of the birth or death of German emperors from Rudolph in 1291 to Maximilian II. in 1527, in hexameter and pentameter distichs. All are to be seen transcribed in my volume, "Chronograms, 1882," p. 121. This and the first-mentioned tracts are in the library of the Rev. Walter Begley. I know not of any other copies.

The rarity of tracts of a chronogrammatic character may be accounted for on the

supposition that only a limited number were printed, compared with what would be done in the present day; it is well understood also that such tracts were produced for gratuitous distribution among the patrons and friends of the authors, rather than for sale to the public. We find also that they were usually put forth as pamphlets with or without paper covers to protect them from destruction. A recent writer, Mr. Bernard Quaritch, tells us of his experience on this point, concluding with these words: "Without binding there can be no salvation"—"for want of binding myriads of authors have perished, leaving many deplorable gaps in the literature of the past." It thus becomes the duty of the *Antiquary* to record the existence or recovery of whatever belongs to our present subject.

Among other examples of the printing of chonograms without distinguishing the date letters, is a book described in my published volume, "Chronograms Continued," pp. 134-152; it bears this title: "Rerum Bohemi-

¹ Sebastian Munster, German rabbinical scholar and theologian.

² Jacob Sturm, German magistrate and diplomatist.

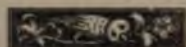
³ Justus Jonas, German Lutheran divine and writer.

⁴ Lucas Cranach, German painter.

⁵ Johann Cornarius, German physician and writer.

carum Ephemeris, sive Kalendarium historicum: ex reconditis veterum annalium monumentis erutum. Authore M. Procopio Lupacio. Pragæ 1574." Another is by Nicholas Reusner: "Icones sive imagines virorum literis illustrium." Printed at Augsburg, 1590. Both works are in the British Museum library.

(To be continued.)



The King's Confessors.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from p. 120.)

F. JOHN DE WARFELD.

FOR several years he was attached to the household of Edward, Prince of Wales, being the companion of F. John de Lenham. He is first mentioned by name March 18, 1302-3, when 14s. was paid for two red serges for their beds. In 1307 he was with the prince in Scotland, and on the death of Edward I. accompanied his royal patron (now king) from the Scottish borders towards London, being September 4 at Carlisle, when he conveyed the royal alms of 15s. to the Friar-Preachers of that city, and 18s. to the Friar-Minors there; and October 16 he went from Northampton to London, and stayed at the Blackfriars for some days on business of the Order, having 10s. for the hire of a hack, shoeing, and other small necessities. Edward II. had just established the Friar-Preachers at King's Langley in a place called Little London, which he made over to them, December 21, 1308, as their habitation, till regular monastic buildings were erected on a site already prepared for them. F. John de Warfeld was appointed the first prior, and as such frequently received, from December 3, 1308, to March 6, 1314-15, the state-pension with which the king munificently endowed the foundation. In 1314 he was tarrying in London with Lenham, when he received, July 3 and 17, 40s. each time for their joint expenses there, and July 23 the £9 for Lenham's horse. In the autumn of 1315 he

became confessor to Edward II., but did not long fulfil that charge, for he died in the following year, and was probably buried at King's Langley, for, June 25, the king gave '6l. os. 18d.' to the Friar-Preachers of London and Langley for wax and other funeral expenses on the day of his exequies.

F. ROBERT DE DUFFELD.

The second prior of King's Langley, F. Robert de Duffeld, now became the king's confessor. As prior, in 1316, he was sent to the master-general of the Order, with royal letters of commendation dated October 27, on matters concerning himself, and on the welfare of his convent, which the king had greatly at heart; and he received the state-pension for his house in 1319. As confessor, he had a companion as usual; and they had a fee of 40s. a year to find themselves in saddles, boots, and other necessities, and were provided with new habits and new bed-clothes and coverlets every year at Pentecost and All Saints'. Four valets or garçons, with four horses, attended them: these servants were John de Montgomery, John de Holt, William Prest, and Walter de Takeley, whom the king provided with clothing at an expense of 40s. a year, besides their summer and winter shoes. In 1326 William de Bokkyng had become garçon in room of Prest. Besides the charge of the royal conscience, the confessor had many other casual employments on the king's behalf. He received, May 2, 1320, 100s. for F. John de Bristol, his provincial, who had come to the king at King's Langley, and was going back whence he came. In June following he was sent, with all his retinue, from Canterbury to London, to superintend the burial of John Knokyn, a royal valet, at the Blackfriars, for whose exequies the king paid £21 4s. 2d., besides £7 16s. 4d. for the travelling, and after an absence of eleven days he rejoined the king at *Pynkeny* (Picquigny), passing the sea from Dover to *Whytsand* (Wissant); at London a bay horse was bought for £4 13s. 4d. for the use of the companion. The confessor received from the exchequer £20 June 19, and £12 June 21, and paid back the surplus July 1 at Amiens. Shortly after he went from Thatcham to Stamford, to assist in the provincial chapter of his Order

held there, at the Assumption, and his expenses (reimbursed October 29) during twenty-eight days of absence came to £4 17s. 4d. At Christmas he was sent from Marlborough to Langley on some matter or other, and returned, January 2, to the court at Westminster, his own and his companion's expenses, paid January 27, 1320-1, being 14s. In July, 1321, the alms which he had distributed to the poor, at the king's command, in the past twelvemonth, came to 79s. 11d. At court he kept his religious rule strictly, especially as to silence. The king, October 8, 1321, at Porchester, wrote and solicited the pope to allow him to converse at table, and to give license to his brethren also to talk in his presence, thus conceding to him in the matter a royal and an episcopal privilege. From January 5 to 28, 1323-4, he was out of the court, on secret service for the king, and his expenses, paid February 3, at Berkeley Castle, were 51s. 8d. In 1324 he was sent from London, June 17, to King's Langley with the royal alms of 100s., for the anniversary of Sir Piers Gaveston, who was buried in the convent church there; and the same day a bay sumpter horse was purchased for £4 to carry the confessor's bed in the royal progresses; and July 7, he had 47s. 8d. for thus going to King's Langley, celebrating the anniversary of Gaveston (June 19), and afterwards riding from Tunbridge to Hertford, which occupied him from June 27 to July 6, to the Countess of Pembroke, on a private matter for the king. In 1325, April 24, he was with the court at Beaulieu; and towards the close of the year went from Chippenham to London, to treat with the lord treasurer and the chancellor on the king's behalf; and thence to Chalcombe, for the burial of John de Segrave, banneret, when the travelling expenses amounted to 66s. 8d., and came, November 23, from the exchequer. In 1326 he went on secret service to the parts of Oxford, with his retinue, and September 28 received 42s. 7½d. for the journey. On the deposition of Edward II., he probably retired from the court, to end his days in his cloister.

F. NICHOLAS DE HERLEY.

When Edward III. was Prince of Wales, F. John de Dunstable was in his household,

and was made companion of the royal confessor, but after the prince ascended the throne he withdrew to King's Langley, with an allowance of 40s. a year to supply himself with habits, and became prior there, dying probably soon after June 6, 1342, when he last received that pension. It is probable that F. Nicholas de Herley was the confessor of Prince Edward; at all events, he held the office immediately that the prince became Edward III. About June, 1327, 6s. 8d. was advanced to him out of the exchequer for some expenses. He had the usual supply of clothing, etc., from the king's wardrobe, for himself and his companion; and by a few of their receipts for the same, dating from December 6, 1329, to December, 1337, it is apparent that they were at London October 2, 1330, and March 20 following, and at York July 12, 1333, and March 24, 1333-4. His first companion was F. Thomas de Lenn, who, in 1335, forsook the court to betake himself to the Holy Land; and on his leaving, the king, April 25, at *Brunne*, made a gift of 40s. to him. To Lenn succeeded F. John de Rodiard, to whom the king, September 25, paid 6s. 8d. for his expenses in going from Berwick-on-Tweed to the town of St. John of Perth, there to join the society of F. Nicholas de Herley in the king's army. F. Nicholas had special alms of one mark, March 3, 1334-5, at York; and a mark was given to him, April 24, 1338, for going and returning on some secret affairs which had been committed to him by the king and royal council. In 1339 he was sent, with William de Resseby, to Valenciennes, to seek for some of the king's jewels and book of the wardrobe, in the house of the Friar-Preachers there; and the journey, with a cart and four horses, occupied seven days, from October 28 to November 3, and cost 113s. 6d., paid on the 17th following. Shortly after he went back into his cloister; and all that is farther recorded of him is, that the king gave him an alms of 20s. 6d., December 18, 1353, and 20s. April 20 following, to purchase some necessities.

F. ROGER DE QUERNDON.

It is probable that F. Roger de Querndon was confessor to Edward III. from 1339 to 1342, but dates are wanting to fix the exact

time of his office. He retired into the convent of his brethren at Beverley, where he was living, broken with old age, when his former royal penitent, January 26, 1351-2, granted him a pension of £5 a year, in aid of his maintenance, out of the farm-rent which the Abbot of Hayles had to pay to the crown for the manor of Pynnokshire, co. Gloucester. This bounty does not appear to have been long enjoyed.



Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 106, vol. xxii.)

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BATH.

THE city of Bath has a curious and somewhat comic tradition (which is noticed in its local guide-books), that the old British King Bladud (father of King Lear or Leal), being reduced by leprosy to the condition of a swineherd, discovered the medicinal virtues of the hot springs of Bath, while noticing that his pigs which bathed therein were cured of sundry diseases prevailing among them. Warner, one chief writer on the history of Bath, quotes this tradition at large from Wood, a local topographer of the preceding century, who gives it without authority. Warner states that, although the legend may appear absurd, it is noticed and credited by most British antiquaries of antiquity. *N. and Q.*, 2 S., ix. 45.

The following epigram on the "Bristol Hogs" is by the Rev. — Groves, of Claverton:

When Bladud once espied some Hogs
Lie wallowing in the steaming bogs,
Where issue forth those sulphurous springs,
Since honor'd by more potent Kings,
Vex'd at the brutes alone possessing
What ought t' have been a common blessing,
He drove them thence in mighty wrath,
And built the mighty Town of Bath.
The hogs thus banished by their Prince,
Have liv'd in Bristol ever since.

Ibid., 289.

WEMBDON, ST. JOHN'S WELL.

There was, in 1464, a well in this parish called St. John's Well, to which an immense concourse of people resorted, and many who had for years laboured under various bodily diseases, and had found no benefit from physic and physicians, were, by the use of these waters, after paying their due offerings, restored to their pristine health.

DULVERTON, HOLY WELL.

It was customary on Holy Thursday to carry persons here afflicted with disease.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

DUNSTALL: WULFRUNA'S WELL.

This beautiful spring was a favourite resort of the Lady Wulfruna, the foundress of the old Collegiate Church at Wolverhampton; and from this association with her sanctity, it acquired the reputation of possessing some miraculous virtues, which were much in request by the devotees of subsequent times, who named it "Wulfruna's Well." This was also a Druidical appropriation: for with that order of men all running streams which took a direction from west to east were accounted sacred. It supplies the water to Dunstall Hall, near which it is situated, the home of the Hill family.

BILSTON: WULFRUNA'S WELL.

Mr. Lamby, however, in the *Midland Weekly News*, has assigned a somewhat different site to this ancient well. He considers that it was situated at Spring Vale, near Bilston. In an old document belonging to Bilston occurs the following reference to it:

"To y^e South of Wolferhamtune is a famous springe, called Ladie Wulfrune's Spryng, where shee usyd to come and washe. Y^e legende tells us y^t y^e ladie Wulfrune prayede for y^t God woude endue y^e well wyth powers of noe ordinarie vrytue, inasmoche as y^t hath curyd manie, y^e weake and impotent, and dyvers sufferying fro mortall diseases, as manie their bee y^t cann testifie."

It would be interesting to know the site of a well possessing such valuable powers; but though tradition has not left anything on record by which we can sufficiently localize it, its former existence is still preserved in the name of Spring Vale, by which the district is still known. Further, a street in

Cann Lane, lying in the direction of Spring Vale, at its northern end, is known by the name of Holywell Street.

The custom of well-dressing is or was observed here.

BILSTON: CRUDELEY OR CRUDDLEY WELL.

The town was anciently the possessor of a famous well dedicated to some old Saxon saint. The well in question was known in colloquial phrase as "Crudeley" or "Cruddley" Well, and was situate just off Lichfield Street, near to the entrance to Froud's Lane. In mediæval times this well was largely resorted to by not only the townspeople, but by others from the surrounding neighbourhood, on account of its being a "holy" well. It gradually lost its sanctity as the people grew more enlightened (!), and subsequently came under the control of the parish authorities, who kept its winding apparatus in proper repair, as is very clear from the parochial accounts. To show this more clearly, I subjoin the following items taken from the constables' accounts for the several years mentioned therein :

	1809.			
For repairing Cruddley Well ..	£	s.	d.	
" locking up the well ...	0	4	2	
	0	15	0	
	1811.			
For locking up the well ...	1	0	0	
	1815.			
For chain and ironwork for				
Cruddley Well ...	3	3	4	

This latter item, it is most amusing to state, became the subject of an appeal to the Stafford Quarter Sessions, when Edward Wooley (the famous screw manufacturer and hero of the old story of "How Wooley lost his Watch"), John Bowen (the well-known landlord of the Angel Inn, Hallfold), J. B. Whitehead (the blank tray manufacturer), and William Taylor (a former overseer), appealed against the legality of certain items in the accounts of the overseers, of which the repairs of Crudeley Well was one. This well continued to supply the townsfolk of the locality with water until towards 1830, when the supply ceased through the working of the mines, and the shaft was filled up. In the Saxon calendar we have a St. Creadda or Credde, and it was to his memory the well

was in all probability dedicated. This well is said, on the authority of an old manuscript found among the town documents many years ago—which were, unfortunately, sold as waste paper!—on the building of the present Town Hall, to have borne a Latin inscription, running thus :

Qui non dat quod habet
Dæmon infra ridet.

Which has been duly Englished thus :

Who does not here his alms bestow
At him the Demon laughs below.

(*Midland Weekly News*, contributed by G. T. Lamby.)

WOMBOURNE: OUR LADY'S WELL.

Another famous local well, which has fortunately escaped the destructive hand of time, is that near Wombourne, known by the name of "Our Lady's Well," or "Lady Well." It is cut out of the solid rock, which crops out at the top of a lofty hill, situate between Wombourne and Lower Fenn. The well is of considerable antiquity, and several species of cryptogamic plants give to the surface of the stone a venerable appearance. It is supposed to have been sacred to the virgin in mediæval times, and its waters to have possessed curative properties. Here, ages ago, a holy hermit is said to have dwelt, and to have been visited by many persons in search of consolation and instruction.

The well is still a favourite resort of local pleasure-seekers, who go to drink of the cooling and delicious beverage, and ruralize in the adjacent wood.—*Ibid.*

TIXALL.

Dr. Plott gives us some particulars of a famous well, known as Tixall Well, near the church at that place, which, having survived the superstitious veneration formerly attaching to it, was afterwards used to supply, by some method of forcing, the district around.—*Ibid.*

MILTON: NEW WELL.

The New Well, as it is called, is annually decorated with flowers and boughs, the festivities extending over two days. At noon, each day, a procession is formed at the well, and marched through the village, headed by a band, and followed by the May Queen riding on a gaily-decorated pony, attended by

her maids of honour, Jack-o'-the-Green, Robin Hood, and the Morris-dancers. This motley cavalcade, accompanied by the inevitable crowd of hangers-on and sightseers, pause at vantage points along the line of route and go through some antics preliminary to the more serious performances that follow on the return to the fields adjoining the well. Here the customary maypole-dancing, old English sports, and amusements, such as wrestling, sack-racing, etc., are indulged in, and prizes distributed by the well-dressing committee to the various successful competitors.—*Ibid.*

ENDON: WELL-DRESSING.

At the village of Endon similar festivities attend the annual well-dressing—usually on May 29 or 30. The principal well in the village is most elaborately and even artistically adorned, and the smaller well—for there are two in this case—comes in for its share of floral decorations. Here the festival is under the patronage of the vicar of the parish, who opens the first day's proceedings by a service in the church and the delivery of an appropriate sermon. On the conclusion of this solemn preliminary, a procession is formed near the church of the maypole-dancers and other participators in the festival, and then they proceed to the enlivening strains of a brass band to the wells, where hymns are sung, and a few suitable words addressed to the audience by the vicar. At the conclusion of this semi-religious introduction to the two days' amusements, the most important feature of crowning the May Queen is performed. The girl selected for this honour is gaily decorated with flowers, and is conducted with much ceremony to a floral throne provided for her, where, being seated, she is crowned with a wreath of flowers. Being thus invested with royal powers, she straightway signifies her pleasure that the maypole-dancers should go through their evolutions to the sounds of enlivening music. This over, the usual sports and amusements are indulged in.

Carried out as above, it is pleasant to contemplate the keeping up of such an old-fashioned custom; and it is only to be regretted that so few of our village communities retain it among their annual social relaxa-

tions. It is somewhat remarkable that in the south of the county well-dressing has become as extinct as the dodo.—*Ibid.*

BIRROOKE: WELL-DRESSING.

The custom of well-dressing obtains, or did obtain here.

CROXTON: PENNYQUART WELL.

There is a well in a field at Croxtton, in the parish of Eccleshall, called Pennyquart Well, because, it is said, the water from it, being especially pure, used to be sold at a penny a quart.—*Shropshire Folk-lore*, 70n.

ANDRESSY: HOLY WELL.

In a rental of the Earl of Uxbridge, written in the reign of Edward VI., it was specified that Andrew's Isle, *alias* Mudwin's Chapel, was let to John Hewitt at will at the annual rent or sum of three shillings and threepence. There is every reason to believe that this well and chapel were situate on the flat meadow opposite the churchyard, as this spot is still known as Annesley or Andressy, and the part of the river dividing the island from the adjacent shores is called the Modwens or Mudwens.—*Ibid.*



On the Entrenchments on the Yorkshire Wolds.

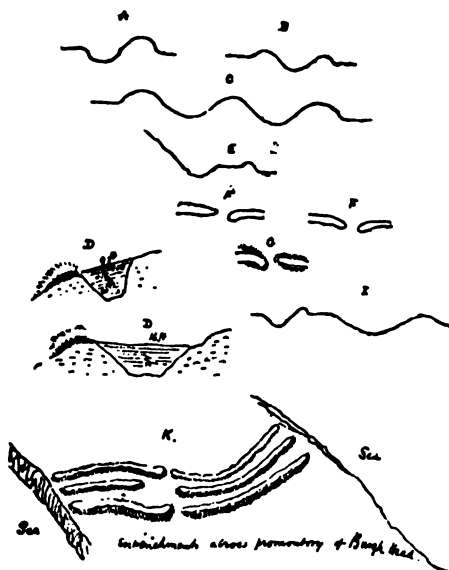
BY THE REV. E. MAULE COLE, M.A., F.G.S.

II.

ENTRENCHMENTS proper consist of a ditch and raised mound. Where there is only one ditch it is called a "single" entrenchment (A), notwithstanding the fact that there may be a mound on each side (B); but it frequently happens that two ditches are found running parallel to each other, with a mound between and on the outsides, and then it is called a "double" entrenchment, or "double dikes" (C). Occasionally more than two parallel ditches are met with; e.g., at Huggate Dikes there are no less than six, with five mounds, remaining.

In giving the existing dimensions of any it must be borne in mind that the width only is

reliable, as both the height of the mound and the depth of the ditch may have been much greater at the time of construction than at present. It is certain that the ditches at least have been filled in considerably since they were first made. This is especially the case with regard to the "hollow ways," described by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, and alluded to in the last paper. For these, originally excavated for the most part on the sides of the dales, the material being thrown up on



the lower slope, present now no trace of a ditch, but only a flattened surface, whilst the mound itself has nearly disappeared. This is an additional argument for their great antiquity.

Our knowledge of these interesting old foss-ways is almost entirely due to the various sections obtained by Mr. Mortimer from digging (D). "In every case,"* he says, "they were found to be V-shaped trenches,

3 feet to 4½ feet deep, and measuring from 8½ feet to 16 feet wide at the top, and from 18 inches to 3 feet at the bottom, the excavated material from which now slightly raises the natural contour of the hill-side along their lower edge, and originally may have been sufficiently high to cover from sight a tall man while passing along the bottom."

On a subsequent page he offers an explanation of their use, which is worthy of consideration, though we must decidedly demur to the application of the word "forest" to any part of the wold district, believing that nothing but brushwood, thorns, and furze ever existed here, till trees were introduced at a much later date :

"In a wild and wooded district," writes Mr. Mortimer, "these narrow sunk-ways would be safe and sure guides by day and by night to a rude settlement to which they undoubtedly led. They would also protect the primitive settlers during their travels, in what was probably then more or less a forest, against sudden attacks of the wild and ferocious animals of that period, which would not choose to enter these narrow trenches. They would likewise assist the hunter to approach unobserved any animal in the vicinity he wished to capture ; and any large game he might surprise and force into these narrow and deep ditches would have great difficulty in extricating itself, and might be readily driven along the ditches into the central and inhabited enclosure, where its capture would be more easily accomplished. Lastly, they unquestionably denote the fixed settlement of a rude and primitive commune in prehistoric times, earlier even than the period of double dikes (entrenchments), of which, let me remark, there is no written or oral history, and whose use is entirely forgotten."

There is certainly much to be said in favour of Mr. Mortimer's contention that the foss-ways are older than the entrenchments proper, seeing that, *inter alia*, the dimensions of the two classes of earthworks are so entirely different ; at the same time it must be noticed that in many places there seems to be an intimate and designed connection between them, as if they were not altogether independent of each other. This may perhaps be accounted for on the supposition

* *Proceedings, Yorkshire Geol. Soc.*, vol. xi., part ii., p. 219.

that, in some cases, the entrenchments proper were thrown up subsequently to defend the ancient trackways, and prevent communication being cut off in time of war.

To revert again to the entrenchments proper. "Single" entrenchments are met with, mainly, running along the top of the dale sides, but only on one side, the steepest, and always a little below the brow, so that persons occupying the trench would be concealed alike from enemies moving along the dale bottoms, or passing over the level ground of the wold in the rear. As, from the configuration of the country, the steepest sides face the north-west, these entrenchments have the same aspect, not so much, in the opinion of the writer, to guard against attack from that quarter specifically (as suggested by Major-General Pitt-Rivers) as to obtain the best vantage ground over enemies advancing up the dale bottom, whether from the sea or from the Vale of York.

When a transverse dale interrupts the continuity of passage on high ground the entrenchment is carried down one side and up the other to the original level, but is not found on the dale bottom itself.

It is worthy of notice that entrenchments never run *along* a dale bottom. What, never? Well, scarcely ever, as the saying is. The writer only knows of two or three instances, and the exception proves the rule. The most remarkable instance occurs in the dale running from Market Weighton to Kiplingcotes, through which the railway to Beverley is carried. There, for about half a mile west of Kiplingcotes Station, on the south side of the railway, a "single" entrenchment may be seen at the base of the dale side. The material has been thrown outwards, so that the ditch is between the steep slope and the dike or mound. The mound is considerably flattened on its inner side for two-thirds of the width (E), the remaining third on the outer side being more elevated, as if a small ditch had originally been excavated and the material thrown up from the outside as well; but a modern road running by the side has obliterated all traces of it. Beyond Kiplingcotes Station the entrenchment, passing along the dale bottom, is crossed by the railway embankment, and

then develops into a "double" entrenchment, which can be well seen, on the north side of the railway in a grass field below, making for South Dalton.

Occasionally "single" entrenchments run across the high ground, and then they are generally found to connect two sets of "double" entrenchments.

Danes Dike, which cuts off and defends Flamborough Head from the mainland, is a "single" entrenchment, but it cannot be classed with any of the foregoing. Its stupendous size and obvious purpose—a purpose only guessed at in smaller instances—mark it out as a military work *sui generis*.

Stretching right across the promontory from cliff to cliff, this dike, upwards of two and a half miles in length, offers an impregnable barrier to any attack from the west. This was at once recognised by two artillery officers, Colonel Maule, R.A., and Colonel G. Maule, R.A., whom the writer accompanied on a tour of inspection a year or two ago. They were greatly impressed with the formidable character of the earthwork, even against cannon of the present day. What must it have been at the time of its construction, lost in the mist of antiquity, when, as proved by Major-General Pitt-Rivers, flint weapons were the only instruments of warfare? On the southern extremity, for nearly half its length, the dike follows the eastern brow of a natural ravine, but towards its northern extremity the ditch is wholly artificial. The summit of the mound is here 35 feet above the bottom of the ditch, as it exists at present, and must have been higher originally. There are several narrow gaps in the mound, evidently left intentionally for the purpose of sally-ports, and where these occur the ends of the entrenchment have a distinct curve inwards, or, in some cases, one inwards and the other outwards, so as to make the position stronger (F).

A similar feature may be noticed in the Huggate Dikes, suggestive of the idea that both works were constructed by the same race of people (G).

On comparing Danes Dike and Flamborough Head with Major-General Roy's plan and sections of the Burgh Head on the Murray Firth, one cannot fail to be impressed with the general similarity of design and

execution, though in the latter case, as there is no natural ravine to assist, the main mound was rendered stronger by three external entrenchments (H). These have two striking features in common both with the Danes Dike and the Huggate Dikes, viz., the abrupt termination of the entrenchments before reaching the edge of the cliff (which, be it remembered, has been wearing away by denudation), and the curve of the mounds where the central gap occurs (K). As there is little doubt that the Yorkshire earthworks were not constructed by the Romans, but by a previous race, the question arises as to whether Major-General Roy was right in assuming that Burgh Head was fortified by the Romans. The Roman station Ultima Ptoroton may have been here, just as Prætorium may have been near Flamborough Head, without necessarily involving the conclusion that the works in either case were Roman.

"Double" entrenchments are never found running along the brow of a dale side—at least, the writer is only aware of one instance—but they are frequently met with at the end of a dale running over the high ground, and connecting it with another dale-head, forming a sort of artificial *col*, or pass.

They are also carried for miles along the tops of the wolds, where the ground is comparatively level. Should a dale be met with in their course, they run down the sides, but leave the bottom undisturbed, as in the case of "single" entrenchments. There is one exception, however, at Fimber.

These are the entrenchments which, from their position, have suffered most from the plough since the open "fields" have been enclosed. A "field" and a "wold" were once synonymous terms, and the former word is still retained in its wider sense, though the planting of hedges has parcelled it out into a number of smaller divisions of forty or fifty acres apiece. In the modern fields, in many instances, the entrenchments have been so completely levelled that scarcely a trace is visible. The general direction may be ascertained by observing the hedgerows, which on the wolds are everywhere kept beautifully trimmed. Instead of preserving a level outline, they curve upwards over the side of a dike, because when originally

planted, about a hundred years ago, they followed the contour of the surface, and the mounds were then in existence.

Also, in a dry spring, before the spring-corn clothes the brown fields with its green verdure, white lines may be seen running from hedge to hedge, which mark the *débris* of the chalk whereof the old mounds were composed. At a later period of the year, just before the ripening of the corn, green lines are apparent amid the golden hue, which indicate the greater depth of soil accumulated in the filled-in ditches. Similar green lines, marking the position of ancient ditches, are also observable, in the spring, where rye-grass has been sown, the grass showing a more luxuriant growth and a brighter colour here than elsewhere. In spreading manure on the land these filled-in ditches, well known to the farmer, though now level with the surrounding surface, are left from year to year unmanured, because the greater depth of soil in them encourages a spontaneous growth and obviates the necessity of artificial help.

A stranger might not notice these little details, but they are by no means unimportant to the antiquarian.

The width of "double" dikes, measuring from the top of one mound to the top of the next, varies considerably. Thus at Huggate, where there are five parallel mounds, the distances taken from south to north are 36 feet, 29 feet, 28 feet, and 33 feet respectively; at Sledmere, near the monument, the width is 48 feet and 43 feet; at Middleham plantation 35 feet and 33 feet, whilst at Fimber it is no less than 60 feet. There is no occasion to multiply instances; these may be taken as fair samples.

Doubtless the width was mainly determined by the proposed height, as all the material would naturally have to be excavated on the spot; and it would appear as if the quantity required was sometimes miscalculated, or else that the workmen began throwing up the rock in lines too far apart, for a perfectly rounded mound will, now and then, develop into one of irregular shape, one side 2 feet or so higher than the other, leaving, on the other side, a sort of level platform several feet wide (I). It may be argued that this was done intentionally for some purpose,

but inasmuch as these platforms are not continuous, but spasmodic, the writer is of opinion that they are the result of inadvertence on the part of the unskilled tribes who threw them up.

Without proper sections it is impossible to ascertain the original depth of the ditches, and consequently the height of the mounds. These latter, however, are still as much as 7 feet high, in places, above the present ditches, and in digging for rabbits a depth of 6 feet has been reached in the ditches without coming to the bottom. This is probably somewhat exceptional, but it may fairly be assumed that in all cases the ditches have been filled in from various causes to a depth of 4 feet to 5 feet. Hence it appears that these entrenchments were very formidable works, and the marvel is how they could have been constructed in such profusion, and to so great distances as 15 or 20 miles, over a hard chalk subsoil, with no better implements than those in use among men who employed flint weapons, and were only beginning to be acquainted with the use of bronze.

In claiming a high antiquity for the entrenchments on the wolds, it must be remembered that we are supported by the opinion of Major-General Pitt-Rivers, probably the best living authority on the subject, who came to the conclusion, after careful investigation in the case of one of them, Danes Dike, with which he coupled the rest, that they were the work of men using flint weapons in the early age of bronze.

(To be continued.)



A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 79, vol. xxii.)

COUNTY OF DORSET.

1. Studland.

Knoll.
Wyke Regis.
Est Stafford.
Styple.

COUNTY OF DORSET (continued).

Corffe Castell.
Toller Fratrum.
Chapel of Kyngeston in Corffe Parish.
West Lulwourthe.

Tymham.
Langton Matravers.
Estholme.

2. Wourthe.

Sandewyche.
Kennerydye.
Chapel of Byndon.
Est Stoke.
Est Lulwourthe.
Woolle.
Combkaynes.
Partelonde.
Wynterborne Monckton.
Chaldon Herynge.
Compton Valance.

Upway.
Mayne Martell.

3. Faringedon *alias* Wynterborne Germaine

Stockewode.
Knyghton.
Osmyngeton.
Byncombe.
Frampton.
Flete.
Wynforde Egle.
Fordingeton.
Morton.
Winterborne Cave.
Holve Trynitie in Dorchester.
All Saintes in Dorchester.
Sainte Peter in Dorchester.

4. Charmyster.

Chapell of Forston.
Warmewell.
Chykerell.
Poxwyll.
Wytcombe.
Owre Moyne.
Stratton.
Bradford Peverell.
Wynfryth Newborowe.
Frome Vanchurche.
Sutton Poyntes.

4a. Wynterbourne Marten.

Radypoll.

5. Wychehamton.

Stanbrydge.
Chalbury.
Farnham.
Hanley.
Hamone.
Wynterborne Omnium Sanctorum *alias*
Over Stower.
Tarrant Rusheton.
Gussage St. Michaels.
Chettell.

Hynnton Martell.
Alhallon Gussage.
Tarrant Caynston.
Edmundeshill.

6. Horton.

COUNTY OF DORSET (*continued*).

- Tarrant Gonfyld.
 Langton.
 More Crychell.
 Long Crichell.
 Tarrant Launston.
 Crambourne.
 Tarrant Monacorum.
 Wymborne St. Egidii.
 Tarrant Hynton.
 Stower Payne.
 Knolton.
 Ayshmeys.
 Shapwyke.
 Pymperne.
 Chapel of Upwymborne.
 7. Woodyattes.
 Crafforde.
 Blandford.
 Pentrydge.
 8. Helton.
 Afpuell.
 Stokewake.
 Stynsforde.
 Pulham.
 Godmanston.
 Almer.
 Wareham Martin.
 Charleton.
 Fypherd Nevell.
 Sydlyng cum capella de Hylfyld and
 Upp Sydlyng.
 Armytage.
 Mynterne.
 Wynterborne Stycklond.
 9. Dureweston.
 Pudeltowne.
 Bloxworthe.
 Pudeltrenched.
 St. Mychaelles in Wareham.
 Tynkelton.
 Howton.
 Pudelhynnton.
 Spetysbury.
 Lytchet Matravers.
 Wynterbourne Selson.
 Glandfeld and Wootton.
 Newton Bucklond.
 Long Cheselbourne.
 10. Mylton.
 Turners Pudell.
 Ibryngton.
 Tolpudell.
 Whytchurche.
 Haselbeare.
 Netherseron.
 Cerne.
 Okeford Shyllyng.....
 Wollonde.
 Lytchet Mynster.
 Plusche.
 11. St. Trynytie in Wareham.
 Aron Chappell annexede to Wareham.
 Stormyster and Marshall.
 Mordon.
 St. Maries in Wareham.

COUNTY OF DORSET (*continued*).

- Alton.
 Anderstond Frysshaashe.
 Burston.
 St. Peters in Wareham.
 Beare Regis.
 Wynterborne Regis.
 Maupowder.
 Develyshe.
 St. Andrewes Mylborne.
 12. Upcerne.
 Blandford Mary.
 Turneworthe.
 Corf Molen.
 Eversute.
 Frome Quyntane.
 Melcombe Horsey.
 Evenston.
 13. Chardestok.
 Stocklond.
 Chapell of Dulwoode within Parishe of
 Stocklond.
 Southe Purat.
 Moston in Southe Purat.
 Maperton.
 Byrton Shipton.
 Shipton Capella de Byrton.
 14. Chedyoke.
 Whytchurche.
 Long Bryddy.
 Lyttell Bryddy.
 Askerswell.
 Coscombe.
 Byrtport.
 Portysham.
 West Compton.
 15. Loders.
 Bawnton in Loders.
 Waldyche.
 Hooke.
 Maydon Newton.
 Chedyngton.
 Netherbury.
 Bemynster.
 Abbotysbury.
 Wynterborne Abbas.
 Halstocke.
 Abbotystoke.
 Symysboroughe.
 Puncknoll.
 16. Swyere.
 Catystocke.
 Toller Porcorum.
 Lyme Regis.
 Charmouth.
 Chylfrome.
 Mylton.
 Forestocke.
 Hankechurch.
 Wambroke.
 Allyngton.
 Lungton Herryng.
 Brodwynzor.
 17. Burstocke.
 Wynterborne Stepleton.
 Brappaul.

COUNTY OF DORSET (*continued*).

- Rawnsham.
 Wotton Phytz Payne.
 Chelboughe.
 Tollerforde.
 Wraxole.
 Bettyscombe.
 Lytton.
 Chylcombe.
 Pylsdon.
 Pore Towne.
 18. Bellehall.
 Osborne.
 Melbury Osmonde.
 Stoure Provya.
 Sylton.
 Stoke Gaylard.
 Wootton Nor.
 Over Compton.
 Fawke *alias* Alveston.
 Haydon.
 Thorneford.
 Nether Compton.
 Berhacket.
 Sturminster Newton.
 Caundell Marsha.
 19. Lyllington.
 Stower Est Over.
 Long Burtye.
 Holnest.
 Gyllingham.
 Batcombe.
 Funtnell.
 Compton Abbas.
 Yetmister.
 Chapell of Leghe.
 Chapell of Chetnoll.
 Brodford.
 Stalbridge.
 Marnhull.
 Melburye Bube with the Chapell of
 Wolcombe.
 20. Hynton Mary.
 Stoure Estover.
 Margaret Marsha.
 Motcombe.
 Yewrey Mynster.
 Est Orchard.
 Totbere.
 Child Okeford.
 St. James in Shafton.
 The Trynitye in Shafton.
 St. Peters in Shafton.
 Rombell.
 Chapell of West Orchard.
 Holwall.
 Caundell Episcopi.
 Purse Caundell.
 Storton Caundell.
 Lyd Lingeche.
 Kingston Magna.
 Bochorne Weston.
 Sutton Walron.
 21. Manstone.
 Fyfield Maudlyn.
 Iuren Curtney.

COUNTY OF DORSET (*continued*).

- Farndon.
 Okford Phippin.
 Ryme.
 Melbury Abbas.
 Sherborne.
 22. Chermester.
 Radypoll.
 Wynirythe.
 Whytchurche.
 Meadon Newton.
 Est Stafforde.
 Corf Castell.
 Compton Valence.
 Dalwoode.
 Uppwaye.
 Longe Predy.
 Ramsoulde.
 Pellyston.
 Phyfed Nevell.
 Seron.
 Bureton.
 Layton (?).
 Froundell.
 St. Peters in Shafton.
 Hynton Marten.
 Upcerne.
 23. Canford.
 Wymborne Mynster.
 (*Ex. Q. R., Auct. Misc. Ch. Gds., 17.*)
 Fraternity of the Blessed Mary of Dorchester.
 Guild or Fraternity in Weymouth.
 Chantry of St. Martin in the parish church of Winterbourne.
 Chantry of St. John the Baptist in the church of Shafton.
 Marnehull.
 Caundell Episcopi.
 Hollwalle.
 Gillinghame.
 Yetmysterre.
 St. Peters in Shafton.
 Chantry of Langton *alias* Langlangfordde.
 Brembrige Chaunterie in the College of Wimbourne Mynster.
 Chantry of the Blessed Mary in Wotton Glanfelde.
 Chapel within the mansion of the manor of Canforde.
 Chantry of Beamester.
 Free Chapel of St. Ellen in Chalffromme.
 Chantry of St. Michael in Birtport, called Mundarnes Chanterie.
 Hospital of St. John in Birtport.
 Chantry of the Blessed Mary in the parish church of Birtport.
 Hospital or House of Lepers of the Blessed Mary Magdalene in Athlangtonne juxta Birtportte.
 Chantry of St. Katherine in Birtportte.
 Chardstocke.
 Stocklande.
 (*Ld. R. R., Bds. 1392, No. 35.*)



Excavations at Silchester.

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.



OR the first time in the history of English archæology the systematic and, it is to be hoped, complete examination of the site of a Romano-British city has been undertaken, under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries. The sites of *Verulamium* and *Uriconium* have been partially investigated, and various important buildings have been uncovered and planned on the site under notice, but no systematic excavation has been begun with the object of ascertaining the extent and arrangement of the buildings that once occupied such an area as that within the walls of Silchester.

Since the excavations have been undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries, it is only right that the detailed account of the discoveries made should first be communicated to the Society itself. A few remarks, however, on the general lines on which the excavations are being carried on, and the results obtained, will perhaps serve to show the great interest attaching to the site.

Whether the Romano-British city at Silchester, as seems likely from its important position and large area, is the *Callea* of the Itineraries, or some other place of which the opponents of the *Callea* theory cannot give us the name, is a question that need not concern us now. It is sufficient to here state that the site contains 100 acres, and is still encircled, with hardly any breaks, by the remains of a great wall of flint with stone bonding courses, over 9 feet thick, and with an average height of 12 or 14 feet; on the south there are portions nearly 20 feet high. The mortar throughout is white, without any traces of the mixture of pounded tile so erroneously supposed to be the universal characteristic of Roman mortar. Within the wall, and forming a backing to it, is a strong earthen vallum, which, together with an outer mound partly encircling the city, seems from its non-Roman plan to belong to an earlier inhabited area on the site. The wall was pierced by four gates facing each of the cardinal points, and by a postern gate on the

north-east, which led to a still existing amphitheatre.

As the greater part of the site when the present excavations were begun was under corn and peas, the first works were devoted to a thorough examination of the north, west, and south gates, and of certain features in the construction of the wall. The north and south gates, which lie at the ends of a street or main road running straight through the city, were partly excavated about eighteen years ago by the late Rev. J. G. Joyce, F.S.A., who found that each consisted of a single arch spanning the roadway. He was, however, unable to ascertain what has now been done, that these gates were not flanked by guard chambers.

Some interesting architectural remains were also found at the south gate, from which, together with others recently discovered, it is possible to recover much of the elevation of the gate, and the Doric columns that may have flanked it. By cutting a deep trench through the mound backing the wall we have been able to find its exact thickness at the south gate, and several very interesting features in its construction.

The east gate, which was partly opened out by Mr. Joyce in 1872, was found by him to have had a double archway, with flanking guard-chambers; but very little more than the concrete foundations seem to have remained.

The west gate has been for the first time uncovered during the present operations, and its remains fortunately are very considerable, especially in the southern half. The walls are built of flint, with bands of tile, and the jambs of the doorways into the guard-chambers are fairly perfect. The central wall dividing the two roadways, which was not found by Mr. Joyce at the east gate, is standing to a height of nearly 3 feet, and part of the great impost that surmounted it was found hard by, with a rebate cut in it for the door to shut against. From a large fragment of the ironwork of the door its exact thickness can be recovered. At some late period in the history of the city the southern archway was blocked with masonry and disused, the northern arch being found sufficient for the traffic, or as much as the inhabitants could defend. The

modern highway still passes through the site of this northern arch.

In the plan of the city shown on the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map there appear at intervals of about 200 feet, broad projections like buttresses on the inner face of the city wall. A careful examination of one of these shows that instead of being buttresses, they were in all probability the substructures for wooden watch-towers, about 12 feet square, spanning the top of the wall.

For reasons already stated not much new excavation has yet been done within the area of the city. One of the large *insulae* or blocks north of the forum and basilica, about 400 feet square, has, however, been outlined, and part of it carefully trenched and excavated. Quite contrary to expectation, a large portion of it seems to be occupied by gardens belonging to large houses placed at each of the four corners of the square. One of these houses, a building of considerable importance, was excavated by Mr. Joyce, but exposure to frost and wet has reduced the walls to shapeless lines of flints. A second house has been partly cleared during the present works, but the late harvest has hindered the removal of the barley on the rest of the site, and rendered it difficult to obtain labourers to resume the work. Before the end of the month it is hoped that this part of the square will be completely excavated.

One of the most important discoveries made by Mr. Joyce was that of the basilica and forum, occupying the greater part of a large square in the centre of the city. There appeared to be much doubt as to whether the basilica had two aisles or only one. Latterly it certainly had only one, the whole building having clearly been almost entirely rebuilt from the ground. According to the original plan there must have been two aisles, and recent excavations have now proved the point, as well as brought to light a number of very interesting facts that had escaped the previous explorers.

In another part of the site, the field next the parish church of Silchester, a very interesting work has been begun. The church and graveyard evidently cover the site of Roman buildings, as walls and foundations have repeatedly been met with in digging graves. On the west side of the churchyard

a strong wall has been traced in the field, extending at one end in an easterly direction under the churchyard, and in a northerly direction for over 200 feet, where it is stopped by farm buildings. This wall is apparently the boundary of an enclosed space alongside a line of street, and within it have been found two large detached rectangular buildings, filled in with clay and sand, as if to form raised platforms for something, perhaps temples. They were at any rate buildings of importance, with wall veneers of polished Purbeck marble, and even the external walls were plastered and painted.

But the excavations have been fruitful in other things besides walls and foundations. Pottery of all kinds has been found abundantly, from the finest so-called Samian to the coarsest hand-made stuff. The result of each day's find is carefully washed and sorted, and so some sort of notion can be gained of the comparative quantity of each kind used by the former inhabitants of the city. Of articles of bronze and iron many interesting examples have been found, including keys, rings, various kinds of tools, etc. The more important of these will probably be exhibited at Burlington House when the Society of Antiquaries resumes its meetings in November. Remains of wall plaster decorated with red, yellow, blue and other colours, pieces of carved stone, and roofing tiles with curious markings such as footprints of men and animals, and potters' stamps, are also constantly being found. One piece of tile bears the imprint of a baby's foot, so sharply defined that even the texture of the skin is clearly visible!

Should the present beautifully fine weather continue—I am writing on September 12—we may reasonably hope within the next six weeks to considerably extend our present operations, and, we trust, with equally good results. No works can, however, be carried on without money, and it behoves everyone interested in Romano-British archaeology to send some contribution, however small, to the treasurer of the Silchester Excavation Fund, F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., F.S.A., 1, Fleet Street, E.C. Visitors to the site, too, may depend upon finding some of the executive committee on the spot, who will gladly give them every information.

Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[*Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.*]

THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, who visited Gloucester thirty years ago, again made that city the centre of antiquarian research at their annual meeting from August 12 to August 19. At noon on Tuesday, August 12, the mayor and corporation officially received the visitors in the Corn Exchange, presenting an illuminated address of welcome, to which Earl Percy replied, as president of the institute, in his usual happy style. This was followed by the presentation of an address by Sir Brook Kay from the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society. The president of the meeting, Sir John Dorington, M.P., having taken the chair, delivered his inaugural address. It was an address of real ability, giving a foretaste of the pleasurable week's work before the members and their friends. We find space for a single extract, descriptive of the abundant remains of mediæval domestic architecture: "Nowhere in England, that I know of, is there such an abundance of small houses, such as the freeholders and gentry of the Jacobean, Elizabethan, Tudor and earlier times lived in, strong in the excellent stone with which they were both built and roofed, picturesque in their outlines and perfectly adaptable to modern use. Prinknash, the Court House, Painswick, Moor Hall, Thorougham, Upper Slaughter, Catswood, Middle Lypiatt, Chavenage, Owlpen, and, I may add, my own house, are well-known examples. In this city very numerous half-timbered houses will attract your attention, amongst which not the least remarkable is the New Inn, still the New Inn, although built in 1450. A parchment roll belonging to the Corporation of Gloucester, enumerating the houses in the town in 1455, states that in Northgate Street, next to the house owned by Sibilla Hariet, and occupied by Matilda Perkin, butcher, 'The Abbot of St. Peter of Gloucester holds in fee a great and new inn called the New Inn, lately built from the foundations by the praiseworthy man John Twinning, monk of the same place, for the great emolument and profit of the same and of their successors.' This house is nearly of the date when Chaucer describes his party setting out from the old Tabard, and when the members of this society visit it, as no doubt they will, the old welcome might not come amiss:

Now lordlings truly
Ye be to me welcome right heartily;
For by my troth, if that I shall not lie,
I saw not this yeare such a compaigny
At once in this hostellerie as is now,
Fain would I do you mirth, an I knew how.

And then the landlord throws out the suggestion to this company about to set out on a pilgrimage, just as we are going to begin a pilgrimage to-morrow round Gloucestershire:

This is the point to speke it plat and plain,
That each of you to shorten with your ways

In thisen voyage shall tellen tales twa.
And which of you shall bear him best of all
Shall have a supper at your aller cost
Here, in this place sitting by this post.

A wonderful survival of the past. Even the post is there. No change in name, no change in use, the only change, the change inevitable to all and incessantly going on, is the constant change and renewal of the individuals by which the business of life is carried on. You will notice the picturesque court with open galleries running round. The doors opening into the bed-chambers lead directly from these galleries. Each guest may be said to have his own front door, and twining creepers would almost lead one to believe that sunnier climes than ours favoured the sojourners beneath its roofs. Were such inns modelled on a foreign form, or were our ancestors a hardier race?"

In the afternoon the members divided into two groups—one, under the guidance of Mr. John Bellows, visiting the Roman portions of the city, the other inspecting the mediæval remains, which were described by Mr. F. W. Waller and Mr. H. Medland. The attention of the former section was chiefly directed to the highly-interesting "finds" discovered by Mr. Bellows on his own property in Eastgate, and he gave evidence to show that the present market-place occupied the site of the forum of Roman Gloucester. Excavations recently made prove that the foundations of the Roman city wall run under the cathedral. The tour of mediæval Gloucester included the churches of St. Mary de Crypt, St. Owen, and St. Nicholas, the Crypt Grammar School, and the Black Friars Priory. Several quaint houses were visited in Lower Wellgate, including the one in which Bishop Hooper slept the night before he was burnt at the stake. Sir John Dorington's striking reference to the New Inn caused that famous hostelry to be closely inspected.

In the evening Dr. Freshfield, F.S.A., opened the antiquarian section, and delivered a bright *resumé* of the chief antiquities brought to light during the year, enumerating and commenting upon the following English discoveries: (1) the cinerary urns of a Belgic race brought to light at Aylesford by Mr. Arthur Evans, F.S.A.; (2) the systematic excavations begun at Silchester (so generously supported by Dr. Freshfield); and (3) The archiepiscopal vestments of Archbishop Hubert Walter found at Canterbury. Professor Montague Burrows, F.S.A., read a paper on "Oxford as a Factor in the Progress of Archæology."

On Wednesday 150 of the members went up the Severn to visit the highly-interesting Saxon church of Deerhurst, well described by the vicar, Rev. G. Butterworth, and subsequently the famed Abbey of Tewkesbury. Of the abbey, Mr. Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., acted as exponent, giving an interesting summary of its history. Mr. Hartshorne, however, did far more than any mere collating of previous knowledge, for he brought his great experience in mediæval monuments and heraldry to bear upon the grand array of tombs in the old chancel, which he described as being one of the finest series in Europe.

In the evening of the same day Professor Middleton, F.S.A., delivered the opening address of the architectural section. Speaking of the great use of

colouring and gold on carved marble by the Greeks, as specially shown by the recent discoveries on the Acropolis, the professor was led thus to comment on colouring applied to carvings both in stone and wood by mediæval English artists, of which Gloucester afforded noteworthy instances. No finer example of its kind existed anywhere than the splendid reredos of the Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral, which even in its sadly mutilated state ought to be protected from all injury, far more especially from "restoration," as an object of priceless value. There was the same fearless use of bright, pure colours, the same minute delicacy of painted pattern covering every detail, and above all the same richness and beauty of texture given by the use of slight but distinct relief to all the brilliantly coloured designs. With gold that was specially necessary—gilding applied to an unbroken flat surface looked at once poor and gaudy, and both the Greek and the mediæval artists invariably applied their gold leaf to surfaces which were completely broken up by relief work in *gesso* or other material. This, by giving a varied play of light and shade, immensely enhanced the decorative value of the gold, and at the same time gave it a look of body and solidity. Any attempt to restore the reredos in the Cathedral Lady Chapel would be a disastrous failure, and would inevitably cause the destruction of one of the richest examples of mediæval colour that is still left to us. He also referred in eulogistic terms to the reredos at the high altar, saying how extremely glad he was to see the spirit of the old work as far as possible carried out by colouring and gilding the whole. Subsequently Mr. John Bellows gave an interesting address on Roman Gloucester, supplementary to his description of the previous day.

On Thursday the chief business of the day was the cathedral. The dean delivered a descriptive address on the fabric in the Chapter House, and afterwards Professor Middleton read a more technical paper from the choir lectern on "The Most Perfect Example of a Benedictine Monastery in England." The Rev. A. S. Porter, F.S.A., also read a paper on the old tiles of the cathedral, a subject on which the readers of the *Antiquary* know him as a proficient.

In the evening a conversation was held by the Mayor and corporation, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope discoursing on the display of civic insignia of the city, particularly the maces. The chief part of the conversation consisted of music, vocal and instrumental. It may be difficult to make selections suitable for so grave, so erudite, and so venerable an assembly, but certainly the lay clerk of the cathedral treated the antiquarians to some curiously chosen glees, such as "The Sailor's Song" and "The Dance," whilst another gentleman sang a solo entitled "Hush! Little Baby Dear!"

On Friday the members proceeded by rail to Cheltenham, and thence to Winchcomb in the Cotswolds, where Mr. Mickelthwaite, F.S.A., described the parish church, chiefly remarkable for having been built new in the fifteenth century, without its form being in any way influenced by an older building on the same site. Subsequently the party visited Spoonley Roman Villa, where Professor Middleton acted as cicerone. This is a very interesting and perfect example of a Roman-British house, for the careful excavation and preservation of which antiquarians

are indebted to the lady of the manor, Mrs. Dent, of Sudeley Castle, who has had the work of excavation and protection carried out at her own expense. The house is built on the typical cloister-like plan; in the central block are principal rooms, such as the *tablinum* and *triclinum*, in one wing are the bath-rooms, both hot and cold, and in the other a range of unheated apartments, probably for summer use. Sudeley Castle was afterwards inspected, and was described by Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, C.B., F.S.A.—In the evening papers were read by Mr. A. Hartshorne, F.S.A., on "Hanging in Chains," and Mr. A. Watkins on "Pigeon-houses."

On Saturday an excursion was made to Woodchester to inspect the fine Roman pavement which had been temporarily reopened. Afterwards the members proceeded to Prinknash Park, where the Rev. W. Bazeley read some notes on the interesting old house. Painswick church (now under restoration), Painswick Court House, where Charles I. held a Court, and the encampments round Painswick Beacon were also visited and described by Mr. Cecil Davis. Papers were read by Mr. F. A. Hyett on "A Civil War Tract," and by Mr. Cecil Davis on "The Monumental Brass of Gloucestershire."

The excursion of Monday, August 18, included Withington Church, Chedworth Roman Villa, found in 1864, described by Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., and Northleach Church. The evening was occupied by the concluding meeting for the usual votes of thanks, presided over by that old friend and vice-president of the Institute, the Rev. Sir Talbot Baker, Bart. Much gloom was cast over an otherwise highly successful series of meetings by the very sudden death, from heart disease, early on Monday morning, of Mr. H. Ross, F.S.A., an old member of the Institute. This sad event interfered with the arrangements that had been made for Tuesday's excursions, which were suspended out of respect to the family of the deceased.



One of the most remarkable and unusual subjects for discussion and investigation at this meeting of the Institute was the subject selected by Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A., "HANGING IN CHAINS," which was illustrated by the veritable chains in which a pirate had been hung on the banks of the Thames. In the course of his paper Mr. Hartshorne treated of the public exposure of criminals upon gibbets among the ancient Jews, the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans. It was shown that the first recorded instance of hanging in chains in England was in a case of piracy in 1241. It appears that the punishment was not legally recognised until 1752, but that it never at any time formed part of the sentence in England, though it did so in Scotland. By the Act of 1752 the judge could, in special cases, or on the application of the relatives of the murdered man, direct the body to be hung in chains. The popular notion that criminals were ever hung up alive in irons was set aside as "a vain thing fondly imagined," Mr. Hartshorne stating that the statutes at large could be vainly searched for the slightest evidence of such barbarity. Passing into France, the remarkable Gibet de Montfaucon was described. The strong measures taken for the suppression of the second Northern rising in 1536 supplied many instances of gibbeting in chains, the difference between a gallows and a gibbet being

shown. It appeared from the evidence of Weever, and "The Pilgrim's Progress," that hanging in irons or chains was no uncommon practice in the seventeenth century, and that it rapidly increased in the next century, gibbets becoming very thick upon the ground after the Act of 1752, which recognised them, but rather as an engine of state, like the rack, than of law. In tracing down his subject, Mr. Hartshorne quoted numerous instances up to 1832, when gibbeting was finally abolished, and illustrated his remarks by full-sized drawings of men in chains, and exhibited some actual chains which had formerly sustained the body of a pirate on the banks of the Thames.



THE forty-fifth annual meeting of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Holywell on August 18 and four following days, Lord Mostyn making an excellent president. In his opening address the president gave a graphic general view of the objects to be visited and inspected during the meeting, chiefly dwelling on points of interest on his own estate, particularly naming Maen Achwynfau, a beautiful cross which he described as standing in a field near the old turnpike gate from Mostyn to Tremerechion and St. Asaph. It is called the Stone of Lamentation: the idea is that penances were said before it. Pennant tells us there was one near Stafford, which was called a weeping cross. It is very pretty in form, 12 feet high, 2 feet 4 inches broad at the bottom, and 10 inches thick; the base is let into another stone. The top is round, and includes, in raised work, the form of a Greek cross; beneath, about the middle, is another, in the form of St. Andrew; then comes a naked figure with a spear in his hand; on the other side is represented some animal; the rest of the cross is covered with a beautiful fretwork. "Can anyone," continued Lord Mostyn, "say what age it is? I think there is no doubt it is early Christian; some say it marks the place of a great battle; perhaps it may, as there are many tumuli about containing human bones; but I am rather inclined to think that these are of an earlier date than the cross."

The report of the association showed a most satisfactory progress since last year. The muster-roll for 1889 included 268 names, whilst that of 1890 comprised 313. Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A., Town Clerk of Flint, read a valuable and comprehensive paper on the "First Welsh Municipal Charters" (of which we have received a copy), which gave rise to some little discussion.

On Tuesday the members drove to Halkyn Church. Thence they proceeded to Moel Gaer, a famous British post, and then to Northop, to inspect the fine church erected by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. Here are three notable effigies, supposed to be of the earlier part of the fifteenth century, and some very ancient parish registers. The next place was Mold, where there is another fine church, also erected by the Countess of Richmond. It contains a number of old stained-glass windows, and some fine remains of old painted glass windows, as well as a window recently erected to the memory of Richard Wilson, R.A., who was a native of Mold. The Tower was next visited, a remarkably ancient

building, in the large hall of which Reinault ap Bloddyn hanged the Mayor of Flint in the fifteenth century, and the visitors were shown the identical hook on which the unlucky mayor was hung. At Pentrobin, the residence of Mr. Pennant Lloyd, were some magnificent old oak carvings, and curious lodgings for travellers known as "Lletty." The last place visited was Gwysaney, the beautiful residence of Mr. P. B. Davies Cooke, which contains a splendid collection of family paintings and historical manuscripts. The members were entertained to tea by Mr. Cooke, who also read an interesting paper on the famous "Ewloe Castle," of which he is by inheritance the present owner.

On Wednesday Caerwys Church was first visited, and afterwards they proceeded to Newmarket, where the church and ancient tombstones proved most interesting. On arriving at Gop, Professor Boyd-Dawkins delivered an address on the explorations he had conducted in the mound four years ago by the direction of Mr. Pochin, the owner of the property. The details have already been published, and also those of the cave discovered at Gop, containing the skeletons of animals which had remained there since the glacial period. Professor Boyd-Dawkins intimated that further explorations would probably soon take place at Gop. Gwaenysgor Church, with its ancient registers and quaint porch, and Llanasa Church, were also visited, and at the latter place a rubbing of an ancient sculptured slab—stated to be a very fine sample—was taken to be reproduced in the journal of the association. The day's journey ended with a visit to Maen Achwyfan, Whitford.

The most interesting paper on Wednesday evening was by Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S., on "Castreton of Atiscross of Hundred in Domesday, identified with the Town of Flint." He said that local discoveries made during the last hundred years go to show that close by the present town of Flint, and for miles along the shore-line east and west, has been the seat of an extensive lead industry, dating as far back as the time of the Romans, and there was abundant evidence to show there was a Roman settlement in the immediate locality of Flint, formed with a view to the production of lead. It was possible for the interest and security of the settlers that a castrum with a wall of stone or earth, in accordance with their usual custom, would soon be built. The pigs of lead, with the well-known stamp "de ceangis," may beyond doubt be assigned as the produce of the Roman settlement of Flint, from one found in the immediate neighbourhood. If Flint was what he had sketched, it was difficult to understand how so important a site became so obliterated both in name and worth as not to find a place in later times in Domesday. However, the appeal to Domesday was not in vain. A Castreton there mentioned, and which had been irregularly identified with Kelsterton, he claimed related to Flint. The original etymology of Kelsterton was the town occupied by the Kelsters, who made the keels or small ships which dotted the estuary of the Dee, and were engaged in fishing or transporting the lead produced at Flint to other localities. There was no other site of a camp in Flintshire to dispute with Flint the possession of the title of Castreton. A paper was also read by the Rev. Elias Owen on "Holy Wells; or,

Waters of Veneration," and another by Mr. Shrubsole on the "Course of the Roman Road from Deva to Varis."

On Thursday the members of the association visited the borough town of Flint, and inspected the old Castle and the Town Hall under the able direction of Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A., afterwards taking train to Chester, where they were met by Alderman Charles Brown, Dr. Stollerforth, etc. St. John's Church and the Cathedral having been visited, the city charters and regalia were inspected, and a walk was taken round the walls and through the rows.

The final day (Friday) was in many respects the best of this successful gathering. The members first assembled at the Parish Church of Holywell, where they were met by the Rev. R. O. Williams, M.A., vicar, who in a short paper gave the history of the church. The vicar also exhibited the bell and kneepad and strap of the "walking steeple," and explained the mode by which the worshippers in the church residing at the higher portion of the town were formerly summoned to prayers before the erection of the cemetery chapel. St. Winifred's Well, with the beautiful building over it, erected by Henry VII. and his mother, the Countess of Richmond, was carefully inspected. Thence the party drove to the ruins of Basingwerk Abbey. Mr. Thomas Hughes has recently made some excavations on the site, which he described, and also exhibited a large number of encaustic tiles and a branch of an old latten candlestick that he has found. The next halt was made at Downing Hall, the birthplace and home of Thomas Pennant, the distinguished antiquary and naturalist, and now the Welsh seat of the Earl of Denbigh. The library contains the fine Pennant collection of books and manuscripts, and there are also paintings, principally of the Pennant family, and works by Moses Griffiths, the artist who illustrated Pennant's writings. In the park below the house a critical inspection was made of a Roman inscribed stone found at Caerwys. The archaeologists were next welcomed at Mostyn Hall by their president, Lord Mostyn. The walls of the hall are adorned with ancient guns of the matchlock and flint-lock type, crossbows, trophies of bills, pikes and halberds, and swords, with helmets and breast-plates, and also spoils of the chase and other curiosities. There was also shown a saddle, richly embroidered in gold, used by Sir Roger Mostyn when he defended Flint Castle. The hall is overhung by a gallery at the lower end, where also a grand collection of armour is to be seen. The manuscripts and curiosities of this house are numerous and valuable. Among those displayed in the library were the deputy-lieutenant's commission granted by the Marquis of Worcester to Sir Roger Mostyn; a royal deed of Charles I.; a royal deed of James I.; the commission of the lord-lieutenancy of the County of Flint (1760) granted to Sir Roger Mostyn; the patent of baronetage granted to Sir Roger Mostyn by Charles II. as a reward for his fidelity to the crown; a royal deed of Queen Elizabeth; the title-deed of Caerwys (1344); a royal seal of Henry VIII.; a pocket-handkerchief bearing the stains of the blood of Charles I. (this being one of the three dipped in his blood after he was beheaded); "The Chronicles of St. Werburgh," beautifully illuminated; an exceedingly handsome set of missals with exquisite illuminations; "The Chroni-

cles of Froissart," illuminated in vellum; a royal pardon for all offences granted by Queen Elizabeth; the original letter from Queen Mary, wife of King James II., in reference to St. Winefride's Well, to Sir Roger Mostyn; a golden torque in perfect preservation, found near Harlech, and formerly worn by princes of Wales; and the silver harp given by Queen Elizabeth at the Caerwys Eisteddfod. At the evening meeting on Friday, presided over by Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, papers were read by Mr. Edward Owen, of the India Office, on "The Place of Caerwys in Welsh History," and by Mr. Willis Bund on "Monasticism in Wales."

At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE, held on August 27, obituary notices of Mr. C. Roach Smith and Mr. R. Spence, both deceased members of the society, were read—the former by Dr. Bruce and the latter by Dr. Hodgkin. At the same meeting a continuation of a paper on "The Materials, Printed and Unprinted, for the History of Northumberland," was read by the Rev. J. R. Boyle. On August 30 an afternoon meeting of the members was held at Jesmond Dene. The ruins of the chapel of St. Mary the Virgin were described by Mr. Boyle. They thence proceeded down the Dene to the remains of the residence of Adam de Gesemuth, commonly known as "King John's Palace," in Heaton Park.

The new quarterly number (No. 2, vol. i., fifth series) of the journal of the proceedings of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, is of much interest. It opens with the account of the general meetings in Dublin in March, and in Kilkenny in May, which had been already chronicled in the *Antiquary*. The Rev. Denis Murphy contributes a valuable paper on "The Wogans of Rathcoffy," illustrated with a west view of the ruins of the old castle of Rathcoffy, co. Kildare. The Rev. Leonard Hasse describes and illustrates certain interesting relics of bronze, iron, bone, flint, and pottery found by him during the summer of 1888 among the sandhills of Portstewart and Grangemore, on the banks of the Bann. The Rev. W. B. Wright gives an account of James Standish, of the King's Inn, vice-treasurer of Ireland, 1649-1661. Mr. Goddard H. Orpen writes a valuable and well-illustrated description of the subterranean chambers at Clady, co. Meath. Mr. W. F. Wakeman contributes some further remarks on Irish stone celts, with drawings of two examples from co. Antrim. Colonel Lunham writes two appropriate pages, "In Memoriam," of O'Donovan, of Liss Ard, vice-president of the society for Munster. The miscellanea, with which the number concludes, contains some useful notes.

The ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND held their ordinary general meeting at Strabane on September 2 and the three following days, when a variety of valuable papers were read to the members, including "Suggestions for the Preparation of a Systematic Catalogue of the Ancient Monuments of Ireland," by Mr. William Gray. On the 2nd the members visited Baronscourt, the seat of the Duke of Abercorn, viewing the park and grounds and the remains of the

old castle, built in the reign of James I. On September 3 a special train took the party to Donegal, where, after inspecting the castle, the ruins of the Franciscan monastery were visited and explained by the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J. From thence Killybegs was reached, where the tomb of Nial Mor Mac Swyne, of Banagh, was examined. The party also visited St. Catharine's Holy Well, and the remains of Bishop M'Gonigal's house, the only Irish bishop who attended the Council of Trent. On September 4 Carrick was the centre for the day, whence the members proceeded to Malinmore and Glen Columkill, examining the cromlechs and giant graves at the former place, and the souterrain under Glen churchyard. In the glen are several beautiful old crosses of Celtic work. On Friday, September 5, the stupendous cliffs of Slieve Liag were viewed, and other parts of the striking scenery of that district.

The August excursion of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was made to Frodsham with the object of seeing Frodsham church and Halton Castle. At the church, Mr. T. Cann Hughes gave an account of its history and more important features. In his paper he said the tithes of Frodsham were given by Hugh Leymis and Ermen-trude, by their great charter, to St. Werburgh's Abbey in 1093. King Edward I. conferred the advowson on the abbey of Vale Royal, and in their hands it remained until the Reformation. At the dissolution it was granted to the dean and canons of Christ Church, Oxford, who now present. The church is built of the red stone of the district, and has a nave, chancel, side aisles, and a tower with six bells. The screens, which formerly separated the choir from the nave and the Kingsley and Helsby chapels from the choir, do not now exist, but traces of their former position are noticeable. Other chantries formerly existed in the church, and there was a chapel in Frodsham town and another on the bridge. On the south side of the altar is a piscina and a single stall. The church formerly contained much stained glass, representing the armorial bearings of the neighbouring families. The registers begin in 1558, and are imperfect from 1642 to 1660. Many famous men, including Francis Gastrell, John Cleaver, and William Charles Cotton, have been among the forty-two rectors of Frodsham. Subsequently some of the party visited the ruins of Halton Castle, four miles distant, on which some remarks were made by Mr. Harrison. The castle was originally built by Nigel, the first baron of Halton, soon after the Norman Conquest, but probably no part of the present remains can be said to belong to the founder's structure. Its possession was traced through a line of barons, and the Dukes of Lancaster until Henry Bolingbroke became King of England. About 1579 the castle was transformed into a prison for recusants under the government of Sir John Savage, one of a family who held the neighbouring manor of Clifton and built the mansion of Rocksavage. In the Civil War the castle was garrisoned for the King, but was taken by the Parliamentarians under Sir William Brereton. It was afterwards demolished and reduced to a ruin, and there now remain only some old vaultings and a well in the cellar, a winding staircase in ruins with an arched window, a few fragments of tracery, and some mouldering walls.

The PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made their annual excursion in August to Mullion, under the guidance of their indefatigable president, Rev. W. S. Lach-Szymma. The members first halted at Breage for a brief inspection of the church wall-paintings recently described in the *Antiquary*. On reaching Mullion, the president read a paper on that parish, wherein he enumerated the cinerary urns and other antiquities found within its limits, and stated that the parish had formerly three ancient chapels, in addition to the parish church, namely, at Predannack, Trevance, and Clabar. The special feature of the fifteenth-century church are the old seat ends, which show the best and most varied carving of any in Cornwall.

An autumnal meeting of the SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY was held on August 27, when, jointly with the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, they visited the principal objects of interest at Ipswich. After inspecting the maces, the oar, the symbol of authority of the water bailiff, and the mayor's sword and chain, the members proceeded to St. Matthew's Church, where a paper on its architecture and history was read by Rev. F. Haslewood, F.S.A. The font of this church is exceptionally rich in carving, and was thus described by Mr. Haslewood: "The panels are well carved with double canopies, which enclose various subjects. At each angle a human figure stands upon a pedestal, male and female alternately, beneath a niche. The subjects represented on the panels are (1) Baptism of our Lord by John the Baptist; (2) the Annunciation, an angel bearing a scroll—a dove is represented close to the Virgin's ear; (3) the wise men presenting their offerings to the babe seated on the knees of the Virgin, who is crowned; (4) the Assumption, the Virgin crowned within an aureole, with hands together, and angels on either side, as if carrying her up into heaven; (5) three figures—the centre one has her hands clasped, the one on the sinister side holds an orb, the hands of both outside figures are extended towards, and apparently crowning, the same, the central figure suggesting that the subject represents the Virgin being honoured by the Father and the Son; (6) two figures on thrones in glory, apparently the Virgin and her Son, or Christ and His Church; (7) a rose and foliage form the other two panels. Beneath the bowl are angels at each corner, their wings filling the spaces between them. The whole is supported by the emblems of the four Evangelists: at the angles are the Evangelists between them. The date is the latter half of the fifteenth century." At St. Mary-le-Tower a good paper was read by Mr. H. C. Casley. This church, though rather too liberally restored, is interesting for its brasses, parclooses, miserere stalls, and quaint inscriptions. The plate of the two sons of John Drayle, ob. 1465, was missing for many years from the Drayle brass, but was recently restored by a conscience-smitten priest who had actually had it mounted in marble, and used as a letter weight! The interesting church of St. Margaret was next visited; the splendid double hammer-beam roof, with traceried and carved spandrels, and once richly painted, is its chief feature. It was described to the members by Mr. J. S. Corder. Mr. B. P. Grimsey read a paper at the church of St. Nicholas, and Mr. Brown

at the church of St. Peter. The last church visited was St. Mary-at-the-Quay, where the famous Pounder and Tooley brasses were examined. On Thursday, August 28, the members of the two associations made a joint excursion to Harwich, where the old Town Hall, with its insignia and charters, were inspected. Rev. H. T. Armfield read a paper on "Ancient Boulders Scattered in the District of Colne," raising the question whether the cup-shaped cuttings in them were produced by natural or artificial means. In the afternoon visits were paid to the neighbouring churches of Dovercourt and Ramsey.

The last summer excursion of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on September 13, when Boroughbridge Church, and Aldborough (Isurium), with its numerous Roman remains, were visited, under the guidance of Mr. A. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A. Through the courtesy of the hon. sec., Mr. J. A. Clapham, we are able to announce the following programme of the forthcoming indoor work of this excellent society, which now numbers 222 members. The annual meeting is to be held on Friday, October 10; there will be an address by the Right Hon. Geo. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., on "Common Rights and the Preservation of Moors and Commons," some time in November, date not yet fixed. Mr. John Lester, M.A., of Shibden Hall, will continue his paper on "The Pilgrimage of Grace and its Local Adherents," he having obtained a large mass of information upon the subject from London. Mr. T. T. Empsall, the president, will continue his history of Bradford. Mr. W. Hoffmann Wood will give a paper on architecture. Mr. Wm. Claridge, M.A., will give a lecture on "Some Bradford Charities." Mr. Wm. Smith, F.R.S.A., of Morley, editor of *Old Yorkshire*, has promised a paper, subject to be announced. Besides these, it is expected that Mr. Wm. Cudworth, editorial secretary, Mr. Wm. Scruton, writer of a local history, and others, including Mr. Geo. Hepworth, of Brighouse, will take part in the winter session.

The KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S annual congress was held at Canterbury on Monday and Tuesday, July 21 and 22. The Dean of Canterbury presided at the business meeting, which was held in the upper room of the ancient hospital at Eastbridge by permission of the master (the Rev. T. G. Crosse). The annual report was read by George Payne, Esq., F.S.A., the hon. sec., and it was unanimously adopted. After all the annual business had been transacted the members adjourned to the chapter house of the Cathedral, some of them looking into the restored church of St. Alphege *en route*. At the chapter house of the Cathedral the Dean of Canterbury introduced the new president of the Society, the Earl Stanhope, Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, who took the chair. His lordship, after a few preliminary remarks, called upon Canon Scott-Robertson to deliver his address upon the architectural history of the Cathedral. This address riveted the attention of the large gathering during forty minutes. As the number present exceeded 300, the members and their friends were conducted over the Cathedral in three parties. The Dean of Canterbury led one party, Canon Scott-

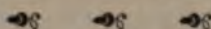
Robertson took another, and Mr. J. R. Hall led the third. At 2.30 the members assembled in the grounds of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, around the ruins of the ancient chapel of St. Pancras, wherein many portions of Roman masonry are seen. Canon Routledge, who described this ruined chapel, which he had been mainly instrumental in excavating and preserving, then conducted the members to St. Martin's Church, of which he has long been a churchwarden, where he explained the discoveries of Roman walls, in the nave and chancel, which he here again had brought to light. Close to this church stands the Elizabethan mansion, called St. Martin's Priory, which Mr. H. Mapleton Chapman, the present occupant, most kindly opened to the society, and where he and Mrs. Chapman hospitably entertained the members at tea. The Earl Stanhope presided at the annual dinner, which was held in the music hall. After dinner his lordship, in the name of the society, presented to Canon Scott-Robertson a very handsome silver bowl, of large dimensions, in token of the society's appreciation of his long and active services as hon. sec. during nineteen years. From that position Canon Scott-Robertson retired last year (owing to an attack of illness), but he still acts as hon. editor of the society's *Archæologia Cantiana*, of which he has brought out ten volumes (vols. ix. to xviii. inclusive). After the dinner members proceeded to St. Augustine's College. They examined its various parts, and then assembled in the modern crypt beneath the new library. The warden of St. Augustine's having been voted to the chair on the motion of the Dean of Canterbury, mentioned that the modern crypt in which they were assembled was now called the Coleridge Museum; and he then read an interesting description of the restoration of the beautiful decorated gatehouse of the college, one of the finest examples now left to us of the gatehouses of the fourteenth century. Canon Routledge read a paper descriptive of the Roman work in the churches of St. Martin, St. Pancras, and Christ Church in Canterbury. Mr. Loftus Brock spoke upon the same subject. Canon Scott-Robertson read a paper respecting the burial places of the ninety-two defunct Archbishops of Canterbury. Thanks were voted to these gentlemen for their papers, and to the warden of St. Augustine's for receiving the society, and for presiding at the evening meeting. On Tuesday, July 22, the members visited Chartham Church, which was described by Mr. Loftus Brock; Chilham Church, at which Canon Scott-Robertson was the speaker; Chilham Castle, where Charles Stuart Hardy, Esq., most hospitably entertained them at luncheon in a tent upon the lawn; they sat down 280 in number. After luncheon Mr. George Payne read portions of Canon Jenkins's paper, descriptive of Chilham Castle. With hearty thanks to, and cheers for, their generous host, Mr. Hardy, the large gathering left Chilham Castle and proceeded to Godmersham Church and Waltham Church, both of which were described by Canon Scott-Robertson.

The SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY held its forty-second annual meeting at Castle Cary on August 27-29, under the presidency of H. Hobhouse, Esq., M.P. In itself Castle Cary does not promise much to the

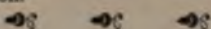
archæologist, but it was selected as a convenient centre whence various places which have hitherto escaped notice might be conveniently reached, and in its results this meeting may be reckoned among the most successful the society has held. The presidential address dealt in a masterly manner with the subject of a new county history. Allowing all credit to Collinson, yet the want of an adequate history of the county has been much felt for many years, and there is now every reason to think that the attention which has been directed to the subject by this meeting, and the steps which it is proposed to take at once in furtherance of it, will produce good results. In direct connection with the place of meeting some excavations which were undertaken in order to verify the exact position of a castle which has disappeared from history since its destruction, as described in the *Geste Stephani*, produced unexpected and very important results. Some large earthworks, where obviously the castle ought to have been found, produced no traces of any building whatever of any importance; but close under one portion of the high earth-bank there were discovered the foundations of a square keep measuring 78 feet by 78 feet, the outer walls being 15 feet, and a transverse dividing wall 8 feet in thickness with a fore-building along one side. These measurements, according to Mr. Clark's book, place the keep of the Castle of Cary fifth in point of size among the Norman castles of England, and show that it was a place of far more importance than has ever hitherto been suspected. The task of excavation is a somewhat serious and expensive one on account of the great depth it is necessary to go to, as all the upper parts of the foundations have been removed for building purposes. The work, however, is being carried on in a systematic and careful way with the view of completing whatever is touched upon so thoroughly, that it will not be necessary to go over any part a second time. The residents of Castle Cary have raised a considerable fund for the purpose, and it is hoped that the work will not be stopped until everything has been done that is desirable. In the present incomplete state of the works there are several questions very difficult to solve, especially what is the relation of a lofty earth rampart to the castle, to which it is in immediate juxtaposition. At present the evidence would suggest that it is a later work thrown up in haste upon the old site after the destruction of the walled castle by Stephen. The first place visited in the afternoon of the 27th was the cruciform church at Ditchet, where there are many points of interest. The most remarkable of these is, perhaps, the exceedingly beautiful fourteenth-century chancel, of a style of work of which there are but few examples in Somersetshire, with a second story added in Perpendicular days. This very curious and unusual feature has an exact parallel in the fine neighbouring church at Pilton, but does not occur elsewhere. Both these churches were in connection with both Glastonbury and Wells Cathedral, and it seems probable that one mind is answerable for this peculiar arrangement in both cases. Between the transepts and the chancel in Ditchet Church, in the place of the usual hagioscopes, there are openings sufficient for a passage, and it is suggested that these may have been made for processional purposes. A Jacobean screen has disappeared from the church within the

last few years. Another part of this afternoon's programme, which was omitted on account of rain, was a visit to a very curious narrow bridge, only some 4 or 5 feet wide, with pointed arches. From its position and evident antiquity it seems likely that this must have been one of the regular ways leading to Glastonbury from Bruton Abbey and Salisbury for pilgrimage and general traffic. At the evening meeting a very valuable paper by Professor Browne, of Cambridge, upon "*Ecclesiastical Art in Stone in the West*," was read for the author, who could not be present, in preparation for the visit next day to West Camel Church, where there is preserved a portion of the shaft of a Saxon cross. The Professor's paper pointed out the remarkable likeness between this stone and that which was found a year or two since at Gloucester, and suggested that somewhere about the year 939, when the manor of West Camel was given by Athelstan to Muchelney Abbey, would probably be its date. The first place to be visited on the 28th was the fine Perpendicular house of the Lytes at Lytes' Cary, with its decorated chapel. The whole forms a remarkable and beautiful group of buildings. West Camel Church, which came next, is a small country church, where one may follow out the change from one style to another through the tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, and find good specimens of the work of each. There is the Saxon cross. The font is a good example of Norman. An exceedingly curious double piscina, cut out of a single stone, belongs to the thirteenth century, as do also the tower, the lower parts of the walls, and some of the buttresses. The fourteenth century is seen in some good tracery; the fifteenth in fine windows and a fine roof of the usual Perpendicular style of the district; and the thirteenth and the fifteenth are very curiously combined in a tiny three-light window of great beauty, Perpendicular in its tracery, and Early English in its outline and moulding. Queen Camel Church is the finest and most interesting church in the district. It consists of a Decorated arcade and tower and some Decorated windows, a Perpendicular clerestory, a later Perpendicular chancel, and a noble rood screen. The font, too, is one of peculiar and very fine design. This church was appropriated to Cleve Abbey, and it is interesting to note the close likeness between the chancel here and the refectory at Cleve, and also the cusped traceries of the east window at Queen Camel, with detail such as does not occur anywhere except in the neighbourhood of Cleve. The last day was devoted to the Cadburys, where the Dorset Field Club joined their forces. The morning visit was to Cadbury Camp, where the hon. sec. gave his reasons for thinking it the capital of the West Welsh after their expulsion from Sarum—in fact, that it is Camelot, as Leland says it was. In the afternoon North Cadbury Church drew together a large company. It is in some respects as fine a building as Queen Camel, but being all of one uniform—fifteenth century—date, it lacks the interest of a more compound building, and it lacks, moreover, the screen and the choir stalls which once were (and the latter not so very long ago), but, alas! are no longer there. Two special features may be mentioned. The bench ends bear many curious carvings: single heads, which look like portraits; coats of arms, ecclesiastical

devices, such as the Virgin and Child; St. Margaret the Salutation, single figures—such as a serving-man with puffed sleeves and hose; a flute-player with instrument as long as himself, and hat with feather almost as long; a church, a pack-horse, a windmill, initials, and some which seem to be simply grotesque. The work is bold and good, though somewhat coarse, and suggests a Flemish or German artist. The date of 1538 upon one of the seats seems likely to be the true date. The whole series needs an interpreter. The other point is in the vestry. This is a room of unusual size, and exactly opposite its window there have been found, under several coats of whitewash, three or four black-letter alphabets. Query, was this the school-room in early days? Cadbury House, with which the meeting ended, is upon its northern side a good specimen of Elizabethan work. All the rest of the house has been changed and rebuilt out of knowledge.



The members of the NEWBURY DISTRICT FIELD CLUB visited Aldermaston House, Upton Court, and Silchester on September 2. Aldermaston House is the handsome modern residence of Mr. Higford Higford, but the old carved staircase and various antiquities that were removed from the former hall at the time of the destructive fire forty-five years ago give it a charm in the eyes of archaeologists. Here a paper descriptive of the parish of Aldermaston, and the descent of the manor, was read by the hon. sec. Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A. Upton Court dates from 1610 to 1680, and is associated with the memory of Arabella Fermor, the heroine of Pope's "Rape of the Lock." Mr. W. A. Boulnois pointed out the most noteworthy architectural features. At Silchester the party were received by Messrs. St. John Hope and Fox, who are supervising and directing the important excavations now being actively pressed on by the Society of Antiquaries. The *Reading Mercury* and *Oxford Gazette* gives a good three-column account of this expedition.



The *Antiquary* has not much concern with the greater part of the valuable proceedings and work of the BRITISH ASSOCIATION. Nevertheless some brief record should here be made of the meeting at Leeds, which was concluded on September 11, for at least one section is full of interest for archaeologists. The Anthropological Section was fitly presided over by that prince of antiquaries, Dr. John Evans. His opening address chiefly dealt with two questions, the age of the earliest known traces of humanity, and the origin and home of the Aryan family. With regard to the first of these questions, upon which his opinion can be second to none, Dr. Evans still firmly adheres to his previously expressed view that no true evidence has yet been produced of the existence of tertiary man. Several of the papers read in this section were of value to antiquaries. Our contributor, the Rev. E. Maule Cole, described the outcome of the opening by Sir Tatton Sykes, last July, of a great mound at Duggleby, on the Yorkshire Wolds, giving details about some interesting weapons and other Roman remains discovered. Mr. Cole also read two papers by Mr. J. R. Mortimer on "The probable site of Delgovitia," and "A supposed Roman

Camp at Octon." In the former of the two contributions the author of the paper wrote that at a point in the parish of Wetwang with Fimber, on the Yorkshire Wolds, where the Roman road from York to the coast crosses the Roman road from Malton to Beverley, he had discovered a Romano-British graveyard, in which fourteen bodies were. Close by were a number of peculiar trenches, in form like a grid-iron, and in which were numerous animal bones and fragments of Roman pottery. The probability of this situation for the long-lost Delgovitia had already been stated by Phillips and Akerman, though other sites had been indicated. In his second paper Mr. Mortimer stated that at Octon, close to the Roman road between York and the coast, was a well-preserved camp, divided into two portions by a ditch and mounds. The appearance of the camp and its accessories encouraged the writer in the belief that this work was not British, but Roman.

Dr. Munro also contributed a paper on "Prehistoric Otter and Beaver Traps." In this communication the author described some curious wooden machines which have been discovered in various peat bogs in different parts of Europe, and of which hitherto no satisfactory explanation has been offered. Two of these objects were found in the great Laibach Moor, in the vicinity of the famous group of lake-dwellings then being investigated. These machines, not being actually found on the site of the lake-dwellings, though at the same depth in the peat, were not at first included among the relics from these habitations. From suggestions received, and considering the character of the fauna of the lake-dwellings at Laibach, which yielded an enormous number of the bones of the beaver, Dr. Deschmann came to the conclusion that the Laibach machines were beaver traps. Quite recently, Dr. Meschinelli, of the Geological Museum of the Royal University of Naples, published a memoir on some prehistoric remains discovered at Fontega, near Vicenza, in North Italy. When Dr. Meschinelli wrote his memoir, he was unaware of the discovery of similar objects elsewhere in Europe, and he was much puzzled to account for their use, conjecturing that they might have been models of boats. After the principal facts in regard to the previous discoveries were laid before him, he has published a second memoir. To find so many of these machines, of unknown use and so remarkably similar in structure, in such widely separate districts as Ireland, North Germany, Styria, and Italy, must be a matter of interest to archaeologists, and no one can say that the correct explanation of their use is to be found in any of the suggestions hitherto offered on this point. Dr. Munro directed attention to an important factor, viz., that all the examples from Italy, Laibach, and Ireland were found in bogs which in earlier times had been lakes. This may be also true as regards those from North Germany; but the point is not referred to in the short notices that have appeared of them. If these machines are really traps, they could be used only in water, where the animal could insert its head from below.

Several of the excursions of the members of the association were of an archaeological character. On the concluding day, Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., expounded on the site, the history and architecture of Kirkham Priory.

Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

HERR LIEBFRIED SUDHAUS will publish shortly at Leipsic a new critical edition of the fragments of Philodemos discovered in the Papyri of Herculaneum.

M. M. Schwab has presented to the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* of Paris a memoir upon magic cups and the hydromanteia of the Easterns. He has studied the numerous cups of this kind in the British Museum and the Paris National Library inscribed with Syriac, Hebrew, and Arabic conjurations, designed to defend persons from magicians and the *jettatura* of the eye.

Professor Sogliano has published in the *Monumenti Antichi* of the Roman Lincei, a memoir on the very ancient temple of the *Forum Triangulare* of Pompeii, in which he declares it to be a Greek temple, showing Oscan influence, and dedicated most probably to Apollo and Artemis. The archaic remains found here, together with the coin of Neapolis, seem to prove that the temple must have been in ruins in the second century B.C., when it was used as a quarry for stone, and as a public waste ground for rubbish. Hence the scarcity of architectural remains.

Professor Marucchi, of Rome, has in preparation two works, one on the residence of SS. Peter and Paul in Rome, the other on Egyptian archæology, in which he will give the inscriptions of the obelisks of Rome and a translation of the hieroglyphics.

Locscher, of Rome, has published the first fasciculus of a *specilegium Vaticanum* of rare or inedited documents contained in the archives of the Bibliotheca Apostolica.

Professor Dragatsis has just published in the Athenian *Hestia* some sepulchral inscriptions from the Piræus, amongst which is one in verse of a certain Metrobios of Proconnesos, and another of a woman of Miletus. Two of the *stela* are adorned with figures in relief.

Messrs. Robert Clarke and Co., Cincinnati, have just published two valuable archæological works. One of them is "The Antiquities of Tennessee and the Adjacent States," a series of historical and ethnological studies, illustrated with maps, plates, and woodcuts, by General G. P. Thruston, cor. sec. of Tennessee Historical Society. The other is a careful survey of "The Great Prehistoric Earthwork, of Warren Co., Ohio," made in 1889 by W. K. Morshead, of the Smithsonian Institution, illustrated with a topographical map and thirty-five full page phototypes.

Mr. Reginald L. Poole, says the *Athenæum*, is preparing for publication at the Clarendon Press an autograph manuscript of Bishop Bale, preserved in the Selden Collection in the Bodleian Library, which

contains an alphabetical catalogue of English writers and their works. The special value of this book is that, unlike the bishop's printed "Catalogus," it supplies notices of the libraries, etc., where he found the works enumerated, thus furnishing information not only as to the contents of existing libraries, but also as to those of the monastic and other collections which were in his own time or subsequently dispersed.

In *Harper's Magazine* for September there is a good article by Mr. Russell Sturgis, with fifteen illustrations, entitled "Recent Discoveries of Painted Greek Sculptures."

Mr. Harvey, one of the four priest-vicars of Lincoln Minster, is preparing for the Lincoln Record Society an edition of the earliest bishop's register of the thirteenth century.

Messrs. Sonnenschein and Co. have in preparation a translation of Professor Seyffert's "Dictionary of Classical Mythology, Religion, Literature, Art, and Archæology." It is to be edited by Professor Nettleship, of Oxford, and Dr. Sandys, of Cambridge. The English edition will contain more than 100 new cuts, and it is expected to be ready early in November. Professor Seyffert has promised additional matter for the English edition.

Mr. A. Stapleton, of Nottingham, has just completed a history of Chipstone, in Sherwood, which will shortly be published.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

FOLKLORE OF EAST YORKSHIRE. By John Nicholson, Hon. Librarian, Hull Literary Club. *Simpkin, Marshall and Co.*, 1890. 12mo., pp. xviii., 168. Price 5s.

The folklore of England has hitherto been so imperfectly and unevenly recorded, that every addition to the scanty list of local collections must be gladly welcomed, especially as the scientific discoveries and consequent social changes of our day are wiping out the ancient lore of the people as surely, as ruthlessly, and almost as rapidly, as the hand of the "restorer" too often wipes out the traces of the past in some time-honoured village church. Happily, however, public appreciation of the value of the study of folklore seems to gain ground almost in proportion as the material for the study decays. The little volume before us is, for example, an immense advance, both in method of treatment and in general understanding of the subject, on the *Lancashire Folklore* of Messrs. Harland and Wilkinson, published no longer ago than 1867. Instead of a distracting patchwork of second-

hand scraps and irrelevant "tall talk," we have a short preface on folklore in general—not very profound, perhaps, but sufficient for the locally-interested readers for whose sake it is required—and fifteen chapters treating of Customs—Ceremonial, Festival, and Local—Minor Superstitions, Place Legends, Goblinhood, Charms and Divinations, Witchcraft, Place Nicknames and Sayings, Hero Tales, Plants, etc., Animals, etc., Leechcraft, Games, and Nursery Rhymes, in an unpretending, straightforward, business-like fashion, without digression or useless verbiage.

In fact, Mr. Nicholson errs rather in the opposite direction of too great conciseness. There is a general scarcity of dates, and we are too seldom told *when* and by *whom* "it was customary" to do so and so. Nor should a collector of folklore be content to say of the Christmas, "Plough Lads" that they "execute a rude dance," without attempting to give any description of it, though it appears that he has frequently seen it performed. These rustic festival dances vary very much in different parts of England, and a full consideration of them, whenever the evidence collected shall warrant the attempt, will probably yield valuable and perhaps unexpected historical results. Meantime every scrap of detail, the number and costumes of the dancers, the musical instruments and tunes used, the figures danced, the extent to which a dramatic element is introduced, the use or non-use of swords, bells, and songs—should be recorded; and it is a pity that Mr. Nicholson, who could so well have told us all this, has not perceived the necessity for it. He does, however, tell us that one of the party is dressed as a woman, carrying a besom, and is called Besom Bet; while another, with strips of many-coloured rags hung all over his hat and coat, carries a bladder at the end of a stick, whence he is known as Blether Dick, and that these two "form the comic element." These seem to answer to the "Tom and Bessy" who accompany the Durham sword-dancers, and we should like to know whether Bet or Bessy occurs as one of the party of dancers further south than Derbyshire. She has been introduced into the Mummers' Play in Dorsetshire, but we think nowhere else.

By "East Yorkshire," Mr. Nicholson means not the whole coast from the Tees to the Humber, but the East Riding, and especially Holderness and the Wolds. It will be seen from the list of contents already given that he does not profess to give an exhaustive account of the folklore of his district. Proverbs, ballads, songs, and folktales are wanting, for the chapter on "Hero Tales" merely treats of sundry modern local celebrities, beginning with the late Sir Tatton Sykes! We would not complain of the absence of those very shy game, *märchen*, but are there no legendary local heroes whose deeds might be chronicled? Were there never any "worms" to be slaughtered south of the Cleveland moors? And do no stories of giants or dwarfs cling to the numerous earthworks of the Wolds? We are loth to believe that the East Riding is, for its size, less rich in legends of the kind than the North or the West; and we would fain hope that Mr. Nicholson may some day see his way to give us a much fuller volume of East Riding folklore than the present one, and that he will include in it some account of the fishing popula-

tion and their customs, and a great deal more detail of farmhouse life, agricultural customs, horse-dealing superstitions, and so forth, than he has at present made public.

In the meantime, he has laid a good foundation for future work, especially in the department of customs. He sensibly observes that many of those noted "are not confined to the East Riding. Their presence here simply means their prevalence in the Riding, as their absence might mean they were unknown there" (the italics are ours). Among the most curious items recorded is Kirkham Bird Fair, formerly annually held at 2 a.m. on Trinity Monday on the bridge over the Derwent connecting the North and East Ridings. The wares were jackdaws, starlings, etc., the stalls the parapet of the bridge; and the rest of the day was kept as a "pleasure fair," often ending in an exchange of blows between the North Riding men from Malton and the Easterners from Westow. The game of football, played annually within living memory on the Race Sunday at Beverley, between the townsmen and the neighbouring villagers, was a formal and, as it were, authorized expression of a similar rivalry, and the same feeling has given rise to most of the sayings recorded among local nicknames. Stang-riding, as a means of public censure on wife-beaters, is yet a living practice, and it is believed that it must be done three successive nights *to make it legal*, and so ensure the riders against a summons for breaking the peace. (The same end is, in the West Riding, supposed to be attained by marching three times round the parish church.) The end of harvest was formerly celebrated by a bonfire in the fields, "to burn the old witch." No effigy appears to have been consumed, but peas were parched in the fire, and eaten with ale amid a good deal of romping. The witch, says Mr. Nicholson, "is really a bad fairy." He gives us accounts of a good many human reputed witches, one of whom, when she departed this life, "flew over Driffield Church on a blazing besom!" Nearly every sandpit or chalkpit in the Riding is haunted by its own peculiar "boggle," often in animal form. The well-known Barguest, or *Bah-ghaist*, as Mr. Nicholson calls it, is, he says, a *bear-ghost*, appearing as a bear or a black dog, with flaming eyes, and is a portent of death. He tells of one spectre, a headless man, which has only been seen once, "and that was by a man who had spent some hours at the public-house. . . . There are people who say the man was drunk, but for all that, they believe the road is haunted." The "drudging goblin" occurs under the names of "Hob Thrust" and "Robin Round Cap," with the usual stories, but we were not prepared to find so much mention of the fairies spoken of as such. Several stories of fairy dancers having been seen and heard are noted. "Willey How," a mound near Wold Newton, is the subject of a legend of a drinking-cup snatched from a fairy banquet, and it was reported of a boulder beside the road, on Nafferton Slack, that it was in reality the gathering of the fairy's hall, and that fairy revels were held within it.

Some of the local sayings may be noticed. It is said of Cranswick that "there was only one honest man in the place, and he stole a saddle," which, considering that "if you shake a bridle over a Yorkshireman's grave, he will rise and steal a horse to put in it," may be counted a venial error. A good old

Methodist, one Tommy Escritt, used every day, as he ascended the hill to the farm where he worked, to pause at a spot overlooking the village of Cranswick, and to pray for the conversion of the people. To this day no grass will grow on the mark of his footprints, and pilgrimages are made to the place, as in bygone times to the well or hermitage of some early Northumbrian saint. Truly folklore is of no age or country, but innate in simple and unlearned minds wherever they may be found.

CHARLOTTE S. BURNE.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN NORFOLK. Part I. Six plates, folio. Price 2s. 6d.

The first part of the series of photo-lithographs of Norfolk brasses, taken from rubbings of Mr. E. M. Beloe, jun., of King's Lynn (to whom subscribers' names should be sent), has reached us. The impressions are excellent; they will rejoice the heart of the rapidly-increasing tribe of brass collectors, and should be of value to all students of mediæval costume, armour, or metallic art. The minor details of the fine though mutilated brass of Sir Hugh Hastings, builder of Elsing church, 1347, come out well. One of the plates, Robert Attelath, 1376, was formerly at Lynn, and is taken from an impression in the British Museum, on which is written: "The above is on a flat stone in St. John's chapel on north side of St. Margaret's church at Lynn, Norfolk; there is his wife also, but as her dress did not differ from those in the Quire I did not take her."—Craven Ord., September 13, 1870.

ST. RICHARD THE KING OF ENGLISHMEN, AND HIS TERRITORY. *Thomas Kerslake*. 8vo., pp. 96.

That independent antiquary, Mr. Kerslake, of Clevedon, Somerset, has just written and printed another pamphlet. It deals with an honourable episode in early English history of the eighth century that has hitherto escaped much attention. Mr. Kerslake writes with vigour, and this all too brief treatise is eminently worthy of attention. "St. Richard, King of Englishmen, Confessor and Pilgrim, still commemorated in some places out of England, is one of those historical waifs that has had the luck to be stranded in the better and more authentic class of our earlier hagiological biography, among the leakages or overflows of genuine history which may be gleaned from that more weedy pasture. He is a conspicuous and irrepressible figure, whose memory has chiefly been preserved by his having been nearly related to, and father of, those who were adjutant to one who made one of the most considerable and important post-Roman social revolutions in central Europe, also an Englishman, or more definitely a Saxon, but known throughout Christendom as St. Boniface, Archbishop of Mainz, and often further designated the Apostle of Germany. But for this connection St. Richard would most likely have never been known to us." We have not always agreed with the result of Mr. Kerslake's undoubted learning and research as applied to certain details of West-country archæology, nor have we always appreciated his energy as a disputant, but in this pamphlet his scholarship is put to an excellent use, and there can be no reasonable doubt that he has established the

claim of St. Richard, whose body lies at the church of St. Frigidiano at Lucca, to a substantial place in English history, and this although Murray and Baedeker ignore him in Italy, and Messrs. Smith and Wace, in their voluminous "Christian Biography," drop him out without even a single line or even a reference under his name! We offer our congratulations to Mr. Kerslake on this work of his, and wish that he would be induced to follow up the subject still further. The true critic has often more cause to complain of verbosity than brevity, but in this instance a small volume would be better than a pamphlet. The accurate ingenuity with which King Richard's territory is marked out must be read to be appreciated. Never before have the questions of hagiology and church dedication been put to so sound an historical use.

F. S. A.

ALL HALLOW'S, BARKING. By Rev. Joseph Maskell. *H. Parr*. Pp. 32.

This is a corrected abridgment from a larger work, published by Mr. Maskell so long ago as 1864. The brief history of this old church and parish of the City of London is sufficiently interesting to make us wish that it had been considerably extended. It is well illustrated. "Curiosa" from the register books which begin in 1558, and are thirteen in number, and from the churchwardens' account books, tend to whet the appetite. Surely an entertaining and interesting little volume might be compiled from these sources? A remarkable entry in the marriage register for 1650, under March 28, says: "A couple being married went away and gave not their names!" Who was Mr. Abbott referred to in these extracts from the parish accounts, and who acted as an intermediary for benefaction to the Eastern church?

"Dec. 7, 1631. Delivered to Mr. Abbott for a Greek Archbishop, 4s."

"Dec. 8, 1633. Given Gregory Argenopolus a Thessalonian by consent of Mr. Abbott, 6s."

"April 7, 1634. Paid Mr. Abbott when he gave Abraham, patriarch of Achidone, 6s. 8d."

MARKET HARBOUROUGH PARISH RECORDS, to A.D. 1530. By Rev. J. E. Stocks, M.A., assisted by Mr. W. B. Bragg. *Elliot Stock*. Demy 8vo., pp. xii., 267. Price 11s.

The chief object of these pages, and of a successor which will shortly be in the press, has been to place in the hands of the inhabitants of Market Harborough and the neighbourhood a full account of the important records that are in the custody of the Trustees of the Town Estate. The town records have been supplemented by copious extracts from the stores at the Public Record Office, from the muniments at Lincoln, and from the wills of the District Probate Court at Leicester. Pages 1-158 are simply lettered as "Introduction"; it would have been better if the valuable matter in this part of the volume had been broken up into chapters and better arranged. The documents quoted are translated when given *in extenso*, and in other places given in an English summary. We do not agree with several of Mr. Stock's renderings of mediæval Latin, especially in the will of Geoffrey le Scrope, rector of Great Bowden, who died in 1382. *Roberto caretario*, for instance, should

be "Robert the waggoner," and not coachman; and surely it is waste of print and space in such a book as this to give notes explanatory of the meaning of terms like "chasuble" and "corporal"; but as a whole the work is well done, interesting to those acquainted with the places, and possessing a real value for the general antiquary. In some valuable remarks on the open fields of the district, the author regrets that "the enclosure map for Great Bowden and Harborough is missing." This is often the case with the carelessly kept and easily purloined records of a parish, but local historians should know that copies are almost invariably to be found with the Clerk of the Peace for the county, and that their inspection can be demanded. Pages 159-208 give annotated accounts of the actual records or deeds of the parish, taken chronologically, beginning with a dateless grant of the end of the twelfth century, and ending, so far as this volume is concerned, with 1520. The rest of the volume consists of extracts from Leicester Wills, 1516-1539: a Market Harborough inventory of 1509 found at Lincoln; interesting proceedings taken in 1407 against the rector of Little Bowden as to the provision of a chaplain for Little Oxendon; a brief grant of the advowson of Little Bowden, 1456; and a copious index.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.—Among books received, reviews or notices of which will subsequently appear, may be mentioned: *Churchwardens' Accounts* (4th vol. of Somerset Records), *Blades' Books in Chains*, *Vestiges of Old Newcastle*, and *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft*; also various pamphlets and magazines of interest.



Correspondence.

HOLY WELLS.

I am sure Mr. Hope wishes to be accurate in the legends associated with Holy Wells, and therefore I trust he will permit me to correct an error in his remarks on St. Gover's Well, Kensington Gardens. He writes: "St. Gover has been corrupted into Gore—hence Kensington Gore" (*Antiquary*, vol. xxi., p. 267). In connection with Kensington, "Gore" is a much older name than "Gover"—a gore is a three-cornered patch, a word in common use among tailors and dressmakers, and, as Mr. Loftie (*History of Kensington*, 1888) points out, "when it was first applied to the now celebrated Kensington Gore, it had not lost its meaning as a geographical or topographical term." It described a triangular space intercepted between the parish boundary and the high-road. In the reign of Henry I. one of the abbots of Westminster gave the Gore to the little priory of nuns at Kilburn. Faulkner, in his *History of Kensington*, prints a copy of the charter—in *loco qui GARA appellatur*—and adds that when an inquisition was taken in 1270 it was called "Kingsgor."

Now, with regard to the well in the Gardens, it first received the name of St. Gover when, in 1856, Lord Llanover, better known as Sir Benjamin Hall,

then Chief Commissioner of Public Works, caused the steps and railings to be supplied, and it was by his order that the inscription "St. Gover's Well" was placed upon the stone wall over the spout. The name "Llanover" is derived from a British saint named Gover, and in the grounds of Llanover House, Monmouthshire, are still to be seen the celebrated St. Gover's Wells. It is clear why the name was chosen.

Whilst writing about a Middlesex well, may I suggest that to the list should be added that of St. Loy's, or Eloy's Well, Tottenham, if for no other reason than the uncommonness of the name in England. It is frequently to be met with in Belgium. Bedwell, whose *Brief History of Tottenham* was printed in 1631, wrote: "St. Loy's Well, which nowe is nothing els but a deep pitte in the highway on the west side thereof, betwene his cell and the Crosse, almost midde way; it is always full of water, but neuer runneth ouer; the water thereof, as they say, doth farre excede all the waters nere vnto it; it was within the memory of man cast, to cleanse it, because it was almost fill'd vp with muddle; and in the bottome of it there was found a very fayre great stone, which had certaine characters or letters engrau'n vpon it, but it being by the negligence of the workmen broken and sorly defaced, and no man nere that regarded such things, it is vnknown what they were, or what they might signify."

HARRY G. GRIFFINHOOF.

St. Stephen's Club, S.W.

Referring to Mr. Hope's very interesting series of "Holy Wells," I perceive that in this month's issue of the *Antiquary* he gives in the county of Nottingham only St. Anne's Well. There is near Newark a well known as St. Catherine's, which was formerly very celebrated. It is situate near the earthwork called the Queen's Sconce, and the legend is, shortly, that a certain Sir Guy Saucimer, having in a fit of jealousy slain his rival, Sir Everard Bevercotes, a spring of water flowed from the spot where the murdered knight's head fell, in which Sir Guy was subsequently healed from the leprosy which befell him as a punishment for his crime. A chapel was built over the well, and dedicated to St. Catherine. This has since disappeared.

This well was formerly in the possession of my great-grandfather, who bought the site, on account of the extraordinary purity of the water, and established a linen manufactory there. The well still yields a copious supply of the purest water, and my father remembers that when he was a boy people from the town would send for the water on account of its quality.

W. J. SCALES.

Belvoir House,
Hornsey Lane, N.

CAISTOR AND PRETORIUM.

(No. 129, p. 88.)

CAISTOR may have been a Roman station, but not an itinerary station, and the distance stated shows that it cannot be the ancient Pretorium.

It is plain by the Ordnance Survey that the dis-

tance from York to Caistor, as the crow flies, is 49 Roman miles, therefore Caistor cannot be Pretorium at only 45 miles, the iter distance, from York; and it is also necessary to show where Derventio and Delgovitia are on the route. But it is not difficult to point out three places which answer to Derventio, Delgovitia, and Pretorium, all at the exact distances given by Antonius in *Iter I.*, and at spots where Roman remains have been found to confirm them as localities to be depended upon. These three places are Stamford Bridge, Fimber, and Flamborough, and it will be seen that this route lies in line with a portion of *Iter II.*, between York and Manchester. This may be considered very strong, if not conclusive evidence, as to the true site of Pretorium.

H. F. NAPPER.

EDINBURGH.

(Vol. xxii., p. 136.)

The word-forms of Edinburgh in the Holyrood chartulary are of exceptional, approaching to paramount, importance. It is there, if anywhere, that one would expect to find authenticity. Dealing with the documents it records, Mr. Miller had said: "Out of eight charters in King David's time, from 1124 to 1153, Edwinesburg and Edenesburg occur five times, and Edeneburg three times." Hence the remark (which I quite admit was insufficiently qualified) in my critique, that in the oldest charters the name is spelt oftener with the *s* than without it. These *s* spellings in David's day do not stand alone, nor are they confined to the Holyrood chartulary, in which they crop up frequently in the reigns of Malcolm IV. and of William the Lion. Although there is a distinct and growing tendency to disappearance, the survival of the form in even a round dozen of charters of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries constitutes a problem of which the place-name student should show himself conscious. *S*'s are like other things, they don't generally come by chance.

I reserved my opinion on the etymology of Edinburgh, except that I believed Mr. Miller's argument was not conclusive, and did not effectually disprove the derivation it assailed. The subject is of historical interest, and Mr. Miller is welcome to the following suggestion should he again be dealing with it at any future time. The *s* and the Edwin may perhaps be explained as a bit of popular etymology like the *g* that transformed the northern parish of Kynedore, Kinedar, or Kinnedward, into King Edward—a truly marvellous place-name for Scotland! That Edwinesburg is an effort of ignorant, would-be learned popular etymology is not an unreasonable view, although there is a heavy case against it. The authority of the Holyrood chartulary and of its corroborations is certainly not to be set aside with a light heart. There are dozens of places in England and Scotland whose names have the genitival *s* sometimes, and sometimes dispense with it. These are almost invariably from personal names. Examples from the thirteenth century are Roberdestone, now Roberton; Oswaldeskirk, now Oswaldkirk; Ayleford, now Aylesford; Tatinton, now Tattingston; Rugeleslegh, now Rugeley; Dickleswurthe, now Dickleborough. Towns named

from rivers usually have not the possessive *s*, though occasionally it appears. Thus Eden as a stream-name gives both Edenshead and Edentown, and I rather think Edenstown, too. The ways of rivers are a trifle peculiar. My last remark is, that if it be assumed that Edwinesburgh was the primitive word—in other words, if we accept the evidence from Holyrood as sound—then there is no phonetic or grammatical difficulty in the view that Edinburgh, Edinburg, and Edensburgh, would result. The dropping of *w* in such cases happens every day. Maxwell, for example, always sounds "Maxel." An older instance of one of these dropped *w*'s may kill two birds with one stone. Seven centuries ago a place in Roxburghshire bore the name of Lessedewyn, or Lessedwyn—meaning, I believe, the *lis*, or fortified camp of Edwin. Antiquaries have assigned it to King Edwin. That matters little, however, for kings' names make the same phonetic progress as those of other folk. After passing through various forms, of which Lesudwin is one type, the spelling is now settled as Lesudden. Instances in that precise shape go back to the thirteenth century. In the adjoining county of Berwick is a dry built round tower known as Edinshall. It also (see *Antiquary*, 1882, vol. v., p. 173) has been assigned to King Edwin, and its generally accepted etymology is Edwin's hall.

REVIEWER.

A STAFFORDSHIRE PULPIT.

There can be little doubt that the pulpit purchased by Mr. Royds is of foreign workmanship, and came from the Continent. If this is the case, there is no difficulty about the seventeenth-century date. The former owner of this carving bought it at Lichfield, and is it not possible that the "tradition" that it was once in the cathedral only arose in the proverbially fertile imagination of the auctioneer?

A.

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*Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.*

*Foreign and Colonial contributors are requested to remember that stamps of their own country are not available for use in England.*

*It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.*

*Whilst the Editor will gladly be of any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him.*

*Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."*





# The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1890.

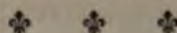
## Notes of the Month.

ARTISTICALLY there is a good deal to interest the antiquarian visitor to the Arts and Crafts Exhibition now open at the New Gallery in Regent Street, although he will not find much of antiquity wherein to revel. The South Gallery is devoted to cartoons, decorative panels, and designs, amongst which Nos. 2 and 54 are specially worthy of notice. The West Gallery is chiefly filled with embroidery and art needlework, and several of the exhibits are adapted from old designs of various countries, of which the Royal School of Art-needlework has some good examples. In the West Gallery is a collection of artistic furniture, frequently showing traces of reproductions from earlier periods. No. 333, an old mantelpiece in teak and copper, the decoration of which is adapted from old Egyptian examples, is one of the most remarkable. No. 416, a case of vases of lustre ware, rich in colour and bold in design, has probably its origin in the old lustre ware of the sixteenth century. In the Gallery are some excellent specimens of printing and bookbinding, many in the old style. Case 604, the work of the Chiswick Press, is especially noticeable, and the catalogue of the Exhibition, containing articles by several writers on furniture and embroidery, is a creditable specimen of their work. As a whole, the Arts and Crafts Society may look upon their third exhibition as a success.



Since our last issue, the labours of Messrs. Fox and St. John Hope, at Silchester, have

been rewarded by the most interesting find yet uncovered, namely, a discovery of workmen's tools. In another column Mr. Hope describes for our readers the concluding phase of the exploration for this season.



Meanwhile Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A., has put forward an ambitious and thoroughly comprehensive scheme for the treatment of buried Silchester, in order to preserve excavations already completed, and to prevent the necessity of again filling in those now being undertaken. Briefly, his proposals are these: to purchase the land, about 100 acres, from the owner, the Duke of Wellington; to excavate thoroughly every inch of the ground, carting completely away all the surplus soil; to erect a wooden shed over every fresh site as it is uncovered, so as to preserve intact upon the site all discoveries; and to purchase from the Duke the mosaic pavement, the eagle, and other antiquities stored up at Strathfieldsaye, removing them again to Silchester. If all this were done, Mr. Gomme thinks that we should have a Roman city before us, the fit object for visits from thousands of educated Englishmen, Americans, and foreigners, and, above all, the proper place for field clubs, antiquarian societies, schools, and educational establishments to go down to in order to learn on the spot more than can be taught in an infinite number of books. It is proposed that an influential committee be appointed to draw up a scheme, setting forth the probable cost (1) of purchase, (2) of maintenance, and to prepare a Bill for presentation to Parliament, enabling the Government on behalf of the nation and the County Council of Hampshire (under whose jurisdiction this ancient city is) to provide the funds necessary for this undertaking.



During the past summer Mr. Hugh W. Young has been making some excavations upon his property at Burghead, near Elgin, in order to ascertain by whom the extensive fortifications at this place were constructed. Burghead, as the name implies, is a fortified headland, similar in some respects to others found on different parts of our coast, but



having defensive works of surpassing magnitude. The ramparts which cut off the headland have been entirely destroyed, and the material used to build the present town of Burghead. Notwithstanding the wholesale use of the walls as a quarry for building materials, a great portion of the ancient fortifications still remain untouched. Fortunately a plan showing the original condition of Burghead is preserved in General Roy's *Military Antiquities*. Mr. Young has discovered that the rampart along the sea-face of the headland is built of dry rubble, faced with dressed stone on each side, and bonded together with oak timbers. The front of the wall, as it stands now, is 9 feet high, and the back 4 feet high, but when perfect it must have been quite 20 feet high. The bottom is paved with large boulder stones. The oak timbers are placed at intervals of 3 feet apart, and fastened together with iron bolts.



Burghead is a place of very exceptional interest for the archæologist. Here the "Burning of the Clavie" still takes place every year, and there seems little doubt that this extraordinary rite is one of the last surviving relics of Pagan fire worship in these islands. A full description of the ceremony is given in Sir Arthur Mitchell's *The Past in the Present*. The fire altar called the "Dourie" may be seen covered with pitch from the barrel that was burnt on it last year. In pulling down the ramparts to build the harbour, as many as forty stones with bulls incised upon them were found. Most of these were lost; two are still at Burghead; others are in the Elgin Museum; and one is in the British Museum, placed as far out of sight as possible at the top of one of the cases in the Saxon room. If such a valuable relic is not appreciated in London, it had better be sent back to Scotland.



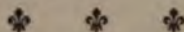
The existence of stones with Celtic ornament in the churchyard at Burghead shows that it was an early Christian site, and a remarkable cistern, filled with water from a spring, and cut in the solid rock, is claimed by some to be a holy well, although others believe it to be a Roman bath.

In the last volume of the *Antiquary*, there was an illustrated account of the highly interesting old manor-house of South Wraxall, Wilts. Some works of repair are now being carried out under the supervision of that scrupulous architect, Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. It is proposed to make it a habitable house, without any addition, and without any material alteration. During the work several noteworthy finds have been made. At the south-east angle of the hall, under the gallery, a fifteenth-century doorway has been opened out, which led to a turret staircase that seems to have communicated with a bedroom over the kitchen. At the south-west angle of the hall, part of a similar but smaller doorway has been found, with a very steep and narrow stair leading to the room over the porch, which may have been an oratory. It may be mentioned that within 200 yards of the house, though usually overlooked by visitors, stands a farm-house containing the remains of the chapel of St. Andoens or St. Owen, of early fourteenth-century date, which was a wayside chapel for pilgrims, but which may also have served as the chapel for the manor-house. In the course of the repairs, Mr. Ponting has opened out the roofs, and all the fifteenth and sixteenth century portions of the manor-house have been found to retain their original roofs, although in a dilapidated state. Walker, in his *Examples of Gothic Architecture*, only refers to a small portion of these roofs.



When the British Association were recently holding their meetings at Leeds, a daily evening paper brought out a sensational article entitled "Kirkstall Abbey Ruined." It was illustrated with two clumsy and inaccurate cuts, one labelled "The abbey as it was," and the other "The abbey as it is." The gist of the article was to try and get up an outcry against the removal of the pretty but deadly ivy which had for so long been permitted to drag the old abbey to bits, and to rend still further its roofless walls. In accordance with Mr. St. John Hope's suggestions, a Corporation committee most wisely cleared the walls of the destructive ivy. The work may have been done in rather too hasty and thorough a manner, though we

by no means admit that that has been the case; but we sincerely hope that no amount of tall writing about picturesque ruins will prevail with abbey owners in suffering them to be rent to pieces for the sake of a little knot of artists and photographers. Ivy is a parasite that does not only clothe an old wall, but lives upon it, and draws all the life out of it to feed itself. It forces its tender, innocent-looking shoots into the tiny crevices, and there they grow until they become great trunks, and at last inevitably rend the masonry asunder, and eventually bring down the noblest work of man's skill into a decayed stone-heap.



Some little time ago the Yorkshire Archaeological Association succeeded in persuading the owners of Byland and Rievaulx Abbeys to remove a good deal of the ivy. Where this has been done the improvement has been great. Where the ivy still remains the decay of these two ruins can readily be traced year by year. Mr. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., contributed a brief but excellent article on ivy to our contemporary, the *Reliquary*, about four years ago. In it, when referring to the removal of the ivy from the east end of Rievaulx, he said: "It was one huge mass of green, and I do not deny that it was beautiful. But the infinitely more beautiful old architecture was entirely hidden, and might, for aught that could be seen, have been the end of a ruined cotton-mill. Now, I contend, and I think most men of taste will agree with me, that the remains of old English architecture which have come down to our time can be put to a better use than to make of them frames whereon to grow greenery. The painter may find his ivy anywhere, and an old barn is as good a vehicle for it as the noblest work of architecture. But the beauty of an old abbey is its own, and the loss of one cannot be made up by the existence of others."



While excavating for the new railway on the Great Northern system at Shipley, Derbyshire, about the end of September, the workmen found a red clay urn, twelve inches high,

embedded in the clay. The urn was full of Roman coins. The workmen, not knowing the value of the coins, distributed them freely among the miners working in the pits in the vicinity. A great number of the coins appear to have been disposed of by the navvies for small considerations. Mr. Sebastian Smith, agent to Mr. E. M. Mundy, Shipley Hall, has fortunately secured many of the coins, together with the urn in which they were found buried. It is expected that there will be a description of as many as can be recovered in the next volume of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society's Transactions. Our correspondent, Mr. Bailey, has obtained several of the coins, and describes them as much corroded. Moreover, the specimens he was able to secure were damaged by having been filed on the surface to see if they were gold. These are all of the third century, Probus, Claudius Gothicus, and Tetricus, so that probably the coins were buried about the year A.D. 275. The local papers, however, tell their readers that these coins had been buried for "800 years"!



The *Builder* has been most justly severe on Lord Grimthorpe "for amusing himself by disfiguring St. Albans Abbey," and says that the "silly knot of persons who thought it worth while to propose a testimonial or monument to Lord Grimthorpe have got the snub they might have expected from their genial idol." Lord Grimthorpe's reply was an application to himself of Wren's epitaph, "Si monumentum requiris circumspecte," only pointing out that Wren "did not pay for the building." "It appears, therefore," says the *Builder*, "that Lord Grimthorpe seriously imagines that his work at St. Albans has set him on a level with the designer of St. Paul's! Such vanity would be a spectacle for amusement if unfortunately the results of it were not so permanent. That it 'will be there for many centuries' is probably true, for it is solid building enough; but it will be there for the laughter and not for the admiration of posterity."



But fame has already come to the great Chancellor of York diocese. In the January

issue of this year's *Antiquary*, it was said that "perchance the dictionaries of the future may immortalize his titular name in the same way as they have already treated the family appellation of Boycott." This has come to pass far sooner than we anticipated, for we are assured that an American dictionary has adopted our suggestion, and that therein may be read: "Grimthorpe, *v. t.* To spoil or disfigure an ancient building by lavish and tasteless expenditure. *Ex.* 'Reverent and continuous repairs would leave no foothold for the future *grimthorping* of this venerable structure,' *Antiquary mag.*, vol. xxi. 35."



The church of Lyddington, Rutlandshire, has been re-opened after ten months of repair and restoration. The extensive work that has been accomplished has been done on good lines. The old stones that floored the aisles have been re-laid, and the grave-slabs have been retained in their original positions. The ancient plastering of the walls of the body of the church has been cleaned, and where necessary renewed; unfortunately this treatment has not been followed out in the chancel, where the walls have been stripped and painted. Some fragments of wall-painting have been carefully preserved. The old oak screen has been cleansed and repaired, traces of the usual coloured figure decorations on the lower panels being carefully retained. Nothing of value seems to have been discarded, as is so often the case in these restorations. The picturesque Jacobean cover still crowns the font. An uncommon, though not quite unique, feature of the church is that the altar stands in a square enclosure, separated from the east wall, with access for communicants all round. The altar-rails bear the date of 1653, at which period such an arrangement might naturally be expected.



The tower of the church of St. Swithun, Wickham, in the parish of Welford, Berks, is well known as a typical specimen of Saxon work. It has a balustrade, belfry windows, and quoins of long and short work. The whole of the lower part of the tower is in as good condition as when it was built. Unfortu-

nately the parapet is yielding to the influence of the weather, whilst the joists of the roof, and the beams of the first floor, are in a state of crumbling decay. We are glad to learn that immediate steps are being taken to preserve this interesting tower from further dilapidation.



Another Saxon church-tower, not so well known, but even more interesting, and of higher architectural value than St. Swithun's and other familiar examples, is, we are sorry to say, also in danger. The three-staged tower of Appleton-le-Street, near Malton, Yorks, has two series of remarkably good and characteristic bell-chamber windows, of two lights, divided by small ornamented but moulded shafts, etc., upon which rest great impost stones that reach entirely through the wall. It has other good features of late Saxon date, but the noteworthy matter is that the lower stage, though pierced subsequently by a later doorway and arch into the church, are of much ruder and plainer work, and are undoubtedly considerably older than the upper portion. The timbers of the interior of the tower and of the roof are in a sad state of decay, and urgently demand the prompt attention which we believe is about to be given to them. The top of the tower is beginning to suffer from this neglect, and on the south is an ugly-looking crack, extending a considerable way down the tower. It will scarcely be credited that the cause of this crack and settlement in masonry which might otherwise have stood for centuries, is that the Goths of a past but not very remote generation actually cut into the solid stonework, dragging out or damaging the through bond-stones, to a depth of fifteen inches in order to let in a flue for a heating apparatus. Unless those Saxon builders had built this unbut-tressed tower with wonderful skill and excellent materials, the whole must have collapsed many years ago under such desperate treatment.



The committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society has lately been instrumental in restoring some missing monumental brass inscriptions to St. Stephen's Church,

Norwich. They had been lying loose and forgotten in a private house, having been probably obtained from a dealer many years ago, and it was not known from what church they had been lost. Blomefield's *History* mentions them (iv. 151) as existing in his time. They are those to Joan Godsalf, 1511; John Banyard, and Christian his wife, c. 1500; and a small fragment of that to John Burgh, alderman, 1494.



It is to be hoped that the recent visit of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society to Lancaster, chronicled in another part of this issue, will stimulate the Lancastrians to an interest in local antiquarian matters. In Mr. Roper, Mr. Paley, and Mr. Dawson, Lancaster possesses three competent teachers, if the disciples can only be found. One thing wants immediate attention—in the vestry, or elsewhere in Lancaster Church, are an incredible number of loose brasses. Surely these should be fixed and secured at once, and competent authorities consulted on the best way of doing so.



Ordsal Hall, Salford, has a history that dates back to the middle of the thirteenth century. The Radcliffes held it for many generations. Harrison Ainsworth, in his thrilling romance, *Guy Fawkes*, describes the hall most graphically, and marries Guy to Viviana Radcliffe of Ordsal Hall. Much of the picturesque building is of great importance from an archæological point of view, as some features are almost unique. The whole edifice is, however, gradually but surely crumbling away. If it is to be preserved it is essential that speedy and considerable remedial measures should be taken. Its owner is Lord Egerton, and its tenant Mr. Haworth, who allows part of it to be used as a workmen's club. Surely public spirit should try to acquire this noble old relic of the domestic builders of the past, if the owners cannot be induced properly to preserve it. A local plea for its preservation says with force: "Here in Salford is a building of undeniable antiquity that requires no rebuilding, and if

acquired could be used to store a portion of the curious treasures that Mr. Plant has difficulty in finding room for in the Peel Park Museum. Ordsal Hall is a genuine legacy from bygone days; and a borough that dates its charter back to the reign of Edward III., and which gives its name to the Hundred, ought to be jealous of the fate of such a remarkable and interesting example of an old-world dwelling-place as Ordsal Hall."



The report on the 'restoration' of Westminster Abbey is not yet issued, so that our comments have to be reserved. But the recent treatment of the circular north window and its glazed contents have awakened the wrath of more than one of our contributors. One of them has found relief in rhyme. Two of his epigrams, expressive of righteous wrath, will probably afford gratification to far more than the composer, and shall therefore be printed:

I.

At Westminster until two years ago  
The Twelve Apostles made a goodly show,  
But Procrustean Pearson's pious zeal  
Hath broke the Twelve Apostles on the wheel.

II.

In ancient days Apostles ruled the Church,  
And ordered wisely all they put their hand on;  
Now every peddling fool can set them right,  
And Pearson's left them not a leg to stand on.



## Notes of the Month (Foreign).

IN demolishing a part of the fortress of St. Michael at Genoa, in order to discover the treasure of the Doge Durazzo, which according to family documents was placed there in 1573, some research on the structure of the building may have interesting results.

\* \* \*

Near Rimini, in digging on the site of an ancient sanctuary, which appears to have been opened to worship right into the imperial age, three archaic bronze statuettes have been found of Etruscan workmanship in the fourth century B.C., and also a vase painted with red figures upon black ground of the same period, and two marble statuettes of Roman times.

\* \* \*

At Este, excavations continue in the depository of votive offering in the Baratela plain which has already for several years past yielded valuable contributions for the history of the Euganean people. During the latest researches some bronze statuettes have been brought to light, and many votive nails, in part adorned with geometrical designs, and in part covered with inscriptions in Euganean characters. Some coins and other objects in bronze and in iron were found at the same time.

\* \* \*

At Rome, on the top of the Capitol looking towards Via Marforio, some important remains of the great Servian wall have been struck upon, while preparing the ground to receive the monument of Victor Emanuel. Near the Porta Salaria an ancient tomb has been discovered formed of large blocks of tufa.

\* \* \*

At Naples two inscriptions have been found, considered by Professor De Petra to be of historic importance, the one throwing new light on the Roman colony of Neapolis, the other referring to the Emperor Heliogabalus.

\* \* \*

At a place called *Plan de Joux* (corrupt. for *Jovis*), on the Great St. Bernard, just within the Italian territory which is marked by two or three stones half-way along the shore of the small lake that has to be passed in order to reach the Hospice, which is in Switzerland, at a height of 2,500 mètres

above the sea, there is known to have been a temple dedicated to the Pennine Jove. At various intervals for the last 100 years excavations have been made on this site; amongst others by Promis of Turin, and more recently by Lugon, a Black-canon living at the Hospice, during which several bronze tablets with votive inscriptions were found, which are preserved in the Black-canon's library, and also many Greek and Gallic coins. The votive tablets record the passage of the hill in Roman times from the first to the fourth century of our era, in which the ancient travellers express their gratitude to the father of the gods for having enabled them to cross the dangerous mountain. On some tablets record is made of a purse of money placed in the hands of the priests of the Temple, that the inscription might be cared for and their prayer heard.

\* \* \*

The early snows of winter have already come to stop the work of this year. It has, however, already revealed the lines of the walls of the Temple, scooped out of the native rock. From the marks of juncture it is evident that the Temple was divided into a *pronaos* and a *cella*, and that it was only 70 mètres square in area, of rectangular form and oriented. Another year, perhaps, the *mansio*, or house of recovery, and its dependencies, may be found. Meanwhile it would appear that this Temple was preceded by another smaller one, dedicated to the ancient Alpine deity, Penn. For not only during former excavations, but during the most recent, many Gallic Transalpine and Cisalpine coins have been found, and several Greek ones of the third or fourth centuries B.C. Some worked bronzes seem still more ancient, and may belong to the time before coins were struck.

\* \* \*

In Paris, the ancient Roman amphitheatre, known as Les Arènes de Lutèce, in the Rue Monge, has been excavated right under the site of the convent of the Dames de Jésus Christ, and during this month the workmen will hand over the whole ground to the city gardeners, who will transform the vast ruin into an ornamental square, running along the Rue de Navarre. Facing this street can now be seen ten broad steps leading down into



the ring, and in a few more days the tribune will be cleared out. The rest of the arena cannot be excavated until the municipality can afford to expropriate some small and inconsiderable buildings which now cumber the ground.

\* \* \*

Meanwhile, in a small local museum will be exposed to view the numerous objects found upon the spot, which will help to illustrate a bygone day of pagan Lutetia. Amongst these we may mention numerous fragments of sculpture, entablatures, columns, capitals, a remarkable head of a statue of good style, coins, brooches, bronze, bone and ivory pins, red pottery like that of Samos and of Arezzo, black pottery, ancient tiles, seats for the theatre bearing inscriptions, etc., etc. To these will be added some skeletons, which have been found lying in their ancient Gaulish tombs, and which will carry back the thoughts of modern Parisians more than 1700 years.

\* \* \*

From Athens the news is confirmed that the Greek Government have presented Italy with a site behind the Military Hospital, and in close proximity to the Schools of Great Britain and the United States, for the erection of an Italian school of classical studies and archaeology. But we learn from private sources that the Italian Government, owing to want of funds, has no intention at present of erecting any building.

\* \* \*

At Pompeii, in continuing the excavations of the walls on the seaside, a fine mosaic has been found, adorned with figures of fishes.

\* \* \*

In the neighbourhood of Soumbassi and Karademergl, in Thessaly, a great number of Hellenic coins have been found, most of them belonging to Larissa and to Chalcis; also an inscribed golden ring. It is supposed that this must be the site of an ancient necropolis, which, it is reported, will be excavated at the expense of a private individual of the Commune of Krannon.

\* \* \*

During some excavations conducted by Dr. Verneau in the Commune of Mureaux, near Meulan (Seine-et-Oise), a prehistoric sepulture has been found, consisting of a subterranean alle formed of enormous blocks of stone,

and comprising a sepulchral chamber and a vestibule. Here numerous skeletons were seen in a crouched attitude, and around them polished hatchets, scrapers, earthenware hand-made vases, bodkins of bone, beads of flint, ear-drops of schist, etc. The children were buried apart against the sides of the sepulchre. The large stone which closed the entrance had been carried away by a Roman road which crossed the tomb in the direction of Meulan. This road is again found near Dreux. A bronze lamp and a metal plate have been now found amongst the remains of a small square building of Roman times, which has been disinterred by Dr. Verneau near the road. It is made of polychrome materials and adorned with figures.

\* \* \*

The event of the month, however, in Greek archaeology, has been the splendid discovery at Rhamnous, in Attica, situated on a small rocky peninsula between Marathon and Oropos. Here there existed a celebrated temple of Nemesis, and it was while engaged in clearing the site that the Greek Archaeological Society has come across the remains of the colossal statue of the goddess, attributed by some to Agoracritus, a disciple of Phidias, and by others to the great Athenian sculptor himself. It used to be related that Phidias carved this statue out of the block of Parian marble, which the Persians brought with them to erect a trophy after the battle that ended so fatally for them at Marathon. Fragments of other historic statues have been found at the same time, but we must await more detailed accounts by letter. It must be remembered that some fragments of the colossal statue of Nemesis, attributed to Phidias, were found many years ago, and are now in the British Museum; while in 1879 some statues were found on the site by peasants who secreted them through jealousy or fear.

\* \* \*

The Greek Archaeological Society are still engaged excavating at Mycenæ, at Rhamnous (along the road leading to the sea), at the Athenian Kerameikos, and the Haghia Triada; and they are erecting two new local museums—one at Epidauros, and the other at Tanagra, whence come the celebrated *figurini* in terra-cotta.

The remains of an old ship, built of oak, have been found in the Drammen river, in Norway. It dates, probably, from the Viking Age.

\* \* \*

The director of the Tromsø Museum, Norway, has, during the summer, excavated several barrows around Bodö. In one were found a battle-axe, a knife, a scythe-blade, and some large nails, with human bones (unburned), placed in a stone chamber. They date from the Late Iron Age (800-1000 A.C.). In another barrow, oval-shaped, were found in the centre, in a thin layer of charcoal, bits of burned bones, parts of bone, and some small pieces of bronze, probably parts of an ornament placed on the body when burned, the barrow having been raised afterwards.

\* \* \*

The restoration of the famous Thronthjem Cathedral, one of the greatest and most interesting in Northern Europe, and which has occupied many years, is approaching completion. The style is mostly Gothic, and the edifice was built by English monks. Before the high altar are the graves of several Norse kings, great prelates, statesmen, etc. The principal tower having been destroyed by fire last century, a fine new one is to be erected. Hitherto only a portion of the cathedral has been used for service, but it is expected that towards Christmas the main edifice will be so far finished that it can be used, which has not been the case since the Mediæval Age. When completed, the Cathedral of Thronthjem can vie with any in Europe in beauty and size. The Storthing grants a sum annually towards the work, and King Oscar, who takes great interest in it, has also given large sums.

\* \* \*

Another interesting Norse edifice is also to be restored, viz., the so-called Haco Hall, in Bergen, formerly the residence of several Norse kings, and dating from the tenth century. The style is early Gothic. Of late years it has been used as a *granary*.

\* \* \*

An interesting discovery has been made in East Vemmenhög Church, in Sweden, consisting of frescoes in the dome, dating from the fifteenth century. They represent scenes from the Old Testament and the life of Christ. Such frescoes are very rare in Scandinavia.

A curious discovery has been made by Dr. Wibling, a Swedish archæologist. Some distance from Helga Lake, in Småland, he came upon a burial chamber, dating from the Early Bronze Age, containing a bronze ornament, three flint implements, and a petrified piece of bone. As it was the custom in that age to bury the dead close to the shore, the water in the lake has no doubt receded during the 2,000 to 3,000 years since then. The same is the case with a grave in Vernamo parish. It is now situated several hundred feet from a lake, but the soil and configuration of the land plainly indicate that the waves once washed its sides.

\* \* \*

The restoration of the Upsala Cathedral, the oldest cathedral in Sweden, is rapidly progressing. Up to the present a sum of £40,000 has been expended upon the work, and there are still some £15,000 in hand. A donor, who wishes to be unknown, has presented the cathedral with all the stained glass windows. The great one in the gable of the central nave is to represent the birth, baptism, crucifixion, and resurrection of the Saviour.

\* \* \*

The Cathedral of Lund, in mediæval times one of the most important in Northern Europe, celebrates the 745th year of its third consecration this year, which took place in 1145 with great ceremony. Two consecrations had previously taken place during the building of the edifice. The last consecration was effected by Archbishop Eskil, attended by a number of bishops and distinguished dignitaries from Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, besides two royal princes, of whom one afterwards became King of Sweden. One of the assisting prelates, Bishop Hermanns, of Schleswig, lies buried in the crypt.

\* \* \*

A very remarkable discovery has been made at the lake Jufveln, in Northern Sweden, consisting of drawings on some rocks by an ineffaceable red colour, believed to hail from the Stone Age. Similar drawings have hitherto only been found on the shores of the rivers Onega and Yenisej, in Siberia. The drawings are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mètres in height, and some represent animals. Part were under water. They have been photographed. In Balviken a Runic inscription has been dis-



covered, with curious leaning letters cut in a horizontal row, several feet long, on a stone close to the shore.

\* \* \*

A Runic stone found some time ago in Southern Sweden has now been cleaned. The runes are cut on a scroll 7 centimetres wide, enclosing a handsome cross, and read as follows: "Shifunt R : Raisthi : stin : thina : iftir : Un : C Rutar R : Sin." The literal translation is: "Shifunt R raised stone this after (in memory of) Un brother his." Curiously enough a village in the neighbourhood bears the name Unnerstad (town of Un).

\* \* \*

An old oak altar panel has been discovered in Thisted Church, Denmark, dating from 1480. Two figures were missing, but they have afterwards been found in a tool-house.

\* \* \*

A Runic stone has been discovered in Ostermarie Church, in the Island of Bornholm, having been immured over the entry. It dates from the latter Runic era, and the inscription is devoted to a departed brother and sister.

\* \* \*

The excavations of the ruins of Antvorskov Cloister, in Denmark, is now taking place, and some interesting discoveries have been made. The style of the cloister was Roman, and it was built in the twelfth century for the Brethren of St. John by King Waldemar the Great. The ruins are the only ones in Denmark of a cloister built in Roman style.

\* \* \*

During the present summer the excavations of the ancient and historical castle of Vordingborg, Denmark, has taken place, and various objects have been found—such as bones of animals, fragments of ovens of clay with green and black glazing and ornamentations, some coins, and a serpent ring of gold with four points, bearing the inscription: "Mit Haab Staar Alene Til Guh" (My hope rests alone in God). The excavations are being continued.

\* \* \*

An exceedingly interesting archaeological work has just made its appearance in Copenhagen, entitled *Northern Archaeology*, by Herr L. Zinck. The subject is studies from the Stone Age.

A magnificent sarcophagus of cedar-wood has been exhumed at Kertsch, in Southern Russia. It is richly ornamented with wood carvings, and dates from the sixteenth century. It contained the skeleton of a young girl, remains of clothes, and some vessels of glass and clay. It is to be brought to St. Petersburg, and exhibited in the imperial château, the Eremitage.

\* \* \*

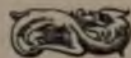
The use of the saw is very ancient. For instance, in Germany and Denmark, saws have been found which undoubtedly date from the Bronze Age. They are made of metal, and formed like a thin stick with teeth hacked out irregularly on one side. In America, too, similar finds have been made. In Mexico, saws from the Stone Age have been found cut from lava glass. However, the Phœnicians are probably the first to have produced the saw, and it is suggested that the idea for it was taken from the jaw of a serpent, which was imitated in metal. The earliest inhabitants of Europe made saws from flint, and those of the West Indies from mussel shells cut along the edges.

\* \* \*

Amongst the artistic losses made by the great fire at Salonica must be mentioned the Mosque of Santa Sophia, and the great Metropolitan Church. The former was originally a Byzantine Temple built under Justinian by the same architect, Anthemios, who designed Santa Sophia, of Constantinople. It contained a library, in which were several ancient MSS. which have perished in the flames. The latter was adorned with some ancient pictures, and contained the mortal remains of Gregorios Palamàs, one of the Fathers of the Greek Church.

\* \* \*

The restoration of the ancient mosaics of the Byzantine Temple of Daphne, near Athens, has at length begun, and is in the hands of Signor Salviati, of Venice.



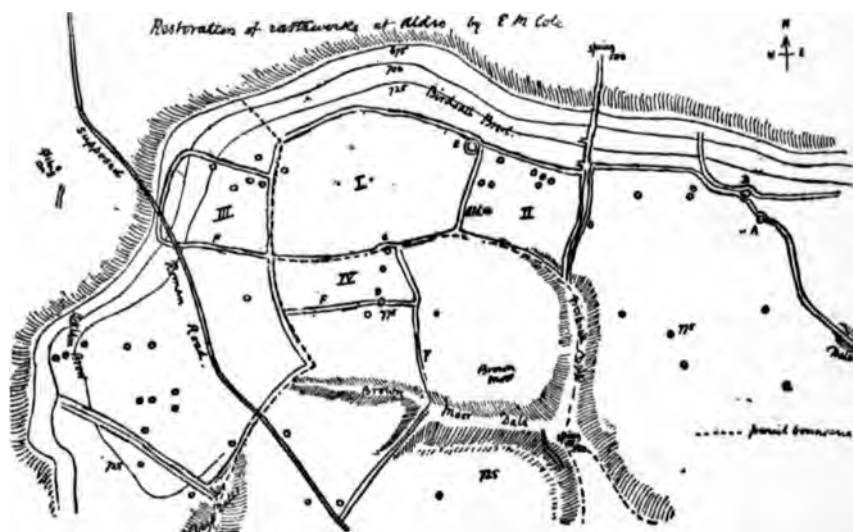
## On the Entrenchments on the Yorkshire Wolds.

BY THE REV. E. MAULE COLE, M.A., F.G.S.

### III.



CAREFUL study of the accompanying map (Plate I.), which represents the original state of the earthworks at Aldro, as far as the writer's investigations have as yet extended, will probably convey a better idea of the matter in hand than any amount of letter-press.



The area embraced, consisting of two farms, Aldro and Brown Moor—the former of which belongs to Lord Middleton, the latter to Viscount Halifax—forms the north-west extremity of the Chalk Wolds. The ground, except where cut into by the deep dales, is fairly level on the top, attaining a maximum height above sea-level of 775 feet; but from the contour line of 725 feet it slopes rapidly to the north and west. From both these sides magnificent views may be obtained. Facing the north from Birdsall Brow, the eye ranges from Scarborough racecourse on the east, throughout the ranges of the Tabular, Howardian, and Hambleton Hills, to Creyke and Ripon on the west; whilst

from Wooing Nab, on Acklam Brow, the view is continued from the Hambleton Hills and Vale of Mowbray on the north, over the whole of the Vale of York, backed on the west by the hills beyond Harrogate and Leeds, to Selby, Howden, Goole, and the Humber on the south. For extent, variety, and beauty, there cannot be found a finer prospect in all Yorkshire.

Hence we are not surprised to find that the ancient Britons selected this spot as a favourite burial-ground. They seem generally to have chosen elevated positions for the interment of their chiefs and great warriors, presumably with the idea that the spirits of the dead might still overlook the

scenes of their earthly warfare. There are no less than forty-seven burial mounds, indicated by little rings, on the limited area of the map. With one or two exceptions these have all been opened, and found to contain British remains only, with scarcely a trace of bronze.\*

The map exhibits also a network of entrenchments of various kinds. Were the tumuli there first, or the entrenchments? or were they contemporaneous? We have no

\* Trifling articles of bronze, such as pins, have been found in about 12 per cent. of the graves, 300 of which have been opened by Mr. T. R. Mortimer, and the contents deposited in his splendid museum at Driffield.



hesitation in saying that, in some cases, the tumuli were first raised; for at A the entrenchment goes out of its way to skirt a tumulus, and the same is the case at B and at C; whilst at D a ditch was cut through the very centre of the mound. But these particular entrenchments may be later than others, for there are several different types, and in all probability the first step taken was to fortify the headland itself by constructing the large double dikes on the south-east, and the triple dikes on the north-east. This having been done, an inner line of defence was formed by making the great single entrenchment 30 feet wide and 10 feet deep, with the earth thrown up on the inner side, which extends from E, first westwards and then southwards to the head of Brown Moor Dale, inclosing I, and perhaps II. The enclosures III and IV appear to have been added subsequently, and were less strongly fortified, the ditches (F) being only from 10 feet to 12 feet wide, and somewhat resembling Mr. Mortimer's "hollow ways," but in this case they could hardly have been older than the larger entrenchments.

At E is the great Aldro "rath," as Phillips calls it—in reality, a British tumulus—surrounded by a ditch and mound; from centre to centre of the external mound the diameter is 90 feet. It appears to have been constructed after the entrenchment by which it stands, as the encircling mound is somewhat higher than the mound of the entrenchment, appears to rest upon it, and slightly protrudes into the ditch.

The various uses of entrenchments may also be noticed from a study of the map. One, the double dike on the south-east, from Deep Dale to Acklam Brow, cuts off the extremity of a hill. Another, the triple dike from Birdsall Dale to Birdsall Brow, defends the level ground on the top. Those along Birdsall Brow protect the hill-tops from attack from below. One on the north goes down to a spring, a not unfrequent occurrence in a district where springs were of the utmost importance, and would have to be reached at all hazards; others seem to protect springs, or to furnish a place of concealment for hunters, with flint arrows, in wait for wild animals who came to drink; whilst, again, others would appear to be simply native ways

for communication, or for driving cattle from one pasturage or dale to another.

In speaking of these various uses it must be observed that, in some cases, though not in the area before us, they formed boundaries between tribes; but that entrenchments were thrown up to form the boundary of a parish is an anachronism—a sod wall can always be distinguished from an entrenchment. On the other hand, entrenchments were often taken for the subsequent boundary of a parish, simply as a convenient landmark. This is well illustrated in the map. A parish boundary runs from the head of Deep Dale, northwards, along a line of entrenchments to beyond enclosure III; then it leaves the entrenchment abruptly, and strikes down to Leavening. A second boundary starting midway from the first is carried to the spring at the junction of Birdsall and Brown Moor Dales. It is clear that, in each case, the entrenchment was utilized, but not constructed, for the purpose in view.

A supposed Roman road from Malton to Brough crosses the map. As some have attributed the entrenchments to the work of the Romans, it may be as well to point out that in this instance, as well as in all others known to the writer, there is not the slightest foundation for the theory; that the entrenchments are all of British origin, which the Romans cut through at haphazard, or intentionally, as the case might be.

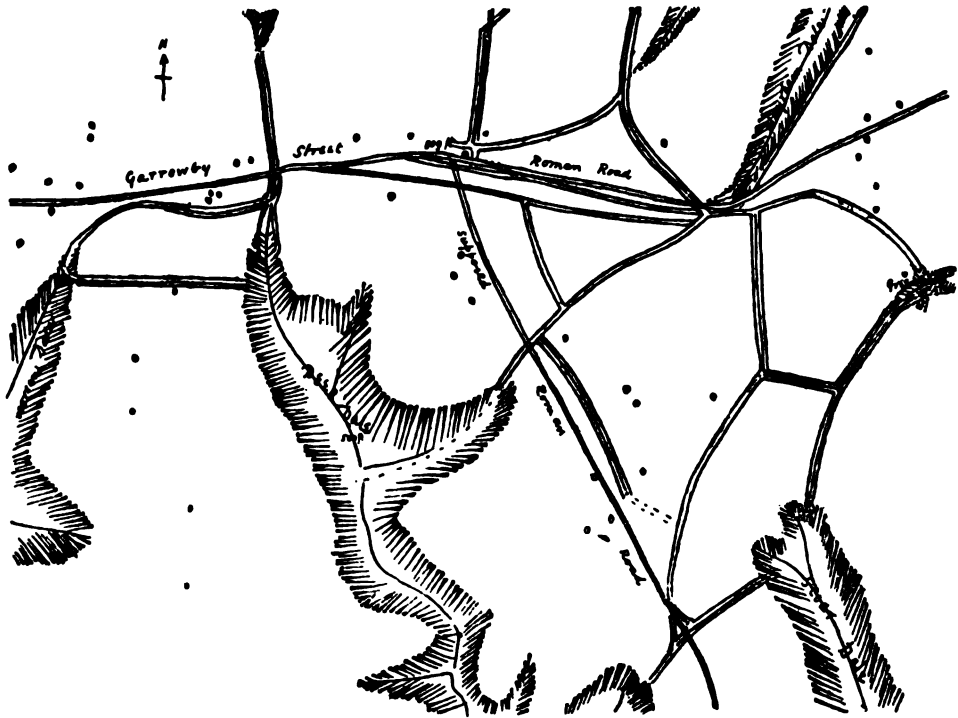
Following the above road southwards, for a distance of four miles, along the western edge of the hills overlooking the Vale of York, the traveller arrives at a true Roman road, running east and west, called Garrowby Street. The point of intersection is the highest ground on the Wolds, being 809 feet above sea-level. Here again the tops of the hills are covered with entrenchments, with numerous tumuli, as will be seen from the accompanying map (Plate II.). These are the entrenchments and tumuli, alluded to in the first paper, which Dr. Burton and Mr. Drake considered to be Roman. As they were certainly wrong in their conjecture concerning the tumuli, which have all been opened and proved to be British, there is a fair presumption to start with that they were also wrong concerning the entrenchments. The writer has no hesitation in expressing



his conviction that all the entrenchments were the work of the British inhabitants of the Wolds.

Whatever separate tribes inhabited the Wold district (and there may have been several), it is not likely that two tribes, in opposition, would occupy so short a distance as that between Aldro and Garrowby; and, indeed, there is a distinct connection by way of double entrenchments, about half a mile on an average, in rear of the supposed Roman road from Malton to Brough, be-

access to springs, and some may have been thrown up as late even as the occupation of York by the Roman legions; but it seems clear from the map that the Roman troops, in subjugating the stout Brigantes, cut their way through these defences, and constructed their road to the coast through the heart of them, and, in places, utilized the mound of a British entrenchment for the substratum of a road. Instances of this latter use may be recorded in the case of Settrington High Street, and in the road between Sledmere



tween the strongly fortified position at Aldro and the high ground on Garrowby Hill. The two positions were closely connected, and apparently constructed against a common enemy.

This second set of entrenchments may possibly long ante-date the Roman Conquest, and, like the first, have served for various purposes, such as confining cattle within a limited space, or for facilitating communication between one dale-head and another, or, in some instances, for providing guarded

and Collingwood House. Other instances of Roman roads cutting through British entrenchments may be seen at Fimber, where the High Street from Malton to Beverley, after passing Wharram-le-Street, in descending Towthorpe Hill, has cut away a corner of the ancient entrenchments surrounding Fimber, and, lower down, has completely severed the connection between the entrenchments on the west and those on the east. At this point the Roman road from York to the coast, *viâ* Sledmere, crosses the road

from Malton, and also cuts both sets of entrenchments.

Perhaps the strongest entrenchments on the Wolds are those known as Huggate Dikes. These consist of five mounds and six ditches. At present only about 200 yards in length remain, in a grass field known as Huggate Pasture, but originally they ran across the neck of high land, half a mile long, and 650 feet above sea-level, which separates the end of Millington Dale, running west, from the head of Horse Dale, running east. Both these dales are cut very deeply into the chalk, the bottom being quite 200 feet below the top, and would each afford a serious obstruction to any enemy advancing, as it were, across country; but with the level plateau, on the height between, it would be different. This would require to be strongly and artificially fortified, the more so as it is the only level piece of ground by which a body of men might pass from north to south, or *vice-versâ*, without being forced to cross a deep dale. Accordingly here we find no less than five strong mounds, 12 or 13 feet high, originally, without doubt. Towards the western end an opening has been left intentionally, and there may have been others in the portion destroyed. Similar openings occur in Danes' Dike, and were probably intended for sally-ports, as alluded to in a previous paper. We may also notice that towards the centre of the original works the outer mound, on the south side, appears to have protruded in the form of an arc of a small circle, as if to form a sheltered post of observation commanding a view of the outer ditch on either side of it.

The Huggate Dikes lie about a mile to the eastward of the entrenchments shown on Garrowby Hill (Plate II.), and are connected with them. At the same time, they are connected with a line of entrenchments running on the top of the dale-side to the hill above Pocklington, and with entrenchments making for Warter; whilst, eastwards, the entrenchments are continued, for miles and miles, past Painslack, Wetwang, The Monument, and Kilham, to near Bridlington. These latter are connected again in several places, too numerous to mention, and which can only be studied on a map, with another long line of entrenchments running from Fridaythorpe to

Fimber, Fimber to Sledmere, and Sledmere to beyond Octon. To the north of these, and somewhat parallel, is another set of double dikes running from Octon Grange, by Helperthorpe, Kirby Grindalyth, and Burdale Tunnel Top, to Aldro. A portion of these may be seen in Major-General Pitt-Rivers' map, as also more completely the entrenchments at Settrington Wold, which are connected by the Several Dikes with the set of entrenchments running along the northern brow of the wolds from Knapton to Hunmanby.

Such a vast network of entrenchments over so wide an area implies a large population, and, as water would be equally an essential then as now, it follows that the bulk of the homesteads must have been within reach of water supply, and therefore more or less distant from the great body of the entrenchments, which cover the high grounds. This question deserves closer attention.

There were three sources of water supply in those days. 1. Springs on the outer margin of the wolds; 2. Springs on the inner eastern slope, where the chalk had been cut completely through to the underlying Kimmeridge clay; and, 3. Natural ponds.

1. The first kind abound all along the northern escarpment from Hunmanby to Leavening, and again, along the western edge, from Leavening to Welton, and here, to the present day, a considerable number of villages are met with, whose origin may date back to pre-historic times.

2. There are but two springs, or, rather, sets of springs, which issue on the eastern slope, all the rest of the rainfall being carried away by subterranean channels in consequence of the beds of chalk, which are very porous, dipping towards the south-east. One of these springs rises at Wharram-le-Street, and, being soon joined by others about Duggleby, forms the source of the stream which flows past the Dale towns to Bridlington Harbour. Throughout this valley there are signs of ancient buildings and habitations, and here, in all probability, a large proportion of the tribes occupying the northern Wolds had their settlement. The other spring appears, for a brief interval, at the head of Water Dale, and helped to supply the ancient settlement at Aldro, but it forms no surface

stream at present. Three miles lower down, however, at Thixendale, a fairly copious spring breaks forth, which runs as a tiny beck as far as Raisthorpe, one mile, where it sinks. It reappears at Burdale, a mile and a half lower down the dale, where, joined by one or two springs from the high ground on the north, it feeds a pond which never dries up and never freezes. Thence the water, except in dry times, runs on the surface towards Fimber for about half a mile, and then finally disappears. We may, therefore, include Thixendale, Raisthorpe, and Burdale, as suitable and likely places for ancient settlements.

3. There are very few natural ponds on the wolds. The one at Burdale has already been mentioned, as also the one at the head of Water Dale. Both these are distinctly connected with springs. Apart from springs, however, there are a few which appear to maintain their water supply, not from the rainfall on their surface, but from a sort of natural drainage from the surrounding rock to a hollow formed in a deposit of clay. Such are the ponds at Huggate and Fimber. The name of the latter place is a misnomer. In all ancient documents it is spelt Finmere or Finimere, and took its name from the mere, or "mar," locally so called, which occupies the centre of the village. Sledmere is an instance of a similar derivation, though the mere has been filled up in recent times. In the list of Knights' Fees in Yorkshire, A.D. 1303, under the head of "Sledemer," Martinus atte Mar\* is mentioned as holding two bovates.

We may, therefore, reasonably conclude that all the above-mentioned places, from their natural supply of water, formed suitable sites of settlement for the primitive inhabitants of the Wolds. The profusion of entrenchments in their immediate neighbourhood is thus, to some extent, accounted for.

\* The mere at Wetwang is also very ancient, having given rise, in the same list, to the name "Laurentius atte Mar."



## A Forgotten Tudor Poet.

By MRS. CHARLOTTE C. STOPES.



HE reign of Queen Mary was short, and unmarked by brilliant literary names. But short as it was, there is no sign that its character would have been changed by its being lengthened. Solemn and sombre thoughts of religious matters on the one side, quakings and fears on the other; general unrest, hesitation and uncertainty among the people; inglorious foreign policy, failure in all hopes, seemed the portion of the people and their queen. There was naught to stimulate the poetic vein, and there were no poets. It seemed as if there were a great *back-draw* just then, in preparation for the swelling wave that rolled on to make the high tide of Elizabethan literary glory. It is true that Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, was born in 1536, and might be said to have developed during the reign. George Peele and Sir Walter Raleigh were born just the year before her accession, and Spenser, Lyly, Sydney, Fulke Greville, Thomas Lodge, George Chapman, and William Warner were born subjects to this queen. Yet not to her their glory, but to her more fortunate sister.

But the absence of great poets make minor ones more noteworthy. Hence, to the other antiquities brought forward in connection with the Tudor Exhibition, might have been added the life and verses of a young priest, Leonard Stopes. Having for other purposes been working up his life, I was told some time ago by Mr. Hazlitt that he had seen a broadside of his in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. This, by the kindness of the librarian, I was permitted to copy, and to study the volume in which it is bound, in which I found a few other broadsides of the reign. It is on account of the verses one must give a short sketch of his life.

Sir Thomas Whyte, Alderman of London, founded the College of St. John at Oxford, May 29, 1555. It was arranged at first to hold "one President, and thirty Graduate or non-Graduate Scholars, or more or less." Sir Thomas Whyte dying soon after, increased his foundation by will. The first president

was Alexander Belsire; the first four "scholars" were Leonard Stopes, Will. Elye, Ralph Windon, and John Bavant.\* "Leonard Stopes, Priest and Fellow of St. John's, sup. for B.A. 12 Oct., 1557, adm. 23 Oct., det. 1558, sup. for M.A. 25 Nov., lic. 5 Dec., inc. and disp. 21 Mar., 1559, of St. John's."†

The rapidity of his advancement is explained in Gutch's edition of Wood's *History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford*, 1796, vol. ii, p. 133; "There being now a great scarcity of Masters in the University, it was decreed and appointed on the 25th June, 1556, that for the space of one year to come, all the Bachelors of Art, then in the University, might take the degree of Master at two years' standing complete. . . . There was also a great scarcity of divines, as it appears in our records for 1557 and 1558."

Either before, or early in his time of residence, he must have written and printed, as a broadside, the first poem, which might almost entitle him, especially when connected with the after-events of his life, to be considered Mary's "Laureate;" self-elected, it is true, and without stipend, or honour, or encouragement. That, nevertheless, proves all the more his good faith in praising a woman rarely praised.

❶ *An Ave Maria, in commendation of our most virtuous Queene. Imprinted at London, in Pater-noster Row, by Richard Lant.*

#### HAILE

Haile Queene of England, of most worthy fame  
For virtue, for wisdom, for mercy and grace;  
Most firm in the faith: Defence of the same:  
Christ save her and keepe her, in every place.

#### MARIE

Marie the mirrour of mercifulnesse  
God of His goodnesse, hath lent to this lande:  
Our jewell, our joye, our Judeth doutlesse,  
The great Holofernes of hell to withstande.

#### FULL

Full well I may liken, and boldly compare  
Her highnesse, to Hester, that vertuous Queene;  
The envious Hamon, to kyll, is her care,  
And all wicked workers, to wede them out clene.

\* See Wood's *History and Antiquities of the Colleges of Oxford*, p. 538.

† Boase, *Registrum Universitatis Oxon.*, vol. i., p. 234.

#### OF

Of sectes and of schismes, a riddaunce to make,  
Of horrible errors, and heresies all  
She carkes and cares, and great trauell dooth take  
That vertue may flourish, and vice haue a fall.

#### GRACE

Grace and all goodnesse, doth garnish her Grace  
With mercifull meeknesse, on every syde,  
And pitifull prudence, in renyung her race,  
Her Highness in honor, most godly dooth guyde.

#### OUR

Our life is a warfare, the worlde is the field,  
Her Highnes, her army, hath alwayes at hande;  
For Hope is her Helmet, Faith is her shielde  
And Loue is her breastplate, her foes to withstand.

#### LORDE

Lorde for thy mercy, vouchsafe to defende  
Her Grace from all griefes, and dredfull distresse  
Whom Thou hast vouchsafed so frendly to sende  
Our maners to mende, our deedes to redresse.

#### IS

Is not this Ilande, of duty most bounde,  
To pray for her Highnesse, most prosperous state  
By whom, all our enemies be cast to the ground  
Exilyng all errour, all strife and debate.

#### WITH

With wisdom, her wisdom, most witty and wise  
Most wisely dooth welde us, in wele and in wo,  
In rest to rule us, this dooth she devise  
In grace and in goodnesse, with vertue also.

#### THEE

Thee humbly we honour, most mercifull Lorde,  
Beseechyng thy goodnesse, to graunt us thy grace  
That we, in faith, as one may accorde,  
All vices exiled, may vertue embrace.

#### BLESSED

Blessed be Jesu, and praise we his name  
Who of his mere mercy, hath lent to this lande,  
So Catholike Capitaynes, to gouern the same  
And freely, the foes of Faith to withstande.

#### ART

Art thou not ashamed, thou caitif unkynde  
To whisper, to whympere, with traitourous tene,  
To mutter, to murmure, with mischievous mynd  
Against thy so lovyng, and gracious a Queene?

#### THOU

Thou wishest and woldest: But all is in vayne  
(God dooth abhorre) to thinke in thy harte;  
Or speake in secrete, of them that doo raigne:  
The birdes wyll bewrai thee: to prat is thy parte.

#### AMONG

Among al the scriptures, wher hast thou but sene  
The murmurers punishte and neuer had their wyll  
Agaynst their heade: our sovereign Queene  
Whose grace, I pray God, preserue from all yll.

## WOMEN

Women and widowes, with maidens and wiues,  
Of this blessed woman example may take  
In womanly wisdom, to leade wel their liues :  
All England is blessed for this woman's sake.

## AND

And for that there is, suche godly behaviour  
Specially tending, Gods worthy fame :  
He through His power, and princely favour,  
Hath blancked her foes, to their great shame.

## BLESSED

Blessed be therefore, our Lorde God aboue :  
And Marie our maistresse, our mercifulle Queene,  
For unto this land, our Lorde for her loue  
Hath of her mercy, most merciful bene.

## Is

Is not her Highnesse, most worthy of prayse  
And England much holden, her grace to comend  
By whom, it hath pleased, our Lorde many wayse  
His bountefull blessing, on us for to sende.

## THE

The plentefull pittie, the faith and the grace  
The mervailous mekenes, and mercy also,  
And other the vertues, that shine in her face  
Doo saue us her subjected, in weale and in wo.

## FRUYTE

Fruchte of her body, God graunt us to see  
This Royallme to rule, in peace and in reste  
That loueyng as she is, to us may be ;  
Who woulde us all, as our hertes can thinke best.

## OF

Of this may the good, be bolde as to say  
She woulde God's glory, to flourish and spryng  
And her true subiectes, to walke in one way  
In unitie of faith, all us for to bryng.

## THY

Thy gracious goodnes, to God therfore  
We humbly beseeche, her grace to preserve  
And Thy Holy Church, in state to restore  
As daily desireth, our princely Mynerve.

## WOMBE,

Wombe that she beareth, by God be it blest  
From danger of childing, when God he shall sende  
Neuer by enemyes, to see her supprest,  
But, as His chosen, to have heere her ende.

## JESUS

Jesus most gentle, graunte this request  
Our noble Queene, with thy grace to encrease  
In health and honour, as pleaseth thee best  
That long ouer us, she may reign in peace.

Amen. Qd. L. Stopes.\*

Had I not lately seen that touching portrait  
of Queen Mary hanging in the Guild Hall,

\* A Broadside in the Library of Society of Anti-  
quaries, entered in catalogue as 1553.

Coventry, I could hardly have understood  
how anyone could honestly have written thus.  
But the womanhood in that face seemed  
to reveal a true soul buried under the hard-  
ness, engendered by years of oppression and  
conflict and disaster, and by her intense  
belief in the religion of her mother and her  
youth. Therefore to a young man, of the  
same religion, preparing for Holy Orders,  
ardent in faith like her, and willing to brave  
all for it, there is possible honesty and faith  
in this address to the Queen of his Country,  
thus associated with the Queen of Heaven.

"On December 5, 1558, Leonard Stopes  
took his degree of Master of Arts in Oxford ;  
but in the year following, refusing to con-  
form, he either resigned or was ejected, and  
going beyond the seas, to Douay in the first  
instance, he was ordained priest, much about  
the same time that Ralph Windon, another  
ejected fellow of that house, was also ordained.  
He returned to England on a religious mis-  
sion with Ralph Windon, his fellow-student.  
They were taken and committed to custody  
in Wisbeach Castle, Cambridgeshire, where  
they, with others of the like character, en-  
dured a tedious imprisonment of many years,  
and were, therefore, accounted by those of  
their own persuasion as confessors. One of  
his fellow-students was Edmund Campion,  
afterwards the famous Jesuit ; and one of his  
fellow-exiles was William Allen, of Oriel,  
the founder of the English College at Douay,  
and the noted English Cardinal. There is  
little known of his later life. From St.  
John's College, John Bavant, Ralph Wendon,  
Leonard Stopes and Henry Shaw, Masters of  
Arts and Fellows, were turned out or volun-  
tarily left their places, all which, being made  
Catholic priests, were seized and imprisoned  
at Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire. *What was  
the end of them, beyond exile, I know not.*"\*

Dodd seems in error, when, repeating this  
fact, he says of him, "refusing to conform,  
the 1st of Elizabeth he was deprived. After-  
wards going over to the English College of  
Douay, he was ordained priest, and returned  
upon the mission." (Dodd's *Lives of Eliza-  
bethan Clergymen*, Book II., art. iv., p. 87,  
with note referring to Douay Diary.) But  
from Knox's transcript of the Douay Diary,

\* Wood's *Annals of Oxford University*, ed. Gutch,  
1796, Book I., p. 145.



I find that the English College was not then in existence. It was founded by Allen in 1568, and I see no reference to any of the name either in the first or second part. Therefore, Leonard must have been ordained from a French College at Douay, probably St. Peter's, whose papers were destroyed during the Revolution of 1789.

Now in the same volume of Broad-sides, bound together and preserved by the Society of Antiquaries, there is another, printed later by the same printer, though at another address. It is unsigned, but the general style, a few of the phrases, and the audacity that ventured to glorify Mary after the accession of Elizabeth, and to praise Elizabeth only in so far as she resembled Mary, is sufficient to suggest that it might be by Leonard Stopes, especially when connected with the significant events of his after life. It was quite natural and likely for him to write as follows :

*The Epitaph upon the Death of the Most Excellent and our late vertuous Queene Marie, deceased.*

*Augmented by the first author.*

Wayne is the blisse, and brittle is the glasse, of worldly wished welth  
The steppes unstayde, the life unsure, of lastyng hoped helth  
Witnes (alas) may Marie be, late Quene of rare renowne  
Whose body dead, her virtues live, and doth her fame resowne  
In whome such golden giftes were grafte, of nature and of grace,  
As when the tongue dyd cease to say, yet vertue spake in face.  
What vertue is that was not founde, within that worthy wight.  
What vice is there, that can be sayde, wherein she had delight.  
She neuer closde her eare to heare, the righteous man distrest  
Nor neuer sparde her hande to helpe, wher wrong or power opprest.  
When all was wracke, she was the porte, from peryll unto joye.  
When all was spoyle, she spared all, she pitied to destroye.  
How many noble men restorde, and other states also  
Well shewed her princely liberall hert, which gaue both friend and fo.  
Where conscience was, or pitie moved, or iuste desertes did craue  
For iustice sake, all worldly thynges, she used as her slaue.

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As princely was her birth, so Princely was her life  
Constante, courtise, modest, and mylde, a chaste and chosen wife.  
In greatest stormes she feared not, for God she mēd:  
her shielde  
And all her care she cast on him, who forst her foes to yelde.  
Her perfecte life in all extremes, her pacient hert dyd shoe,  
For in this worlde she neuer founde, but dolfull dayes and woe.  
All worldly pompe she set at nought, to praye was her delight.  
A Martha in her Kyngdemes charge, a Mary named aright,  
She conquered death in perfect life, and feared not his darte:  
She liued to dye, and dyed to liue, with constant faithful hart  
Her restles ship of toil and care, these worldly wracks hath past,  
And safe arrives the heavenly porte, escapt from daungers blast.  
When I have sene the Sacrament (she said) euen at her death  
These eyes no earthly syght shall see, and so lefte light and breath.  
O mirrour of all womanhed, O Queene of vertues pure,  
O constant Marie filde with grace, no age can thee obscure,  
Thyne end hath set thee free, from tongues of fickle trust,  
And lockte the lippes of slaunders brute, which daily damnes the just  
Thy death hath geuen thee life, thy life with God shall joye,  
Thy joye shall laste, thy vertues live, from feare and all anoye.  
O happie heavens, O hatefull earth, O chaunge to Marie best,  
Though we bewaile, thou maist rejoyce, thy long retourne to rest.  
O worthy Quene, most worthy life, O lamp of vertues light  
But what avayles, sith flesh is wormes, and life is deathes of right,  
Mercy and rest may Marie fynde, whose fayth and mercy craue  
Eternall prayse here in this earth, and joye with God to haue.  
Marie is gone, whose vertues teache, of life and death the way,  
Learne we that liue, her steppes to treade, and for her soule to pray.  
Make for your mirrour (princes all) Marie our maistres late  
Whom teares, nor plaintes, nor princely mace, might slai in her estate  
So, here we see, as nature formes, death doth deface at length,  
In life and death, pray we to God, to be our guyde and strengthe,  
Farewell o Quene, o pearle most pure, that God or nature gave.  
The erth, the heauens, the sprites, the saintes, cry honor to thy graue.

P

Marie now dead, Elizabeth liues, our just and lawfull  
 Queene,  
 In whom her sisters vertues rare, habundantly are  
 scene.  
 Obaye our Queene, as we are bounde, pray God her to  
 preserue  
 And sende her grace, longe life and fruite, and subjectes  
 trowth to serve.

FINIS.

Imprinted at London in Smithfielde by Richarde  
 Lante.

If this is not by Leonard Stopes, it must have been by one of his party, who tried at first to combine loyalty and Romanism; there is no clue to another author.

I have not been able to find the date or place of his death, or whether he wrote any more poems. We have in our possession a beautiful Sarum Missal (once among the treasures of Messrs. Quaritch), which has his name written in a delicate clear hand on the right upper corner of the title-page, "Leonardus Stopæus." This edition was that of 1555, published partly in Paris and partly in Old Sarum, and is a rare specimen of the printer's art. There are two volumes, which have been unfortunately rebound within this century in modern good morocco, and the margins cut too close.

Under the date of the Missal there is a scrawling signature "Jacobus Stopes," that of the brother of Leonard; and on the fly-leaf and margins of the first part are many marginal notes in an Elizabethan hand, some of which are cut in the rebinding.

There are not many public records of his family, but as early as 1380 there were monks of the name in Britwell Priory in Oxfordshire. Richard Stopes was probably an uncle of Leonard's. Another of the name, a senior, yet a contemporary, resembling him in his attachment to the old faith, might have been his uncle or elder brother; *Robert Stopes*, the prebendary of Sneating, called by Strype, in error, *John*.

"Stopes, or Stoppes, Robert, sup. for B.A. 30 May, 1537, mar. 1537-8, adm. 8 April, det. 1539, sup. for M.A. May, 1545, lic. 1545, inc. 8 Feb., 1545-6." (Boase, *Reg. Univ. Oxford*, vol. i., p. 188.)

"Prebendaries of St. Paul's. . . Robert Stopes, A.M. 10th Oct., 1556, vice John Wymmesley, deceased, 28th Dec., 1559. David Pade, vice Stopes, deceased. (*Register*, Bonner, G. 468.)

"The visitation of St. Paul's began on 11th August, 1559. The Commissioners sat at St. Paul's again on November 3. Then Richard Marshall, Will Murmure, John Murren, John Stopes, not appearing, and not satisfying the Royal Commission, they pronounced them contumacious, and deprived them of their prebends by sentence definitive." (Strype's *Annals of the Reformation under Queen Elizabeth*, vol. i. 253.)

In December 7, 1521, 13 Henry VIII., among the "Batchelors of Divinity" in St. Bernard's College, Oxford, is entered "Richard Stoppsys or Stopes," afterwards Abbot of Meaux or Melsa, in Yorkshire.\*

Boase, *Registrum Universitatis Oxon*, vol. i., p. 119: "Richard Stopys, Cistercian, sup. for B.D. 9 May, 1521, adm. to oppose, 9 July, B.D. 7 Dec." And in the *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, "Batchelors of Divinity, 7th December, 1521, 13 Hen. VIII. Richard Stopys or Stopes, Abbot of Meaux or Melsa, in Yorkshire, of the Cistercian Order, now studying in St. Bernard's College."

The *Chronica de Melsa*, written by Thomas Burton, the Abbot, gives the history from the foundation of the Abbey, in the deanery of Holderness, and the archdeaconry of the East Riding of Yorkshire, in 1150, and gives the lives of the Abbots down to 1406. This has been edited and printed by Mr. Bond, of the British Museum. In Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. v., p. 388, we find that by the 26th Henry VIII. "Richard Stopes was Abbot." He returned the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" of the Abbey to Henry as £299 6s. 4½d., after all expenses paid. This duty seemed to have been too much for him, for in the 31st Henry VIII. it was not he, but Richard Draper, who received the retiring annual pension of £40, when each of the Presbyters received £6.

Leonard Stopes, poet and priest, was probably of the Hertfordshire branch of the family. On March 21, 1546-47,† we have an entry of the marriage of his brother, James Stoppsys or Stopes, to Margery Nuce, of the city of London. The Newces had made their money as goldsmiths, and settled in Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, where they became distinguished. The earliest parish

\* Wood's *Fasti*, B. I. 56.

† See Chester's *Marriage Licenses of the City of London*.

registers of Much Hadham show that the Stopes family "also lived there, and that this pair had children born to them," James Stopes, gentleman, "dying on October 31, 1572." Among the baptisms, August 11, 1588, appears the name "*Leonard*, the sonne of John Stopes," showing it was a family name. James Stopes and Margery Newce seem to have had a large family, and of their son James there is one point worth noting in connection with Tudor history. He was a clergyman in London of the Reformed Faith in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fishe Street, London, where he was inducted October 4, 1577. There he seemed to have been much liked. He was probably the father of Katherine Stopes, who married William Neile, Registrar or Chapter Clerk at Westminster, and brother of the most Reverend Richard, Archbishop of York. She was buried in the cloisters of Westminster, August 5, 1620. (See Chester's *Registers of Westminster Abbey*.) There was also a Mary Stopes, who on September 20, 1613, married Richard Morgan by licence, in St. Mary le Strand, London. (See Selby's *Genealogist*, new series, vol. iv., p. 108.) But we are certain that he had a son John, and that through him is continued the history of the family. In the possession of Mr. Willett, the well-known collector in Brighton, is a cup, made of a silver-mounted ostrich egg, with stand, mount, lid, and flag of silver-gilt, hall-marked, 1621, a beautiful specimen of work of the period. It bears the inscription: "This Cupp was given to Mr. John Stopes, our Parson's Sonne, by the Parishioners of the Parish of St. Mary Magdalene, in or neere Olde Fish Streete, London, for his paines-takinge with us by his often preaching with us, hoping that he will so friendly accept it, as we most frankly and willingly meane it. The first day of January, 1623." On the Flag topping the cup are these words: "On the 4th of October, 1577, Mr. James Stopes came to be our Parson." On the reverse a crucifix, a kneeling woman, with a pot of ointment in front of her, a rock behind her, a building in the background, and "M. Magdalene" in writing over the woman's head. This James Stopes, therefore, had officiated in that modest edifice throughout more than the whole of the Shakespearian

period. The gift was evidently presented on the son's departure for the living of Crowell, in Oxfordshire, though it took some time in making. From the Register of Crowell, we know that he married twice—first, the little Judith Squire, mentioned in the will of Bishop Aylmer (his granddaughter, and niece of Theophilus Aylmer, the Rector of Much Hadham); and that he had a large family by her. In 1639 he christened Thomas Ellwood, afterwards the Quaker, and friend of Milton. He has a good many entries in connection with the Civil War, and two memoranda—one of his bequest to the poor of four acres, still called "The Poor's Field," and one of another bequest of sixty-three acres, which has *disappeared*, but which might be restored by a thorough investigation. His daughter Rebecca presented, in 1637, the silver communion chalice, still used in the church. A handsome tombstone was designed for him by his son James, on his death in 1666, but was removed on the restoration of the church in 1877, and has since disappeared. Fortunately the words were copied before the removal. For up till then we could find "the following inscription on the stone that lyeth under the Chancel gate opposite the communion-table in the parish church of Crowell, in Oxfordshire: 'Here lyeth the body of John Stopes, which came to be parson of this parish of Crowell in the year of our Lord 1621, being the 8th day of May. He was eighty-four years of age the 7th last past 1666. And of his wife Judith, daughter of Adam Squires, D.D., and of his wife Judith, daughter of John Aylmer, Bishop of London. He begat three sons and four daughters; he survived them all except James.'"

We have a square old calf-bound Bible, with double silver clasps of the period, belonging to this James Stopes, "clerk,"\* and giving his pedigree, dating his marriage to Mrs. Anne Marriott on April 2, 1650. Ever since the marriage of John, to the granddaughter of Bishop Aylmer, Judith has been a name among the daughters, and Aylmer a Christian name among the sons of the family, taking the place once held by "*Leonard*." None of the race have shown any tendency to produce poetry. In Dodd's *Church History*

\* See *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 1880, p. 123.

(vol. ii., pp. 86-7). Among the Bachelors of Divinity for 1654 it is stated: "Two were admitted, James Stopes of Magdalene Hall, and Thomas Harward of Trinity College, but neither of them were writers."

Since that date there has been a series, uninterrupted till quite lately, of rectors of the name in the neighbouring parishes of Britwell Salome, Britwell Prior, Brightwell Baldwin, South Stoke, with a few scions in the adjoining counties, showing a distinct attraction toward the church; for the members of this small family have all seemed to have been, as formerly, farmers, with at least one rector in each generation.

It is but little to be able to produce such a slight sketch of a life and so few fragments of verse on which to claim literary notice, but the value of "fragments" has now begun to be realized, in piecing together, as in a mosaic picture, the life and work of the past. It is possible that further manuscripts may sometime or other be yet discovered that may shed more light upon the reign of the Queen that sank to the grave, as has hitherto been supposed,

Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung.



## Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

BY R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 163, vol. xxii).

### STAFFORDSHIRE (continued.)

#### UTTOXETER: PENNY CROFT ON THE FLATTS.

**T**HIS well was once scrupulously kept, and flowers yearly adorned it, because it was believed to possess great curative properties. According to the *Reliquary* it was called "Penny Croft," from the pence the afflicted offered for the use of its healing virtues. It has lately been turned into a common drinking-place for cattle.—*Midland Weekly News*, contributed by G. T. Lamby.

#### UTTOXETER: MARIAN'S WELL.

The ancient name Marian or Mary's Well has in more modern times been changed to

"Maiden's" or "Marden's Wall" (Well)—wall here having the same meaning as well. It was situated on the rise of a hill called the "High Wood." Its waters were once very famous for their healing powers, and many people from the parts adjacent frequently fetched some of its water to administer to persons suffering from various diseases, when the medicine of the professional man had failed to effect a cure or give relief.

It had also a strange legend attached to it, which may account for its modern name. It was believed to be haunted by the ghost of a young woman, and on this account people were so much afraid that few of them could be found hardy enough to go near it after dark. This superstition would appear to be a survival of the time when wells were believed to be inhabited by spirits, whose aid was invoked by means of divination. Fortune-tellers frequently took advantage of this superstition to extort money from the ignorant and foolish, pretending to call up the spirits to the surface of the water, in order that the person desiring knowledge of the future might question them. Females in particular were guilty of this superstition, arising out of a weakness and anxiety to know who would be their future spouse.—*Ibid.*

#### RUSHTON SPENCER: ST. HELEN'S WELL.

There was a famous well here known as St. Helen's, which was endowed by the superstitious with several very singular qualities. It sometimes became suddenly dry after a constant overflow for eight or ten years. This occurred in wet as well as in dry seasons, and always at the beginning of May, when springs are generally believed to be at their highest, and the dry season lasted till Martinmas. It was locally believed that this occurrence foretold some great calamity, as war, famine, pestilence, or other national disaster. It is said to have become dry before the outbreak of the Civil War, before the execution of Charles I., before the great scarcity of corn in 1670, and in 1679 when the miscalled Popish plot was discovered. So says Dr. Plott.—*Ibid.*

#### CHECKLEY: WELL IN THE WALL.

Between Upper and Lower Tean, in the parish of Checkley, is a spring of a remarkable character, denominated the "Well in the

Wall," as it rises from under a rock. An old tradition says that this unaccountable spring throws out all the year round—except in July and August—small bones of different sorts, like those of sparrows and chickens.—*Ibid.*

BLYMILL: ELDER WELL.

Here is a noted well, known as "Elder Well," said to be blessed with valuable medicinal properties, and to be a sovereign remedy for the eyes, on which account it used to be annually "dressed" with flowers and branches of trees, and rustic games and amusements indulged in by those attending.—*Ibid.*

SHENSTONE: ST. JOHN'S WELL.

At Shenstone, near Lichfield, a little distance from the church, was a well called "St. John's Well," after the saint in whose honour the parish church is dedicated. It was looked upon as sacred from the miracles or cures wrought by its waters on St. John the Baptist's day, June 24. For this reason was a sanctity placed upon it by the faithful, who brought alms and offerings, and made their vows at it.—*Ibid.*

BURTON-ON-TRENT: ST. MODWEN'S WELL.

This well was at one period famous for the cure of the king's evil and other unaccountable cures, in grateful memory of which the people still adorn it with flowers and boughs.—*Ibid.*

CANWELL.

A custom similar to the above obtains here.—*Ibid.*

BREWOD: LEPR'S WELL.

There was a famous sulphureous well here accounted a sovereign remedy for leprosy. England's *Gazetteer* (1751) informs us it is used at "present" by both man and beast against cutaneous diseases, so that many of the inhabitants boil their meat in and brew with it. Nightingale (*Beauties of England and Wales*) tells us that "processioning was prevalent at Brewod at the annual celebration of well-dressing there."—*Ibid.*

INGESTRE: ST. ERASMUS' WELL.

Here is another well famous for the cure of the king's evil, known as "St. Erasmus's Well," of sulphureous quality. In the reign of Henry VII. a chapel was built near this spring. The Chetwynd MS., in the Salt

Library, at Stafford, records that "an aged man, formerly clerk there, told Walter Chetwynd that the adjoining wells were much frequented by lame and diseased people, many whereof found there a cure for their infirmity, inasmuch that at the dissolution thereof, the walls were hung about with crutches, the relics of those who had benefited thereby. Nor was the advantage small to the priest, the oblations of the chapel being valued in the king's books at £6 13s. 4d."—*Ibid.*

WILLENHALL: ST. SUNDAY.

In Dr. Wilkes' MS. is a reference to this famous well. He tells us that a holy well existed in that town, which was curiously dedicated to St. Sunday, and that it was celebrated for the cure of several diseases. It bore the following inscription: "Fons oculis morbisque cutaneis diu celebris. A.D. 1728." Where this well was is now a matter of impenetrable mystery, a fact which may be accounted for in the almost complete covering of the original surface of the land by the refuse of the mines.—*Ibid.*

WEST BROMWICH: ST. AUGUSTINE'S WELL.

A holy well formerly existed here, which it was the custom every year to adorn with garlands, to the accompaniment of music and dancing, in honour of its patron, St. Augustine, who

As early bards do telle,  
Gave to Bromwych this holy wellle.

The well derived its name from the monks of Sandwell, who no doubt derived considerable revenues from its medicinal virtues.—*Ibid.*

WILLOWBRIDGE.

At Willowbridge, in the north of the county, was a medicinal spring, originally discovered, it is said, by Lady Bromley. A rare and curious pamphlet of the seventeenth century was written in praise of its virtues by a celebrated physician, named Samuel Gilbert.

The water, according to Dr. Plott, carried with it the most rectified sulphur of any mineral spring in the county.—*Ibid.*

WALSALL: THE ALUM WELL.

Half a century ago or more, there was a famous well here known by the prosaic name



of "The Alum Well." Tradition has not left anything on record respecting its virtues, nor do I know where it is located.—*Ibid.*

STOWE (LICHFIELD): ST. CHAD'S WELL.

"Leland, in his Itinerary, says: 'Stowe Church, in the easte end of the towne, where is St. Chadd's Well, a spring of pure water, where is seen a stone in the bottom of it, on the whiche, some say, St. Chadd was wont, naked, to stand in the water and praye. At this stone St. Chad had his oratory in the tyme of Wulphar, King of the Merches.' The superstitious custom of adorning this well with boughs, and of reading the Gospel for the day, at this and at other wells and pumps, is yet observed in this city on Ascension Day."—Harwood's *History of Lichfield*, p. 509 (published 1806).

This custom is still continued in Lichfield (see *Shropshire Folk-lore*, s.v. "Ascension-tide," pp. 348, 349, on "Traces of Well Worship"), but the procession only goes round the boundaries of the Close as there described, and does not go out to Stowe and St. Chad's Well. I can hear of no current superstition, custom, or tradition about the well.—*C. S. B.*

It is popularly believed that it is dangerous to drink of the water of St. Chad's Well, as it is sure to give a fit of the "shakes." Yet, in spite of the attendant's remonstrances, I took a good draught, and, instead of ague, experienced only great refreshment in a fatiguing walk on a sultry day.—*Rev. C. F. R. Palmer.*

CHATWELL: ST. CHAD'S WELL.

Great and Little Chatwell are two tiny hamlets in the (civil) parish of Gnosall, Staffordshire. At Little Chatwell is a well called St. Chad's, approached by old stone steps, the water of which is of very good quality and highly thought of for tea-making. At Great Chatwell is a bit of old sandstone wall with a fragment of a window, the remains of a chapel.

The lady who lives at St. Chatwell House, and whose father lived there before her (whether previous generations owned it I don't know) says that "according to tradition the well was consecrated by St. Chad," but how she got this tradition I don't know, or

whether it is more than the *supposition* of her own family.

The late owner of Little Chatwell (Mr. J. H. Adams, who had a great love of antiquities) called his house *Chadwell Court*. The name Chatwell (pronounced *Chattle*) is said to have formerly been Chadwell, but I don't know of anyone who has seen any old deed in which it was so spelt. Not that I doubt the etymology.—*C. S. Burne.*

TAMWORTH: ST. RUFINUS.

There was a well of St. Rufinus at Tamworth, on the Warwickshire side of the town, mentioned in the Hundred Rolls, *temp.* Edward I. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire, June 15, 1559, and the restoration was very slow, occupying more than forty years. It is possible, the well having fallen into discredit, it was at this period finally destroyed and the road to it blocked up. Certain it is that the well is never mentioned after this period, and there has not been any public well in existence for 300 years, as far as any deed records.

ELLERTON: THE KING'S WELL.

"This well is situated at the furthest extremity of our parish (Adbaston). There are two cottages one mile from Ellerton; the well is in the garden of one of them. It is in first-rate condition, the water clear as crystal, surrounded by large stones, with steps down to the water. The cottages are built in Elizabethan style, though the stone has been replaced by bricks in a recent reparation. It is said that King Charles I., when staying at Chetwynd Park on the way to Market Drayton, one day drank of this well; also that King Charles II. changed his clothes in one of these very cottages for a countryman's smock and clogs."\*—*Eldon Butler.*

Adbaston Vicarage, August 19, 1890.

\* Charles II. did not come so far north in the flight from Worcester: the story probably refers to some other fugitive from the battle. The Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Derby, and others fled in this direction, and several of them were concealed in the neighbourhood for some time.—*C. S. B.*



# "Peterborough Gentlemen's Society."

By J. T. IRVINE.

**T**HERE was founded at Peterborough in the first half of last century, twenty years before the Society of Antiquaries received its charter of incorporation, a local archæological society under the title of the "Peterborough Gentlemen's Society." This association, which exists to the present day, and of whose origin and work so little has hitherto been known, may fairly claim to be the parent of all those numerous local antiquarian societies that now abound in Great Britain and Ireland. Some account of their early proceedings cannot fail, therefore, to be of interest to modern antiquaries, particularly as the society dealt with various details in Peterborough and the district, many of which have since disappeared.

The Gentlemen's Society in Peterborough was founded on August 26, 1730. The first volume of minutes, extending from that date to March 2, 1742-43, was presented to the Chapter Library of Peterborough by Rev. H. Freeman, Rector of Folksworth, in December 1853. A rule was made on June 25, 1740, that, if the society should ever be dissolved, the books, papers, prints, medals, and other curiosities shall be repositied in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church, and shall not be divided among any or all of the members of the said society. From the first volume of the minutes we take the following notes:

"1730, September 2.—Maurice Johnson, Esq., of Spalding, made an honorary member.

"October 7.—Thomas Marshall, rector of St. John's, reads an historical account of his church of St. John's, first erected by Abbot Torrold, 1078. A list of rectors given, and names added up to 1786.

"October 14.—In the Chapel at Long Thorp (which is an hamlet belonging to the parish of St. John the Baptist, in Peterborough), is the following inscription engraved on a copper plate

and fastened into a stone of the pavement just at the entrance into the Chancel which shows the time of the Consecration (or rather the reconsecration) of the said Chapel, together with the reason of it; for 'tis probable that it had been long before that an Oratory or Chapel, erected in popish times to say Mass, and for the Soul of some deceased person. The Inscription runs thus:

Cum refectionum et Deo, cœmiterij gratiâ.  
Sacratum hoc fuit Sacellum Anno Domini  
1683. hoc primum auxilianti manu posuit  
Saxum Gulielmus filius natu maximus  
Georgij Leafield Armigeri, sub quo eodem  
Saxo a Dedicatione Ipse primus corpore tenui  
Sepultus erat, Dec<sup>is</sup> 21, 1685 ætat 8<sup>to</sup>.

THOS. MARSHALL.

"1730-31, February 3.—Mr. Marshall communicated to the Society the following inscription from two ancient pieces of stone work, fixed into that part of the West front of the Bishop's Palace in Peterborough, which stands nearest the Cathedral Church. They are carved in large projecting letters upon two separate stones cut in the form of an Escutcheon, and then put (as it were) into a square frame of stone with scroll work round it. The letters seem to make up this short pious sentence: *Laudetur Dominus*, except some should choose rather to read it: *Laus detur Domino*. (The sense in both cases the same.) The stone which has the in-



scription *Laudetur* or *Laus detur* upon it stood originally the first, i.e., nearest the Cathedral Church, at about 12 or 18 feet distance from the other till about

four months ago, the present Bishop Dr. Robert Clavering) making very considerable alterations in his palace, had some part of the west front (which extended most to the northward and was very ruinous) entirely taken down. In this demolished part stood the first stone which the ignorant workmen, not knowing it had any relation to the second, removed to another place, and set it up (without the square frame) over the grand arch of the Piazza. The second stone remains where it was first put up whole and entire with its square frame.

"February 10.—Notice of four Roman urns dug up at March in beginning of November last by labourers in making the New Road from March to Wisbeach—four urns in all; in three were burnt bones, ashes, etc., and in fourth upwards of 400 Roman Denarii; the whole dated between the time of Augustus Triumvirate and the Emperor Commodus; intrinsic weight of each about 7d. or 7½d. sterling; the largest share in hands of Rev. Mr. Snell, of Doddington, in whose parish they were found; he has two of the urns and a fragment of the third; that which contained the money is in possession of Mr. George Smith, of March.

"1731-2, March 15.—Silver seal, English, found at Peterborough in February, 1731-2, by a labourer as he was digging up the rubbish of an old wall on the South Side of the Bishop's palace, having been formerly part of the old abbey. The seal itself is of silver, not the least bruised or defaced, and weighed about 3s. 2d. sterling. It is now in the possession of the Right Rev. Father in God Robert, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, being his Lordship's property as being found within his Lordship's demesnes.

Seal within a cusped circle, the modern arms of Hereford on a shield with ★ SOVCHE EST CANTO-LOVE.

"1731, April 21.—Mr. White Kennet, Prebendary, presented to the Society five pieces of cast brass, supposed to be used by the ancient Romans in setting their Toils when they went an hunting, dug

up in the common fields of Eye in this County which was formerly part of the great forest of Arundel, as also the head of a Roman javelin used in hunting the wild boar found in the same place. On June 9, 1731, order to present one of these to our Sister Society at Spalding.

"November 17.—Dr. Stukely, Rector of All Saints', Stamford, proposed as an honourable member, and admitted on December 1.

"1732, June 14.—Rev. Mr. Snell sends description of the four urns found at March, one of which he presented with the burnt bones in it to the Society.

"1732, July 5.—Rev. Mr. Neve submits Chronological Series of Abbots and Bishops of Peterborough.

"September 20.—Presented to Society a piece of the left horn of a stag found in a place called Slipe river, 5 feet underground, between Low Burrow Fen and Burrough Great Fen, September 11, 1732.

"November 8.—Secretary proposes that as time of evening prayers at the Cathedral is altered from 4 to 3, meetings of Society commence for winter season immediately after prayers.

"1733, February 14.—Communicated to the Society by the Secretary a fair MS. of the Charters of the Priory of Bishmede, in Bedfordshire, now in the Custody of William Gery, Esq.

"1733, May 19.—The Secretary gave an account of a curious tessellated pavement discovered last week in Castor Churchyard by the sexton digging a grave for a poor woman. The squares were very small and of different colours and so intermixed as to form larger squares of more than a foot which run through the whole work. When washed and cleaned the colours appeared exceeding bright, but the whole pavement was so strongly cemented together that the sexton could get up no one piece of it without defacing it, and the coffin was afterwards layd upon it. I enquired then for some medalls or what they call Dormans, but as they were formerly found there in very great plenty, they are now but seldome to be met with.

"Castor was undoubtedly a Roman station, and, according to the best conjectures of the most learned Antiquaries was the Durobriva of Antoninus. It was certainly, as appears by the ruins, a city of large extent, and reached not only from the top of the Hill above the town, but down mill field and along the meadow by the river-side, where it was joined by a large stone bridge to the camp on the other side at Chesterton, in Huntingdonshire. The Erming street or great portway northwards lay through it.

"May 23.—Mr. John Clement communicated to the Society his collection of several remarkable epitaphs, ancient and modern, at the Minster Church and Churchyard of this city, not taken notice of by Gunton, Willis (B.), etc.

(To be continued.)



### Books in Chains.\*

**L**ONG before the days of printing, the custom of fastening books to their shelves or to desks with chains was common throughout all Europe. This was done not only for the purpose of securing them from theft, but, as Mr. Blades points out, as a natural way of securing them for general use, so that one student should not be favoured above another by the loan of the volume from an indulgent librarian or custodian. The habit of chaining books in churches for the general use of the people was not an invention of the time of the Reformation, but existed long before that epoch, as can be abundantly proved; but the custom became much extended at that time owing to the respective injunctions about the Bible, Erasmus' *Paraphrase*, Jewell's *Apology*, and Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*.

The various libraries of our Universities seem to have been universally chained. So late as 1748, the *Foreigner's Companion through the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford* notices the inconvenience of chain-

\* *Books in Chains* (being Nos. 2-5 of *Biographical Miscellanies*), by William Blades. Blades, East, and Blades; royal 8vo., illustrated.

ing books, and about this time their abolition began, so that by the end of the century very few chained collections remained. At King's College a man was paid £1 7s., in 1777, for nine days' labour in taking the fetters off the volumes. There are, however, a few chained libraries still remaining in England. The largest of these is at the cathedral church of Hereford, and is the one genuine survival of an old monastic library. It consists of about 2,000 volumes, of which about 1,500 are chained. There are five complete bookcases, and the remains of two others. Each bookcase (of one of which we are enabled to give an engraving) is 9 feet 8 inches long, 8 feet high, and 2 feet 2 inches wide.

The catalogue, which is also chained, classifies the books, many of which are in manuscript, in eight divisions. Each chain is from three to four feet long, according to its position, so that every volume can be placed on the reading desk. In the centre of the chains are swivels, which are useful in preventing their entanglement. Among the rules of the library of King's College, Cambridge, in 1683, was this: "For the rendering his business about the library more easy, each person that makes use of any books in the said library is required to set them up again decently, without entangling the chains."

Hereford is also fortunate in possessing the latest as well as the oldest collection of chained books in the kingdom. In the vestry of All Saints' Church in that city is a library of 285 volumes, occupying three shelves along two sides of the vestry, all chained, which were bequeathed to the parish as late as 1715. Twenty years ago, the vestry, to their shame be it spoken, sold the whole lot, chains and all, to a second-hand bookseller for £100. They were packed up and taken to London, but fortunately the Dean of Windsor rescued them and brought about their restoration just before they were shipped to America.

At Grantham Church, in the room over the south porch, which was formerly used as a chapel, is a collection of 268 books, of which seventy-four have the chains still attached to them; the collection was presented in 1598.

At Wimborne Minster is another most interesting chained library in the chamber



over the sacristy. The collection, which was placed there in 1686, now numbers about 240 books, nearly all of which are chained. The chains in this case are made of rod-iron bent into a figure of eight; each chain is about three feet long, and

In Bolton Grammar School (removed from the church) are fifty chained volumes, and in Turton Church are forty-two also chained, both libraries being the bequest of Humphry Chetham in 1651.

Nor is Mr. Blades content with giving



BOOK-CASE IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

has at one end a ring which runs along an iron rod and permits the book being moved some little distance. The present shelving is modern, and the old desks which afforded a resting-place for the volumes when consulted have unhappily disappeared. A glass

good accounts and photo-collotype plates of these interesting English chained libraries, but he also describes and illustrates the University Library at Florence, which was formerly chained, as well as the splendid Laurentian Library at Florence, designed by



PORTIONS OF HEREFORD BOOK-CHAIN WITH SWIVEL.

case has quite recently been put over the table, so as to cover up a few selected books, with the result that the old-world look of this library has altogether taken flight and a show-room appearance substituted. All the books, having the chains fixed to the fore edge, are placed back first on the shelves, and have to be released by pulling the chains.

Michael Angelo and begun in 1525, which is by far the largest collection of chained books now extant.

In addition to the general treatise and to the very full description and catalogue of the Wimborne books, these pages contain a list, alphabetically arranged, of places in England where either collections or single volumes



chained are now to be found, or were recently known to exist. In 1853 a short list was published in *Notes and Queries*; and it is thoroughly disgraceful to the clergy and others concerned to note how many of these have already disappeared, usually at the time of "restoration." One good effect of this timely publication of Mr. Blades will, we trust, lead to the recovery of some of these stolen or illicitly appropriated books. But

The last on Mr. Blades' alphabetical list is "York, St. Crux parish church," which again awakes sorrowful, but in this instance also indignant, feeling. The Church of St. Crux, Mr. Blades mildly puts it, "has been removed." Its "removal" was a monstrous scandal; it was of this church that Sir Gilbert Scott said: "It is a particularly beautiful specimen of what is in many respects the most perfect phase of our mediæval architecture of its



CHAINED LIBRARY IN WIMBORNE MINSTER.

some, alas! have gone beyond recovery. An American gentleman, whom the writer of this notice met last summer at a house of European fame, confessed to having in his collection five old chained books that had come from English churches. One instance in this list fills us with renewed regret; the beautiful church of Hanmer, Flintshire, so unhappily burnt down two years ago, contained, among other treasures, four books chained to two desks.

rarest class. I do not know a more charming example than St. Crux, both in its general proportions and in the care which is exhibited in the design of every detail." Jewell's *Apology*, and the mediæval Gospel lectern of oak on which it stood in St. Crux's Church, were saved when the building was destroyed, and are now in the neighbouring church of All Saints', Pavement. Some ignorant and silly stories about this lectern have recently been revived and printed by a local daily paper.

Although it is obvious that much pains, time, and research have been spent upon this highly interesting and valuable catalogue of chained books, there can be no doubt that the list of extant chained books can be considerably enlarged, and further notes supplied with regard to those that have disappeared. Mr. William Blades fully recognises this, and in order to improve the promised second edition invites help from all who have observed or have custody of such books. We cordially invite the readers of the *Antiquary* to respond to this invitation, by supplying information to our own pages or to the publishers of this tractate. The following is a list of the places given in these pages that have books now in chains or that have recently lost them: Abingdon, Appleby, Arreton, Barber-Surgeons' Hall, Barcheston, Bingley, Bolton-in-the-Moor, Borden, Bowness-in-Windermere, Bridlington, Bristol, Bromsgrove, Canterbury, Cartmel, Cheddar, Chelsea, Chesterton, Chew Magna, Chirbury, Cirencester, Cumnor, Denchworth, Durnford, Easton-in-Gordano, East Winch, Ecclesfield, Frampton Cotterell, Gorton, Grantham, Great Durnford, Halesowen, Hanmer, Hereford (Cathedral and All Saints'), Hull, Impington, Kettering, Kidderminster, King's Lynn, Kinver, Lessingham, Leyland, Lincoln, Llanbadarn, London (All Hallows', Lombard Street; St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall Street; St. Clement's, Eastcheap), Luton, Malvern, Mancetter, Manchester, Margate, Minster-in-Thanel, Montgomery Castle, Newport Pagnell, Northwold, Prestwich, Quatt, Rochester, Salford, Salisbury, Sittingbourne, Southampton, Standon, Stratford-on-Avon, Suckley, Tavistock, Turton, Walmsley, Wantage, Wells, Whissonsett, Whitchurch (Middlesex), Wiggenhall, Wigtoft, Wimborne, Windsor, Wisbeach, Wolverley, Wootton Waven, Worcester, Wrington, and York.

Our own contribution to the subject of Books in Chains shall be taken exclusively from the county of Derby, which seems to have altogether escaped Mr. Blades' attention.

An entry in the old churchwardens' books of All Saints', Derby, of about the year 1525, says:

These be the bokes in our lady Chapell tyed with chanes y<sup>e</sup> were gyffen to Alhaloes Church in Derby:  
Imprimis one Boke called summa summarum.  
Item A boke called Summa Raumundi.

Item Anoyer called pupilla oculi.  
Item Anoyer called the Sexte.  
Item A boke called Hugucyon.  
Item A boke called vitus patrum.  
Item Anoyer boke called pauls pistols.  
Item A boke called Januensis super evangelis dominicalibus.  
Item A grette fortune.  
Item Anoyer boke called legenda Aurea.\*

"Paul's Pistols" was in all probability in English; if so, it is a remarkable instance of a chained part of the Bible in the vernacular previous to the Reformation.

In Breadsall church stands an old double reading-desk, with folding lids that can be fastened by a simple padlock at the top.† There are four volumes on each side, all secured with chains attached to the binding. The books are Jewell's *Works*, 1609; Burnet's *Reformation*, 2 vols., 1679 and 1681; Cave's *History of the Fathers of the Church*, 1683; Cave's *Antiquitates Apostolicae*, 1684; Cave's *History of the Primitive Fathers*, 1687; *A Collection of Cases to recover Dissenters*, 1694; and Josephus' *Works*, translated by Roger L'Estrange, 1702.

At Egginton Church, a black-letter copy of Erasmus' *Paraphrase* is kept in the vestry, the binding of which shows traces of having been chained.

In the upper chamber of the old vestry, on the north side of the chancel of Dronfield Church, is (or was in 1870) a 1569 copy of Jewell's *Apology*, with the chain still attached to the cover.

Against the north side of the chancel arch of the church of Shirland is another copy of the *Apology*, dated 1609, on a small desk, to which it is attached by the original chain fastening.

\* This is taken from *The Collegiate Church of All Saints', Derby*, by Rev. Dr. Cox and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope (Bemrose), where this interesting list of books is fully annotated by Mr. Bradshaw, the late University Librarian, Cambridge.

† We are specially surprised that this has escaped Mr. Blades' notice, as drawings of it have been twice given, viz., in the 1856 volume of the Anastatic Drawing Society, and in the 1866 volume of the Facsimile Society.



## Hanging in Chains.

**T**HE gruesome subject of "hanging in chains" has recently been treated of by Mr. Albert Hart-horne, F.S.A., before the Royal Archæological Institute, as stated in the last issue of the *Antiquary*, so no excuse is necessary for putting on record the following facts relative to its more recent use in the North and Midlands.

In the churchyard of Kirk Merrington, co. Durham, a gravestone commemorates the murder of three children by a farm servant. The fact is thus recorded in the parish register:

"1682 [3] Jan. 13, John Brasse, Jane Brasse, and Elizabeth Brasse, the son and daughters of John Brasse, of Ferry-hill, murdered in their father's house by one Andrew Mills, and were all three buried the xxvi. day of January."

The murderer, Andrew Mills, was executed and hung in chains within view of the site of his crime. It is said that the man did the deed in a moment of mental derangement. The tradition is that he lived for several days on the gibbet, and that a girl, his sweetheart, brought him milk every day, and fed him through the iron cage to which he was bound. Tradition further sayeth that his tortures were thus spun out, and that his cries were heartrending. The gibbet remained for many years, and was known locally as "Andrew Mill's Stob." It was supposed to have the power of curing ague, toothache, etc., and was thus gradually taken away.

On Elsdon Moor, the gibbet known as "Winter's Gibbet" is still standing. This is the site of the hanging in chains of a man named Winter, who, in 1791, barbarously murdered an old woman named Margaret Crosier at the Pele Raw, near Elsdon. The gibbet is on the highest part of the moor, a mile or two south of Elsdon, near the site of an ancient cross, of which the base still remains, called "Sleng Cross." From the gibbet a wooden head is dangling, and a horrible sound the creaking chain has, when the wind is whistling across the waste. This wooden head took the place of the actual

head, which rotted away. In the parish register the murder is thus recorded:

"1791, Sept. the 11th, Margaret Crocer, of the Rawe, murther'd at Do."

And the following:

"Elsdon, September 1st, 1791. At a vestry meeting, now held in consequence of a shocking and inhuman murder committed upon the Body of Margt. Crozer, of the Raw, in this parish, by certain persons known to be vagrants and suspected persons, one believed to have been the Perpetrator of the above act, We the Minister, Overseers, Churchwardens, and principal Inhabitants do agree to appoint proper Persons, to go immediately to different districts within the County, in order to search for and apprehend the said suspicious persons (who were two women and one man travelling with a Dun Ass), and also provide that the persons in search shall be reimbursed all their necessary expenses by the Parish at large, and they do herewith proceed with all expedition to do the above business."

Signed by "Richard Harrison" and twenty others.

It is said that the necessary link connecting Winter with the murder was established by a boy counting the nails in the man's boots, as the murderer and his companions were seated by a hedge-side.

The last instance in this neighbourhood occurred on Jarrow Hake about sixty years ago. A man named Jobling was executed and hung in chains, during the pitmen's strike, for the murder of Nicholas Fairles, who, as a magistrate, was endeavouring to quell a riot. The "stob" or, gibbet-post, remained until the Tyne Dock was made a few years ago. The irons are now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. The interest in this murder has just been revived in that city by the death of a son of the murdered man, Mr. W. W. Fairles, aged about ninety.

ROBERT BLAIR, F.S.A.

The wretched practice of gibbeting or hanging in chains the body of the executed criminal near the site of the crime, with the intention of thereby deterring others from capital offences, was a coarse custom very generally prevalent in medieval England, and continuing down to almost modern

times. It was usual to saturate the body with tar before it was hung in chains, in order that it might last the longer. This was done with bodies of three highwaymen about the middle of last century, gibbeted on the top of the Chevin, near Belper, in Derbyshire. They had robbed the North Coach when it was changing horses at the inn at Hazelwood, just below the summit of the Chevin. After the bodies had been hanging there a few weeks, one of the friends of the criminals set fire, at night-time, to the big gibbet that bore all three. The father of our aged informant, and two or three others of the cottagers near by, seeing a glare of light, went up the hill, and there they saw the sickening spectacle of the three bodies blazing away in the darkness! So thoroughly did the tar aid this cremation, that the next morning only the links of the iron chain remained on the site of the gibbet.

The last person gibbeted at Derby was Matthew Cokayne, who was hung in 1776 for the murder of Mary Vicars, an old woman, resident in Tenant Street. The body was afterwards suspended in chains from a gibbet, which had to be erected on the open space nearest to the scene of the crime. The gibbet-post was consequently erected where the outbuildings of the infirmary now stand, between the London and Osmaston Roads.

The last instance of gibbeting in the county of Derby took place at a much later date—namely, after the March Assizes, 1815. Anthony Lingard, aged 21, was convicted of the murder of Hannah Oliver, a widow woman, who kept the turnpike-gate at Wardlow Miers, in the parish of Tideswell. *The Derby Mercury* for March 13, 1815, after giving an account of the crime, the trial, and the sentence, concludes with these words: "Before the Judge left the town, he directed that the body of Lingard should be hung in chains in the most convenient place near the spot where the murder was committed, instead of being dissected and anatomized."

In *Rodes' Peak Scenery*, first published in 1818, mention is made of the gibbet of Anthony Lingard: "As we passed along the road to Tideswell, the little villages of Ward-

low and Litton lay on our left . . . Here, at a little distance on the left of the road, we observed a man suspended on a gibbet, which was but newly erected." The vanity of the absurd idea of our forefathers, in thinking that a repulsive object of this kind would act as a deterrent of crime, was strikingly shown in the case of this Wardlow gibbet. It is related of Hannah Pecking, of Litton, who was hung on March 22, 1819, at the early age of sixteen, for poisoning Jane Grant, a young woman of the same village, that she "gave the poison in a sweet cake to her companion as they were going to fetch some cattle out of a field near to which stood the gibbet-post of Anthony Lingard."

The treasurer's accounts for Derbyshire, for 1815-16, show that the punishment of gibbeting involved a serious inroad on the county finances. The expenses for apprehending Anthony Lingard amounted to £31 5s. 5d.; but the expenses incurred in the gibbeting reached a total of £85 4s. 1d., and this in addition to ten guineas charged by the gaoler for conveying the body from Derby to Wardlow.\*

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



## A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 169, vol. xxii.)

### COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Gylde or Chantry of our Lady in Seint Nicolas Church in Durham.

(*Ex. Q. R., Anct. Misc. Ch. Gds., 17.*)

Chantry of Our Lady in the Chappell of Seynt Margaret in the Parish of Seynt Oswald in Durham.

(*Ibid., 17.*)

Chantry of Saint James and Saint Andrew uppon the Bridge in the Parish of Saint Nycholas in Durham.

(*Ibid., 17.*)

\* These Derbyshire notes are taken from a work not yet issued, entitled *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*, which Messrs. Bemrose have in the press.

COUNTY OF DURHAM (*continued*).

The Cathedral Church of Durham.  
 St. Giles' Guild in Durham.  
 Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene in Durham.  
 St. Nicholas in Durham.  
 St. Oswalds in Durham.  
 St. Margaret in Durham.  
 The church in the South Bailly of Durham.  
 The church in the North Bailly of Durham.  
 Darneton.  
 Bisshopton.  
 Hurworth.  
 Cockfeilde.  
 Winstone.  
 Seint Andrew Awkeland.  
 Witton.  
 Hamsterley.  
 Seint Heleyne Ankeland.  
 Gaynforth with the membres.  
 Midelton in Teisdall.  
 Wollsingham.  
 Aclyffe.  
 Consclyffe.  
 Escombe.  
 Standrope.  
 Haughton.  
 Heighington.  
 Edmund Byers.  
 Hasylden.  
 Castell Eden.  
 Seham.  
 Brauncepethe.  
 Esington.  
 Standope in Wardall.  
 Egesclyffe.  
 Kellow.  
 Saroton.  
 Houghton.  
 Thospitall of Shereborne.  
 Trymdan.  
 Pitlington.  
 Weremouth.  
 Stainton.  
 Thospitall of Gretham.  
 Gateshed.  
 Bisshope Mideleham.  
 Mugelswicke.  
 Chester with the membres (*dors*).  
 Asshe.  
 Ebchester.  
 Witton Gilberd.  
 Kymmelsworth.  
 .....  
 Longchester.  
 Wasshyngton.  
 Boldon.  
 Jarrow.  
 Whickeham.  
 Riton.  
 Monkeweremouth.  
 Sackburne.  
 Gretham (?).  
 Sedgfield with the members.

COUNTY OF DURHAM (*continued*).

Billingham.  
 .....  
 Dinsdale.  
 ..... George.  
 .....  
 Redmershall.  
 Geyndon.  
 Long Newton.  
 ... ..  
 .....  
 Stainton.  
 Hartlepole.  
 Norton and Stocketon.  
 (*Ibid.*, *¶*.)

1. Chantry of Our Lady in the Parish of St. Oswald in Durham.
2. Chantry of St. John the Baptist and Evangelist in St. Oswalds Church, Durham.
3. St. Nicholas, Durham.
4. Guild of Corpus Christi in St. Nicholas Parish in Durham.
5. Chantry of St. James in Nicholas Church in Durham.

(*Ibid.*, *¶*.)

1. Guild of St. Cuthbert in the Galilee in Cathedral Church.
2. Chantry of Our Lady in Houghton Parish Church.
3. Chantry of the Trinity in St. Nicholas Parish Church in Durham.
4. Chantry in Church of North Bailly in Durham.
5. Chantry of Blessed Lady in Parish of Esington.
6. Chantry of Our Blessed Lady in Bishopwearmouth.
7. Chantry of Our Lady of Piersbrig in Gainsford.
8. Chantry of Our Lady in Esington Parish Church.
9. Chantry or Guild of St. Giles in Parish of St. Giles in Durham.
10. Chantry of All thappestelles in Parish Church o Esington.
11. Chantry of the xij Apostles in Barnard Castle in Parish of Gainsforth.
12. Chantries of St. Thomas and St. Katherine in Sedgfield.
13. Chantry of the Trinity in Gateshead.
14. Chantry of Our Lady in Gateshead Parish Church.
15. Chantry of St. John the Baptist and Evangelist in St. Nicholas Parish Church in Durham.
16. Chantry of St. John the Baptist and Evangelist in Gateshead Parish Church.
17. Chantry of St. Helen in Hartlepool Parish.
18. Chantry of St. Katherine in Houghton Parish Church.
19. Chantry of Jesus of Brancepath.
20. Chantry of Our Lady in Hartlepool Parish Church.
21. Hospital of St. John in Barnard Castle.
22. Chantry of Our Lady and St. Cuthbert in the Galilee of the Cathedral Church, Durham.

(*Ibid.*, *¶*.)

The Cathedral Church of Durham.

(*Ibid.*, *¶*.)

Chantries and chapels in the County of Durham:  
 Our Ladie in the paryshe church of Saint Margetts  
 in Tresgate Duresme.



COUNTY OF DURHAM (*continued*).

Saint John Baptyste and Saint John Evangeliste in the paryshe church of Saint Oswalles in Duresme.  
 Our Ladie founded within the Church of Saint Nycholas in Duresme.  
 Guilde of Corpus Christi in said church.  
 Saint Jeames and Saint Andrew upon the newe Brydge of Elvet.  
 Saint Jeames within the church of St. Nycholas in Duresme.  
 Our Ladie in the said church.  
 St. John Baptyste and St. John Evangelyste within the said church.  
 The Trinitie within the said church.  
 The Guilde of St. Cutberte within the Cathedrall church of Duresme.  
 Saint Katheryn within the church of Northebaylie in Duresme.  
 The Guilde of Saint Gyles.  
 The Ankerhouse within the paryshe of Chester in the Strete.  
 The Guilde of Sainte Hughe within the paryshe of Aukelande in the Chappell of Evenwood.  
 The Holie Trinitie in Gatysshed.  
 Our Ladie within the said Church.  
 Saint John Baptyste and Saint John Evangeliste within said church.  
 Saint Edmonde in Gatysshed.  
 Our Ladie within the chapel of Barnardcastell.  
 St. Ellen in Barnardscastell within the paryshe of Gaynesforthe.  
 Peerstbrygge in Gaynesforthe.  
 Stocton in the paryshe of Norton.  
 Braunchepathe.  
 Saint Ellen in Hartyllpoole.  
 Our Ladie in Westherington in the parishe of Houghton.  
 Chaunterie or Guilde of Houghton.  
 Our Ladie in the parishe of Houghton.  
 Chaunterie callid Farneackers in Wyckeham.  
 Chappell of Huton in the paryshe of Huton.  
 The Colledge of Standroope.  
 Thospytall of Kepyrr.

(*Ld. R. R., Bdle. 457.*)

Sums total for County.

(*L. R. R., Bdle. 1392, Nos. 37 and 41.*)

Hart.

(*Ibid., No. 40.*)

Broken Plate delivered into the Jewel House  
 7 Edw. vj.—1 Mary.

City and Bishopric of Durham.

(*Ibid., Bdle. 447.*)

## COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Begworth.

(*Ex. Q. R., Misc. Ch. Gds., 18.*)

All Saints in the City of Gloucester.

(*Ibid., 18.*)

City of Bristol :

The Cathedral.

All Saints.

St. Michaels.

Our Lady of Retclief.

St. Thomas.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER (*continued*).

St. Jones.

St. Laurence.

St. Mary Porte.

St. Austens.

Christ Church.

St. Nicholas.

St. Stevens.

St. Ewins.

St. Werberons.

St. Peters.

Guivates (?).

St. Leonard.

The Temple.

.....  
 St. Phillip.

(*Ibid., 18.*)

Downe Hatherley.

(*Ibid., 18.*)

City of Gloucester :

St. Awens.

(*Ibid., 18a.*)

Sums total for various churches, chantries, and guilds.  
 (*Ld. R. R., Bdle. 1392, Nos. 47 and 48.*)

Broken Plate delivered into the Jewel House  
 7 Edw. vj.—1 Mary. County and City of Gloucester.  
 (*Ibid., Bdle. 447, No. 1.*)



## Whitstable Pudding-Pans.

By REV. C. N. BARHAM.



OR many years the fishermen and dredgermen of Whitstable, while plying their calling in the neighbourhood of "Pudding-Pan Rock," have occasionally found in their dredges quantities of Roman earthenware, some of it entire, but the greater portion in a fragmentary state.

The question how it came there is a vexed one among antiquaries.

The traditional story is that a vessel, freighted with the ware, was, ages ago, wrecked on the "rock," and its contents dispersed by the waves.

Probably, where the sea now rolls, in Roman times, potteries—not less important than those which have been discovered at Upchurch Marshes—existed.

Antiquarian visitors to Whitstable twenty-five years ago, and earlier, reaped harvests of spoil, enriching their collections with valuable and choice specimens for a nominal outlay.

When the dredgermen first met with these "pudding-pans" is not known. For many years, although frequently found, they were regarded as being valueless, and were thrown overboard as rubbish, or, in Whitstable vernacular, "culch." Later, some of the men began to take the more perfect specimens home. But, even then, they were thought little of, and many a stunted geranium has drained into a Roman patera.

The time came, however, when dry-as-dust curiosity-hunters discovered the whereabouts of this "Tom Tiddler's" ground of Ceramic treasure. Then prices rose. Every fragment was hoarded, as misers hoard their gold.

Let it not be supposed that because the "pudding-pans" are scattered in the locality of the Rock, which has been named after them, that they were found daily and hourly. Often weeks and months passed without either vase, patera, or other vessel, or even a fragment of one, being met with. Then suddenly, by some freak of capricious fortune, vessel after vessel—lustrous, beautiful, and perfect—would be found in the dredges. Of course the whole was at once thrown on the market. For a few years boatmen did a thriving business, fleecing those who had formerly taken advantage of their rustic simplicity.

Deluded by strange stories of the abundance of the pottery, and the ease with which it was obtainable, *bonâ-fide* antiquarians, as well as the large class of collectors who pretend to have any intelligent craze, walked into the traps set by guileless long-shoremen.

Whitstable was invaded by an army hungering for Samian ware. Yawls were engaged by the day, even by the week, for trips to Pudding-Pan Rock. Here, when winds were favourable, dark-visaged, hook-nosed gentlemen, of the Hebrew persuasion, would sit, watching the bronzed dredgermen, careful that no cup or bowl should be thrown overboard. Sometimes, when nothing rewarded the anxious search, these men would themselves cast the dredge, in the vain hope that success would attend their efforts. They were learners in the school of experience; disappointment taught them wisdom. Giving up sea-going, they contented themselves

ashore, waiting to purchase specimens of the dredgermen at the moment of their landing. Making a merit of necessity, they became pot-buyers instead of pot-hunters.

Prices having once risen, continued to maintain an upward tendency; notwithstanding fluctuations in other markets, they have never appreciably declined. "Pudding-pans" are everywhere prized. Ceramic *connoisseurs* honour them with prominent positions in well-stocked cabinets. Curators of museums adorn their laden shelves therewith; even the Geological Museum invites *savants* to inspect Samian patera dredged out of oyster-haunted seas at Whitstable.

I do not wonder at this. Many of the specimens are singularly chaste and delicate. They bear the potter's stamp; the incised patterns are sharp and clear, and the figures in relief are as perfect as when the ware left the grimy hands of the Roman workman fifteen centuries ago.

Although the recovery of entire, or only slightly damaged, specimens is not uncommon, storms and billows have played havoc with these relics of the past. It would be difficult to describe the ruin which has been wrought. Shattered fragments of graceful vases, lips and stems of incomparable cups, and marvellous patera, handles of amphora which never held the generous juice of the grape, portions of cinerary urns which were never sealed upon the ashes of any of the mighty dead, are brought to light, for no other purpose, apparently, but to make our science masters sigh. Nor is this all. Many specimens have been robbed of their lustrous glaze by abrasion. Some have holes worn in side or bottom by the friction from rolling sands, or by a pebble which has served as ocean's plaything.

Now let me write of that which I know, and testify of that which I have seen. Every man who has a "crockery fad" considers that his own pots and pans are better than those of his neighbours. I fear I am no exception to the rule.

My "pudding-pans" are ranged before me as I write these lines. On the centre shelf of my cabinet is a vase as perfect in form as the best productions of Etruscan workmanship. Its roseate glaze is dashed with flecks of white, bright and shining as enamel. If

it were but perfect! Alas! it is not. This vase is 11 inches in height; it had originally four handles attached, but they are there no longer. The sea does not possess them. They are mine also, and lie in fragments grouped around the base of their lovely but dilapidated principal. This vase was dredged up twelve years ago. Its finder, who set but little store by it, stowed it away out of sight. When next brought to light it was covered with a saline efflorescence, and the handles had fallen off. In this condition it came into my possession. For ages before it was recovered, it had been partially buried in the mud, for the rim and part of the neck are worn away.

A small Samian vase has lost its rim in a similar way. This one must have been washed out of its bed, and rolled hither and thither for some time before it was found, every particle of glaze having been scoured away.

The pateræ differ as widely in dimensions as they do in pattern; some are 10 and 12 inches in diameter, and not more than 1 inch in depth; while others, of the same breadth, exceed them in depth in the proportion of two to one. Others, again, are not more than 4 or 5 inches across; these are ornamented with ivy-leaf patterns in relief.

One choice specimen is a patera 9 inches in diameter, by 1 inch in depth; a sixth of the whole is wanting. It is curiously ornamented with circular lines and geometrical figures, executed in green and white glaze; the latter colour has acquired a mother-of-pearl tint. In the centre is the representation of a Roman deity.

My rarest trophy is a bowl 16 inches across, and 4 inches in depth; it is flawless. In the centre is the maker's name as clear as though it had been impressed yesterday. The ornamentation consists of oblique markings enclosed within incised concentric lines. Many envy me this; its fellow has not yet been found.

The dredgermen never clean the "pudding-pans," mistakenly imagining that collectors prize them because they have been rescued from the sea, and not for what they really are—relics of the Roman occupation of our sea-girt island.

Strange substances sometimes attach them-

selves to the ware. Among the most plentiful are found the grotesque casts of *serpulæ* and various sea-worms. These are called—why, I cannot tell—"German writings." I trust our Teutonic kinsmen feel flattered by the compliment paid to their caligraphy. Algæ, sponges, and zoophytes also find settlements in and on the "pudding-pans." Not infrequently the oyster, for which the locality is justly famous, casts anchor, and lives, thrives, and fattens in the interior of a richly-chased vessel, which had been intended to grace the altar of a pagan divinity.

But I must say farewell to the pottery, which reminds one that the conquerors of the world once plied a peaceful craft, where now roll waves—

So fit to form poetic theme,  
That, in their majesty, they seem  
The very home of poesy.



## Excavations at Silchester.

(Second Notice.)

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.



THE fine weather that has prevailed since I wrote my former communication on the excavations at Silchester has enabled the work to be carried forward in a satisfactory manner, both as regards the amount of excavation accomplished and the results obtained.

The ingathering of the crops having cleared the entire site within the walls, the thorough excavation of the large *insula* north of the forum has been proceeded with almost uninterruptedly. The large house occupying the north-east part of the *insula*, which was begun with somewhat disappointing results, has now been completely laid open, and proves to be a very interesting building. It follows in the main what must now be considered the typical plan of a large Romano-British house, a series of rooms opening out of corridors arranged round the three sides of an open court, with an outer series of small rooms occupying the lines of an external corridor. This house is bounded



on the north by an annex of some kind between it and the street, and on the east by another street at right angles to the other. On this side it has a corridor only, ending in a set of small rooms. The main range on the north has a long corridor, paved with a very perfect floor of red and white tesserae in bands, out of which open, to the north, a series of rooms and passages, also paved with tesserae. The third or west wing had its corridor paved with finer mosaic in black, white, and red, and the chief series of rooms ends on the south with a remarkable chamber of considerable area with walls in the form of a horseshoe. On the west side of these rooms is a second series, some of them warmed by hypocausts.

In the large garden or open ground surrounding this ground on the west and south, a number of pits or filled-up wells were found. All these have been carefully cleared out and their contents examined. As might have been expected, they yielded various articles of domestic use—chiefly pottery of various kinds, though much broken.

In clearing out one of these pits a discovery of extraordinary interest was made. At a depth of between 6 and 7 feet an open brazier or iron gridiron came to light; beneath this was a large mass of other iron objects—upwards of fifty in number—including axes, hammers, chisels, gouges, adzes, a large anvil, files, plough-coulters, a long pair of tongs, and several curious articles of unknown use. But the most valuable object of all was a large carpenter's plane, the first that has been found in England, and one of the very few, indeed, that have been found in Europe. All these tools, though of iron, are in a most wonderful state of preservation, having rusted only where in contact, and the cutting edges are still quite as sharp as when the objects were placed in the pit. As only one other such discovery of Roman iron tools has hitherto been made, the importance of this second find is easily understood.

Another pit has also yielded very interesting results. Its lower portion was square in form, and lined with courses of thick oak boarding, dovetailed together in a very singular manner. So sound was the wood that before filling up the well two of the

courses were carefully removed, to be, if possible, preserved and set up in the museum. At the bottom of the well lay the fragments of the wooden bucket and great part of its iron handle.

By the time this meets the eyes of the readers of the *Antiquary* all the excavations will probably have been filled in, and the ground restored to cultivation. The work of the present year, as will be seen when the full account of it is submitted to the Society of Antiquaries, has yielded results of the greatest importance, which cannot fail to increase the knowledge of our much-despised Romano-British antiquities. That the excavations, too, have roused public interest is shown by the number of people who have visited Silchester, and by the contributions to the Excavation Fund, which will, however, need considerably augmenting to allow operations to be resumed on a similar scale next year.



## Proceedings and Publications of Archaeological Societies.

*[Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.]*

The second volume of the second series of *ARCHAEOLOGIA*, published by the Society of Antiquaries, has just been issued to the Fellows. It is a fine quarto volume of 314 pages, and is excellently illustrated. The articles are, "Recent Researches in Barrows, in Yorkshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire," etc., by Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S.; on a "Sculptured Cross at Kelloe, Durham," by Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A.; on an "Astrolabe Planisphere of English Make," by the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson; on the "Sculptured Doorways of the Lady Chapel of Glastonbury Abbey," by W. H. St. John Hope, F.S.A.; "Roger of Salisbury, first Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1244-1247," by Rev. Canon Church, F.S.A.; "The Kalendar and Rite used by the Catholics since the time of Elizabeth," by Rev. John Morris, S.J., F.S.A.; on a "MS. List of Officers of the London Trained Bands in 1643," by Hon. H. A. Dillon, sec. S.A.; on a "Newly-discovered Manuscript containing Statutes compiled by Dean Colet for the Government of the Chantry Priests and other Clergy in St. Paul's Cathedral," by Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D.; on a "Bas-relief Symbolizing Music in the Cathedral Church of Rimini," by J. G. Walker, F.S.A.; a "Revised History of the Column of Phocas in the Roman Forum," by F. M.

Nichols, F.S.A.; on an "Inventory of the Vestry in Westminster Abbey, taken in 1388," by J. Wickham Legg, F.S.A.; on the "Exploration of a Barrow at Youngsbury, near Ware, Herts," by John Evans, D.C.L., president S.A.; the "Oratory of the Holy Trinity at Barton, in the Isle of Wight," by Thomas F. Kirby, M.A.

At the last monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES of Newcastle, the matrix of the fine old circular seal of the Merchant Adventurers of York, recently discovered by Mr. Blair, F.S.A., at Chester, was exhibited. The seal gives now an excellent impression. Mr. S. Holmes exhibited a large sandstone boulder unearthed by the Newcastle Water Company's workmen on Rye Hill. It was marked with nine circles, in a line with the Roman numerals VIII. cut below. The attention of the society was also directed to excavations in Collingwood Street, Newcastle, where a great number of old stones, probably of Roman hewing, had been turned out. The secretary read a paper entitled "Extracts from the Eglington Registers," by Miss Martin, of Eglington.

The first part of the fifteenth volume of *ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA* opens with an illustrated paper by Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe on Norton Church, co. Durham. The archaeology and description of Saxon work are well done; but surely antiquarians might be spared some of this gentleman's inappropriate and *jejune* reflections on matters that are in no sense connected with archaeology proper. There is a brief paper by Dr. Barnes on "Sessional Orders relative to the Plague in co. Durham in 1665." Mr. D. D. Dixon writes on "British Burials on the Simonside Hills," illustrated by plates presented by Lord Armstrong, and also on the "Old Coquetdale Volunteers." Mr. R. C. Healey has a paper on the "Prehistoric Camps of Northumberland," and on "A Prehistoric Burial at the Sneepe, North Tynedale." Mr. Maberly Phillips writes briefly on the Rev. John Rogers, and a seventeenth-century brass tablet at Barnard Castle. Rev. G. Rome Hall contributes an ingenious but far-fetched and more improbable explanation of the meaning of cup-marked stones, arguing that "these hollows were symbolic of the expanse of the heavens and of the unseen world beyond." Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., contributes valuable illustrated notes on some brasses in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. There are also other brief papers and notes, the whole forming an unusually strong number.

THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY went out of their district to hold their second meeting for 1890, being induced thereto by a cordial invitation from Lancaster, sent through Mr. W. O. Roper, the energetic and learned Deputy Town Clerk. To that gentleman the visitors were much indebted for the careful yet vivid accounts he gave them of the various churches inspected during the two days; in this Mr. Roper was ably assisted by the Rev. W. B. Grenside, of Melling.

On Thursday, September 18, Lancaster Church and Castle were visited, the guide at the first being Mr. Roper, and at the second Mr. E. B. Dawson,

who had induced the Prison Commissioners to afford the society unusual facilities; but the keep and the rest of the old work are built about and hemmed in in a way that obscures much the antiquary would love to see uncovered. A drive to Heysham followed, and here the Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A., of Wreay, read a paper of remarkable learning, entitled "An Attempt to discover the Meaning of the Sculptures at Heysham"; this he did by reference to the Apocryphal Gospels and the Acta Sanctorum, showing that the supposed hunting scenes on the hog-backed stone really represented the death-bed of Adam, and Seth's journey to Paradise. The Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., whose monograph on the Gosforth Cross is well known, also spoke, and produced rubbings of stones bearing cognate scenes. Heysham Old Hall was next visited, and there tea was kindly provided by the Vicar, Mr. Royds.

In the evening, after dinner, the usual meeting was held, the President, Chancellor Ferguson, in the chair. A paper by Mr. Fell, of Dane Ghyll, on "Home Life in Lonsdale, North of the Sands, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries," was read, the subject being well illustrated by extracts from wills, inventories, account-books, letters, funeral bills, etc. This secluded and almost roadless district, at least roadless for wheeled conveyances, long retained a primitive simplicity of manners. A paper by the Rev. T. Ellwood, on "The Recans of High Furness," followed. Papers by G. T. Clark, on "The Percy Connection with Cumberland," and by Miss Kuper, on "Local Heraldry," were also laid before the society. The President was authorised to take steps to secure the Bewcastle Cross, about whose stability doubts had been raised, and matters were put in train for the making of an archaeological map of the district on the model of Mr. George Payne's map of Kent.

Friday was devoted to a drive up the valley of the Lune. During it three fine "burhs," or "moated mounds," at Halton, Lune Bridge, and Melling, were visited, while that at Arkholme was pointed out. On these the President discoursed at Melling, explaining what they were, and drawing attention to the numbers of them in the district, as at Black Burton, Kirkby Lonsdale, etc. At Halton Church the cross was explained by Mr. Calverley, and a hope expressed that its fragments might be collected and built up again; there is some likelihood that this will be done. Gressingham, Hornby, Melling, Cloughton, and Caton Churches were all visited; of Hornby Castle the society had, perforce, to be content with a distant view from Hornby Bridge.

The visitors were indebted to Mr. Roper for a pleasant souvenir of their visit, a present of a charming little collection of pictures and plans of old Lancaster. Mr. Garnett, C.B., sent for exhibition some views of Lancaster of great value, which, unfortunately, did not arrive in time. Mr. Ford also showed some maps and collections of local election placards.

The second part of the twenty-fourth volume of "Collections, Historical and Archæological, Relating to Montgomeryshire," issued by the POWYS-LAND CLUB, contains an interesting illustrated article on the County Council seals of the Welsh counties; it



may fairly claim to be an archaeological subject, for the seals were mostly determined upon after careful antiquarian inquiry. The first thirty pages of this number are devoted to annotated extracts from the gaol files of Montgomeryshire, that illustrate the nonconformity or recusancy of the county from 1662 to 1675. These pages are contributed by Mr. R. Williams, F.R.H.S., who proposes to continue the work. The same gentleman gives an amusing illustration of Montgomeryshire dialect. There is a brief posthumous paper on the Saxon earthworks of the district by the late Mr. H. H. Lines, who is well known to the readers of the *Antiquary*. A dry genealogical paper on the recent pedigrees of Pughe, of Cwmllovi, by Rev. G. R. Gould-Pughe, might well have been omitted. "Mytton of Garth" and "Royal Alliances of Powys-Land" are papers of a very different calibre and of some true value. The inscribed "Garregllwyd Stone, Aberhafesp," is described by Rev. W. Scott Owen; so high an authority as Professor Hubner considers it to be of early Christian date. Materials for the "History of Welshpool" and the "History of the Parish of Verny," are continued. Mr. Stephen W. Williams writes well on the Cistercian Abbey of Cwmhir. A bronze matrix, found at Loppington, Salop, is described and illustrated; its use is at present problematical.

The LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Wilmslow on September 20. The old Registers, beginning from November, 1558, were inspected at the rectory. One of the old farm servants, now in his eighty-seventh year, pointed out trees planted in the rectory ground by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mr. Powys (the latter afterwards Bishop of Sodor and Man) in 1829. They were fellow-students under the then rector of Wilmslow, the Rev. John Mathias Turner, who afterwards succeeded Reginald Heber as Bishop of Calcutta. The members afterwards proceeded to the old parish church of St. Bartholomew, where an interesting paper was read by Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, M.A., giving an account of the early history of the manor and church. The Rev. J. H. Wade offered explanations of the present architectural features of the chancel, and Mr. George Esdaile exhibited a rubbing of the Booth-Venables brass, which lies in front of the altar. This represents Sir Robert de Booth, who died in 1459-1460, and his wife, Douce Venables, who was married as a child-bride at the early age of nine years old. The brass edging containing the legend round four sides has become detached, and should be carefully replaced. It is a fact (probably unique in history) that two brothers of the gallant knight here commemorated, successively became Archbishop of York, one of them holding the Great Seal as Lord Chancellor. The ancient crypt, which lies immediately below the altar, had been cleared out, and members descended to inspect the old sedilia therein.

At the annual summer excursion the members of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Bookham, Slyfield, Stoke D'Abernon, and Leatherhead. Little Bookham Church was described by Mr. A. J. Styles, A.R.I.B.A., and Great Bookham Church by Major Heales, F.S.A. In the latter church are two

remarkably fine sculptured monuments, one of Robertus Shiers, of Slyfield, 1668, and the other of Sir Thomas More, of Polesden, 1735. The former residence of Madame D'Arblay (*née* Fanny Burney) was visited, and a most interesting paper read by the owner, Mr. Thomas Bensfield, giving a full account of the connection with Surrey of the talented authoress of "Evelina" and "Camilla." Slyfield Manor was very fully described by Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; and the carved brickwork, fine oak staircase, and exquisite moulded ceilings, were the subjects of much interest and admiration. In Stoke D'Abernon Church, which is a thirteenth-century edifice, is the celebrated brass to Sir John D'Abernon, 1277, said to be the oldest in England. Mr. Mill Stephenson, the secretary of the society, read a paper on the sacred building, drawing special attention to the groined roof—sixteenth-century chantry of Sir John Norbury—Jacobean pulpit, and remarkable brasses. The Rev. F. P. Phillips permitted the company to inspect his unrivalled collection of Morlands, and after dining together the company dispersed at Leatherhead.

The LELAND CLUB's sixth annual London and Home Counties Excursion took place at the end of September. At Maldon, Essex, the famous triangular tower of All Saints' Church was examined, as well as the library, near the ancient tower of St. Peter's Church, founded by Dr. Plum in 1704. At Bedford the "Lelanders" were received by the Mayor, Dr. Coombs, and other members of the Corporation, and were conducted to the ancient churches and the other objects of historic and archaeological interest in the borough town, the Bunyan Museum and chapel, and the fine old library of Bedford, being the most interesting and attractive. The fine Norman church of Elstow, and the famous tower standing apart from it, and said to be part of the destroyed monastery, of which nothing remains but the chapter-house, were afterwards visited, and the drive continued to the residence of General Mills, where John Howard, the philanthropist, formerly lived. On Friday, the last day, by permission of Mr. R. Bloxam, the club visited the grand hall of Eltham Palace, and the walls and other remains within the palace gardens, and afterwards drove to Greenwich Park, *vid* Blackheath. Here the famous tumuli or barrows near the observatory were pointed out by Mr. Wright, F.S.A., the hon. secretary of the Leland Club, who read a short paper on their supposed Anglo-Saxon or Danish origin. Mr. Wright regretted that relics so ancient and so near the metropolis should be suffered to perish almost unknown, in spite of the researches of such antiquaries as Lambarde, Douglas, and Ackerman.

On September 27 the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB made an excursion into North Wilts, under the guidance of their president, Bishop Clifford, when they visited the monastic remains at Malmesbury and Lacock. A paper was read in the Abbey Church at Malmesbury by Mr. Thomas S. Pope, in which he gave a brief history of the building, and called attention to some of its leading architectural features. In the magnificent south porch—perhaps the finest Norman doorway in England—a discussion took place over the details of the sculptured groups of subjects from the

Bible which decorate the upper portion of the outer arch. The porch is beautifully engraved in vol. vi. of *Vetusta Monumenta*, and is fully described by Professor Cockerell in his work on Wells Cathedral. Bishop Clifford and others doubted the correctness of some of Professor Cockerell's identifications, and suggested others which seemed more probable. The very archaic-looking figures of the Apostles on the north and south walls of the porch are probably relics of the Saxon Church, and if so, are amongst the oldest ecclesiastical sculptures in England. They have a decidedly Byzantine look, and resemble some of the ninth or early tenth century work in the most ancient churches of France and Germany. As King Athelstan is known to have been a great benefactor to the Abbey, it is possible that these sculptures may date from his era, A.D. 925-940. After a visit to the fine fifteenth-century market cross, and the remains of St. John's Hospital (Norman work rebuilt in the fifteenth century), the members returned by rail to Chippenham, and drove thence to the very picturesque village of Lacock. At the Abbey they were received by the owner, Mr. C. H. Talbot, who read a short paper on its history, and then conducted the party round the monastic buildings now incorporated in his residence. With the exception of the church, of which only the wall remains, Lacock still presents one of the most perfect remaining examples of conventual arrangement, though the various buildings were much altered after they came into the possession of Sir W. Sherington in the sixteenth century. Some of this early Renaissance work is of great interest and beauty, especially the octagonal tower, which contains the muniment room, where, among other treasures, is preserved the original copy of Magna Charta sent by Henry III. to the foundress, Ela, Countess of Salisbury, as sheriff of the county. She founded the Abbey for Augustinian canons in 1232, and was made abbess shortly afterwards. A brief visit was then made to the parish church, dedicated by St. Cyriack, where the monuments and church plate, including a fine pre-Reformation ciborium, were looked at. Mr. Talbot called attention to an architectural puzzle, a figure of a man smoking a pipe, which appeared to be not later in date than Henry VIII., say about A.D. 1520. The effigy, which does not seem to have been in any way altered or restored, appears on the north side of the exterior of the church, between the clerestory windows. It has been suggested that smoking, in some form, may have been indulged in before the introduction of tobacco from America, but if so we should certainly have evidence of the practice in the writings of Shakespeare and others. There is said to be a pipe in Somersetshire with the name of the owner, John Hunt, and the date 1561. Tobacco is supposed to have been introduced into France by Nicot, in 1560, and into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1586.

The following is the programme of the winter session of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY for 1890-91: November, "Commons' Rights and the Preservation of Moors and Commons," by Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.; December 12, "Roman Roads in Yorkshire," by Mr. Percival Ross; January 9, "The Pilgrimage of Grace and its Local Adherents" (2nd part), by Mr. John Lister, M.A.;

February 13, "Old Bradford Records," by Mr. W. Cudworth; March 13, "Notes on some Old Local Families and Institutions," by Mr. T. T. Empsall; and April 10, "The Growth of a House," by Mr. W. Hoffman Wood.

The third quarterly number of *FOLK-LORE*, in which is incorporated the defunct *Archaeological Review* and the *Folk-Lore Journal*, affords continued evidence of the activity of the Folk-Lore Society. It contains "English and Scotch Fairy Tales," collected by Andrew Lang; a continuation of "Magic Songs of the Finns," by Hon. J. Abercromby; the "Riddles of Solomon in the Rabbinic Literature," by S. Schechter; "Notes on Chinese Folk-Lore," by J. H. Stewart Lockhart; "Report on the Campbell MSS. at Edinburgh," by Alfred Butt; "Recent Research in Comparative Religion," by Joseph Jacobs; and also the report of the annual meeting of the Folk-Lore Society, correspondence, miscellaneous notes, and reviews. But the most practical and useful paper of this issue is one from the pen of Miss C. Burne, entitled "The Collection of English Folk-Lore." Our own experience in different parts of the country entirely confirms this lady's conclusions that the time for summarizing on English folk-lore, or for merely counting the gain, has not yet come, for much that is unpublished, or but poorly noted, yet remains to be collected. The writer of this notice has obtained three quite different versions of children's Clementing songs, when they go apple-begging on St. Clement's Day, from three adjacent parishes in South Staffordshire—a custom to which Miss Burne here alludes. He has also noticed village enmity and nicknames in the three hamlets of a small parish not numbering 400 inhabitants, which is another characteristic of country-folk noted in this paper. Moreover, he has had the strangest varieties of ghost, and particularly witch stories, poured into his ears in Somersetshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire. Some of these more lately told remain firmly in his mind, others have altogether, or in part, evaporated. Yet he has never been a folk-loreist from lack of time and instruction. A paper such as this of Miss Burne's should be widely circulated; it would probably fire not a few, who have the knack of "getting on" with the poor, into becoming collectors, or at least imparting the information they have gleaned to those capable of using it well and producing it.

The fourth number of the second volume of the journal of the GYPSY LORE SOCIETY is as interesting and comprehensive as ever. Its contents are: "Gypsy Acrobats in Ancient Africa," by Bu Bacchar; "Tinkers and their Talk," by John Sampson; "Love Forecasts and Love Charms among the Tent Gypsies of Transylvania," by Dr. H. von Wislocki; "Notes on the Gypsies of South-Eastern Moravia," by Professor Rudolf von Sowa; "Scottish Gypsies under the Stewarts," by David MacRitchie; "Notes on the Gypsies of Poland and Lithuania," by Vladislav Komel de Zilhirski; a continuation of the "Slovak-Gypsy Vocabulary," and reviews, notes and queries.

The report of the HARLEIAN SOCIETY for 1890, which has just reached us, gives evidence of the satisfactory

progress that this society is making, as well as of the good work that it has recently accomplished. During the past year, twenty-four new members have joined, which brings the roll up to 391. Two volumes of Shropshire pedigrees, containing the Visitation of 1623, with additions, edited by Mr. Grazebrook, F.S.A., and Mr. Rylands, F.S.A., forming vols. xxviii. and xxix. of the ordinary publications, have been issued to the members. The registers of Mayfair Chapel, kept by Rev. A. Keith between 1740 and 1754, are printed, and are now being indexed. The ordinary subscription to this society, so invaluable to genealogists and local historians, is a guinea, and another guinea entitles the member to the publications of the Register section. Further particulars as to membership can be obtained from Mr. Frank Rylands, F.S.A., Heather Lea, Cloughton, Birkenhead, one of the hon. secs.



The NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE NATURALISTS FIELD CLUB visited Penkridge, Pillaton Hall, and Cannock Chase, on Saturday, September 20. Mr. C. Lynam, and the Hon. and Rev. C. J. Littleton, vicar of Penkridge, described the parish church, an ancient collegiate foundation, the fabric of which was remodelled in the fifteenth century. Originally a Royal Free Chapel of the Mercian kings, it was granted by King John to the then Archbishop of Dublin, and to such of his successors as were not Irishmen! Irish influence is, however, traceable in many details of the building, such as capitals and bases of piers and mouldings of arches. The church contains a fine series of monumental effigies of the Winnesbury and Littleton families, owners of Pillaton Hall, the remains of which Tudor mansion were next visited. They consist chiefly of the quadrangular moat, now dry, the gate-house, and the domestic chapel. The stone quern preserved in the quadrangle is an interesting feature. Driving through Cannock the party ascended Castle Ring, the highest point of the Chase, and indeed of South Staffordshire, 900 feet above the sea-level. The entrenchment encloses about twenty acres, and on the south-east side, which was the most easy of access, there were no fewer than five raised mounds, with four intervening ditches. In the middle are the remains of a plain square building, as to which many theories have been suggested. Mr. Lynam favoured the idea that it was a hunting-lodge of some of the Plantagenet kings, and pointed out the bases of some pillars *in situ*, suggestive of having sustained the roof of the great hall, and also some stones grooved for a portcullis towards the south-east. The party continued their way through Beaudesert Park to Rugeley, whence they returned to Stoke.



We have received the October issue of the quarterly journal of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY. In this number there is an interesting account of an excursion made by the society to the Vale of the White Horse, together with the papers then read by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield and Rev. E. R. Gardiner on the "Battle of Æscendune"; Lady Russell continues "Swallowfield and its Owners"; the Rev. B. C. Littlewood writes a short paper on the "Parish of Warfield," and Mr. J.

Okey Taylor, J.P., gives an account of the excavations in the ruins of Reading Abbey, and the steps taken in 1860 to preserve the ancient gateway.



## Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

NINETY-SIX letters of the sculptor Antonio Canova, of which the autographs are in the possession of the Marchese Nicolo Bentivoglio d' Aragona, have been published in Italy by Signor Vittorio Malmani.

On the occasion of the thirteenth centenary anniversary of St. Gregory the Great, an international congress for liturgy will be held in Rome, and an exhibition of classical and ancient literary and musical works.

Amongst the MSS. recently added to the collection of the Society of Christian Archæology in Athens is a *lexicologion* of Cyril of Alexandria belonging to the fifteenth century, a gift from Epirus; also a Greek gospel of 1560.

The eighteenth volume of the Acts of the Greek Syllagos of Constantinople, though dated 1888, and printed on the occasion of the twenty-fifth year of the foundation of this literary society, has only just been published, owing to Turkish prohibition. Amongst the essays in various languages is one in German by A. Harkavy, entitled "Arabian Information on the Thule of the Greeks."

M. Le Blant has just read a memoir before the *Académie des Inscriptions* in Paris, entitled "Trois Statues cachées par les Anciens," viz., the Capitoli and Milo Venus, and the Mastai Hercules, in which he adduces a fifth-century document, *Liber de promissionibus et predicationibus Dei*, to confirm the tradition that statues of value were buried or concealed by pagan worshippers to save them from destruction or profanation at the hands of Christians.

M. Grellet-Balguerie read a memoir tending to show that the era of the Incarnation was used in France for dates so early as the beginning of the seventh century, contrary to the generally-received opinion that it became common only in the second half of the eighth century. Charters, private documents, chronicles, and mortuary inscriptions were quoted in favour of the thesis.

Mr. George Gatfield, of the MSS. Department of the British Museum, has in the press a classified *Guide to Printed Books and Manuscripts relating to English and Foreign Heraldry and Genealogy*. The need of such a work is obvious. We have a most favourable account of its exhaustive and thorough character; it includes 13,000 titles. The book will be well printed in demy 8vo., and issued in roxburgh

binding at subscribers' price of a guinea. We feel confident that students of genealogy or history who send in their names as subscribers to Messrs Mitchell and Hughes, of Wardour Street, will not be disappointed.

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The last issue of the papers of the American Historical Association is a good one. The following are its contents: "The Mutual Obligation of the Ethnologist and the Historian," by Otis T. Mason; "Historical Survivals in Morocco," by Talcott Williams; "The Literature of Witchcraft," by G. L. Burr; "The Development of International Law as to Newly-discovered Territory," by Walter B. Scaife; "The Spirit of Historical Research," by James Schouler; "A Defence of Congressional Government," by Freeman Snow.

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In the columns of the *West Surrey Times* are appearing from time to time important articles on the election literature of the county. The articles form an interesting addition to local history, and are replete with information as to politics and elections of a bygone time.

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A complete set in the original paper covers of the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society was sold in Manchester in September to Messrs. Sotheman, of London, for £12 12s. The set is nineteen parts and an index, or ten volumes and one part.

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Mr. Gomme, says the *Athenæum*, has made considerable progress with his "Dictionary of English Folklore," upon which he has been engaged for the last five years or so. The chief feature of the plan adopted is an analysis of each custom, superstition, or legend which forms the subject of an entry, according to its geographical distribution and the date of its first being put on record. This is followed by a summary of the evidence afforded by the analysis.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

**CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.** By Right Rev. Bishop Hobhouse. *Somerset Record Society*. Quarto, pp. xxvi., 277.

This volume, the value of which as illustrating pre-Reformation parochial history it would be impossible to over-estimate, consists of transcripts of parts of the early churchwarden accounts of the six parishes of Croscombe, Pilton, Yatton, Tintinhull, Morebath, and St. Michael's, Bath, with introductions and annotations.

These accounts range from 1349 to 1560. There is no living ecclesiologist who could have treated these exceptionally early parochial records with greater care than Bishop Hobhouse has done, or who could have brought greater stores of accurate knowledge to bear upon the subject; it is fortunate, therefore, that they have fallen into his hands to edit, for any general deductions that he draws may be safely accepted by the antiquary. These wardens' receipts and outlay are, under Bishop Hobhouse's exposition, no mere dry entries, but present pictures of village life, and testify to habits, views, convictions, and aspirations, which have hitherto been but little understood even by well-read students of English religious customs. They prove that the church fabric and its costly services were maintained, not by priory and hall, but by the people themselves, highly organized for the purposes of methodical as well as exceptional contribution. They prove that the "parish," contrary to the elaborate contentions of the late Mr. Toulmin Smith and other legal writers, was "a purely religious organization, distinct in its origin, its *raison d'être*, its principles, its working, and its aims, from the manor or the tything, though composed of the same *personnel*, man for man." The "parish" was the community dwelling in an area defined by the Church, organized for Church purposes, and subject to Church authority. The area might coincide with a manor or manors, or it might include portions of manors or tithings, or it might differ from all other defined areas. The church, too, without any civil interference, could alter its limits from time to time. Every resident was a parishioner, and owed his duty of worship and contribution to the one stated church of that area. All adults were parishioners, and had an even voice when assembled for church purposes. As both sexes could serve the office of warden, so there can be no doubt that both had a vote. The vestry, as we should now style it, though the term was then unknown, elected wardens, audited accounts, transferred church goods, and consulted and determined on the needs of the fabric, and ornaments, and on the methods of raising funds. A wide freedom was left to the parish by the diocesan authorities, though subject to regular visitations from rural deans and archdeacons, who could, if necessity arose, enforce their monitions in their spiritual courts. But monitions were very rare, and where served the parish was still free to choose its own method of doing the neglected work. The requisite funds were raised by voluntary methods, and through the goodwill of the community. Church ales, guild gatherings, gifts of live stock, bequests from almost every parishioner, even if they had nothing better to leave than an iron crock, a girdle, or a swarm of bees, the profits of the trade at the church house, which was often a quasi-victralling place, and the profits of religious plays, were among the more usual ways of raising the large funds that were necessary to keep the church and its full ritual in good condition. The church knew nothing of the sharply-defined castes of the civil law, the lord, the tenants bond and free, and the various subdivisions of the villeins. "It was able to mitigate the rigour of the landlord's demands upon the servants of the soil, whom serfdom would else have doomed to an unceasing round of toil. It was strong enough to say to the master, 'Thy servant

shall rest on the days that are marked as holy. Thou and thy servant together shall on those days resort to the house of your Divine Master, as fellow-servants, and there pay your united homage of prayer and praise.' It was in this way that the holy day of the Church became the holiday of the people." The church house, which was the focus of the social life of the parish, was as certain an accompaniment of the church as the schoolroom of the present day. Beginning as a bakehouse for the holy wafer and the holy loaf, it came to be a place for the sale of the loaf and the brewing of ale consumed as a source of revenue on special occasions. The profits were increased by letting the oven and the brewing vessels on hire to private persons. Soon it grew into a house of a size suitable for entertainments. The wardens proclaimed an "ale" (*taberna*) for some special church purpose, and the parishioners flocked to it, and brought their contribution, the "ale" being also attended by friends from adjacent parishes. It was the mediæval bazaar.

In order to give a brief general idea of the exceeding interest of these pages, an illustration or two shall be given from Bishop Hobhouse's special words of introduction to each of the separate accounts, mentioning some different point or points under each:

*Croscombe* was a small country parish, with no resident squire. There was some cloth-making and lead-mining within its area; the rectory was a benefice. The church was large, but the fabric and all its numerous accessories were maintained by the voluntary alms of the middle and lower classes, who formed the population of the parish. A chief feature of its accounts was the guilds, who presented their offerings at the annual audit. The guilds that thus yearly contributed were six in number: the Young Men, or "yonglyngs," the Maidens, the Webbers, or weavers, the Tuckers, or fullers, the Archers, and the Hoggiers, who seem to have included the field labourers and miners. Once, too—1483-84—a seventh guild appears in the accounts, namely, that of the Wives.

*Pilton* was owned by the Abbot of Glastonbury as lord of the manor; the rectory was appropriated to the precentorship of the cathedral, yet the church funds were voluntarily found among the residents, and always sufficed. There was a single warden to administer the funds, and to be responsible to the visiting authority; but under him were no less than four pairs of wardens, viz., Our Lady wardens, who looked after the north aisle; those of St. John's Brotherhood (a special guild), those of the high light on the rood-loft, and those of the key, kye, or kine. The last of these were responsible for the cows that were given to the church, a form of live-stock by which the rich pastures of that parish could best contribute to the common fund for common worship.

*Yatton*'s manorial lord was the bishop, and its rectorial tithes from the twelfth century had been appropriated to a prebend of Wells Cathedral, but the church was not helped by either absentee landowner or absentee titheowner. Nor had it landed endowments nor live-stock for income. "The income raised by this population of peasants and yeomen is most surprising." There was always a balance handed over to the incoming wardens, enough to meet the ordinary

outlay; but this wealth rather promoted than deadened zeal. The churchyard was enlarged in 1485, at a cost of £3 6s. 8d., the consecration of the following year costing £1 13s. 4d. A noble churchyard cross was erected in 1524, at a cost much exceeding £9. "The Church House was thoroughly equipped for all its hospitable purposes. There was an organ and a clock. Minstrels were hired at Whitsuntide. The organist, clerk, and sexton were salaried. The 'Waking of the Sepulchre' from Good Friday to Easter morn by two paid men was regularly observed. All vestments and portable vessels, and even the stone altar slabs, were carried to the bishop for his blessing."

*Tintinhull*, with an area of 1,800 acres, had both manor and advowson of rectory vested in the adjacent priory of Montacute. But the priory left to the parishioners the sustenance of the fabric of the church and of the accessories of worship. During the period covered by these extant warden accounts, which begin in 1433-34, the church, whilst unchanged in ground-plan, was being continually improved. A rood-loft and rood were erected on the breastwork of a previous stone screen; the south porch, with a stone roof, was rebuilt; the tower was raised, and a turret staircase added; the west window was enlarged; carved oak benches were supplied, and the bells were recast, and all at the bounty of the resident parishioners. The funds of this parish accrued from (1) the bakehouse (*pistrina*); (2) the brewhouse (*brasina*); (3) at a later date the church-house (*pandoxatorium*); (4) some strips of land in the moor; (5) live-stock, e.g., horned cattle and bees; and (6) gifts, bequests, and special gatherings.

*Moresbath*, though within the borders of Devon, had both manor and rectorial tithes attached to the neighbouring priory of Darlynch, Somerset. "The spirit of self-help," says Bishop Hobhouse, "was very evident in this parish. In 1534, when a silver chalice was stolen from the church, 'ye yong men and maydens of y<sup>e</sup> parysse dru them selffe together, and w<sup>t</sup> there gyfte and provysyon the bouth you another challis w<sup>owt</sup> ony chargis of ye parysse, eighty-one donors raising 30s. In 1538-39, in spite of the warnings of the coming changes, a special effort was made to buy a new cope, for which the subscribers paid £3 6s. 8d., 'and the church at no charge.' This spirit was strongly nurtured by the vicar, who, from 1528 onwards, gave his rights of wool-tithe accruing from the church flock towards the purchase of a suit of black vestments, obtained at last at the cost of £6 5s., in 1547."

*St. Michael's, Bath*, possesses the earliest known wardens' accounts, as they begin in 1349. They have already been printed and edited by the Somerset Archaeological Society, so that only a brief selection is given in this volume to illustrate the working of the Church in a city parish with a trading burgher population. A small flock of sheep belonged to the church—a singularly awkward possession for the wardens of a town parish.

The volume concludes with a useful glossary, some brief appendices, and an all too short index. It is not a book to be criticized in the ordinary sense of the term. Indeed, there are not probably more than half a dozen men in England capable of truly criticizing



it. We are pretty confident that no one else has had so many early churchwarden accounts in his hands as the editor, for there are very few pre-Reformation ones remaining. We have ourselves transcribed, some years ago, the fifteenth-century warden accounts and inventories of a big town church of the Midlands, and this book throws much fresh light upon that which was then published. Just here and there we do not quite agree with the notes in some immaterial point. For instance, at page 182 there is a record in 1446-47 of 47 lb. of lead being bought by the wardens of Tintinhull, *pro wights ville faciundo*. The Bishop suggests that this may mean standard weights kept at the common bakehouse for the use of the village. But having recently paid attention to the subject of weights and measures, and the stringent regulations made by those important functionaries "clerks of the market," we are convinced that this cannot have been the case, no village having standard weights. May not the entry rather refer to the weights for the village clock?

In our opinion, no one book of greater value to the ecclesiologist, or more pregnant in teaching to the local historian, has been published this century than this unassuming fourth volume of the Somerset Record Society.

F. S. A.

THE FEUDAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY.  
Vol. II., Section IV. By John Pym Yeatman.  
*Hansard Publishing Union*. Royal 8vo., pp. iv.,  
281. Price 10s. 6d.

This section is a slight improvement on the one last issued, and possesses a certain value, though the title of this scrappy collection of particulars relative to the county continues to be a complete misnomer. This part, which concludes the second volume, and ends with exhaustive indexes of persons and places, contains extracts from Chesterfield parish registers concerning those families whom Mr. Yeatman regards as "ancient"; a register of Dissenting children baptized at Chesterfield from 1710 to 1786; an index to monumental inscriptions at Chesterfield, which is of no value, as it only refers to copies given by Ford and Glover (local historians of the first half of the century), and these are capricious and full of errors; a list of coat-armour formerly in the church at Chesterfield, from Harleian MSS., which has previously been printed and annotated; a catalogue of a collection of Chesterfield charters in the muniment-rooms of Mr. Foljambe at Osberton, and of the Marquis of Hartington at Hardwick; pedigrees of Milnes, Middleton, Bunting, Heathcote, Webster, and Wood, all of Chesterfield; charter references to the hamlet of Newbold and its berewics; a history of the family of Eyre, much of which is rant and fustian; charter and other early references to the manors of Whittington and Brimington, the hamlet of Boythorpe, the berewic of Tapton, and the manor of Wingerworth. The indexes to the whole volume—not that we grudge their length—take up sixty-seven pages, leaving a little over two hundred pages as the real material of this volume. We have a fair knowledge of Derbyshire and of that which goes to make good county history, and we have no hesitation saying that the greater part of these two hundred

pages are not worth printing; but the remainder, which gives a catalogue of private charters and handy lists of references to early manorial records, will prove of value to Derbyshire genealogical students and to those who are interested in parochial or local history. We never remember a case in which a book, that started well, fell off more conspicuously in subsequent issues. Before Mr. Yeatman embarked on this large undertaking, he was known as a bold and somewhat capable free-lance in manorial and genealogical literature; but he was also known (and insisted that he should be known, by persistent self-advertising) as a barrister-at-law at fierce enmity with all the usual legal authorities, from the Lord Chancellor downwards; as a circuit-barrister at bitter feud with his own (the Midland) circuit; as a literary searcher, who detested and distrusted the Public Record officials and their system root and branch; and as one who showed a remarkable all-round aptitude for falling into quarrels. Unfortunately this difficulty of accommodating himself to the give-and-take principles of life with his fellows seems to have pursued Mr. Yeatman into his last literary effort, which might have been a thoroughly useful undertaking if carried out in accordance with its original design. But quarrels with publishers, each section being issued by a different firm, seem to have deranged the author's plans, and matters of value, much that is valueless, and more that is mediocre have been turned out in a hasty unassimilated fashion that is as provoking as it is disappointing.

In this section Mr. Yeatman finds fresh objects for his unmeasured attacks. This time it is a quarrel with the retail booksellers, who, according to his account, are in league to boycott his enterprise. We do not possess the materials to form a just estimate of his wholesale and serious accusations, but when we find a gentleman well known to all book-buyers of the Midlands as a model of the courteous and conscientious tradesman, who is of no mean ability himself, and who has a reflected fame in being the father of a senior wrangler, coarsely attacked by name, we put it to Mr. Yeatman whether his rapidly-dwindling list of local subscribers may not arise from some other causes than those assigned by the author?

Irrespective of these quarrels, which no reviewer can disregard, as Mr. Yeatman insists upon making them part and parcel of all he undertakes, this section is otherwise disfigured by a lack of the sense of the proportion of things, without which nothing of the nature of a true county history can possibly be achieved. A glowing eulogy on Governor Eyre, "infamously treated by an infatuated rabble," of whom, by-the-by, John Stuart Mill was the leader, and a long account of the family and pedigree of a local wine and spirit merchant, whose father was actually the first of the family to come into Derbyshire, are surely strange ways of filling up the pages of a "feudal history." Why, too, should this latter gentleman be the only "Derbyshire worthy" so far honoured by Mr. Yeatman with an engraved portrait? Can this gentleman have supplied it himself? Nor can anyone act fairly as an historian of the remote or near past whose own personality and particular views are so constantly in evidence as is the case with the author of these rambling collections. The fact of his

own "reception into the Catholic Church," through the agency of an usher at a proprietary school, is not of sufficient interest to be included in the actual pages of a *Feudal History of Derbyshire*, particularly as the master was a Frenchman and the school was in Yorkshire! These pages, too, are grossly unfair to those who cannot conscientiously change their religion with the author, and are only useful as a warning to other writers not to let their prejudices spoil their judgment. Much of the matter with which this section is inappropriately interlarded will be peculiarly offensive, we are sure, to the respected old Roman Catholic families of the county.

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THE BOOK OF SUNDIALS: Collected by Mrs. Alfred Gatty. Third edition. Edited by H. K. F. Eden and Eleanor Lloyd. *George Bell and Sons*. Small 4to., pp. viii., 578. Illustrated. Price 15s.

It is a pleasure to find this pleasant book of the late Mrs. Gatty reaching a third and enlarged edition. The second edition was published in February, 1889, and since then more than sixty mottoes have been added to the collection. Some valuable additions have also been made to the collection of remarkable but uninscribed dials. The appendix on the construction of sundials, by Mr. William Richardson, is of much value, and the instructions are given so clearly that they may possibly move clergy or churchwardens to restore some of the numerous decayed mural dials on the walls of our churches, or bring about a revived habit of placing them on lawns or over summer-houses. Among the more recently noted sundial mottoes, which now number five hundred and twelve, is a French version of *Hora Bibendi*, for on the front of an *auberge* at Libourne all who consult the dial-face are ever informed that *C'est l'heure de boire!* Who would dare to think of Sunday or early closing in the face of such an inscription as this? Two brief mottoes have come to light in a most unexpected place. On the woodcut of a sundial which was engraved on the first set of national notes issued by the United States after the Declaration of Independence, dated 1776, appear, "Fugio—Mind your business." The two sides of this half-dollar note are engraved to form a plate for this volume. The most interesting part of this book, however, to the antiquary, is the account of early dials, and specially of the Saxon dials of England. Information on this subject is brought fairly up to date, but a few more Yorkshire examples of Saxon dials on churches might have been given; nor do we notice any reference to two or three found on churches in Wilts, that were noted by the Archaeological Institute at their Salisbury meeting of 1887. The introduction, and the introduction to the addenda, are a little wanting in clear arrangement, and the lack of any index to this part of the book is a very decided drawback. Every archaeologist—nay, most intelligent readers—would far rather have an index to the very interesting series of miscellaneous examples of early and remarkable sundials, than the one which is given (though that need not be omitted) to those that bear a motto. The book is indispensable to all who are concerned with or take an interest in ancient or modern dialling. These pages, from cover to cover, are a credit to the

publishers, and form a good specimen of English typographical beauty.

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HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF RIBCHESTER. By Tom C. Smith, F.R.H.S., and Rev. J. Shortt, B.A. *Bemrose and Sons*. Crown 8vo., pp. ix., 288. Illustrated. Price 7s. 6d.

By this publication Ribchester has been removed from the reproach of being one of the only Roman stations of importance that had not received special treatment. The first forty pages consist of an account of Roman Ribchester (Bremetomacum) from the pen of Rev. J. Shortt, Vicar of Hoghton, a well-known authority on the Roman antiquities of Lancashire. It is well and attractively written, and is no mere dry catalogue of finds. The opening paragraph gives a good idea of the writer's desire to bring before his readers a vivid picture of Roman-Britain. "Foreign troops were stationed in Ribchester for three hundred years. All through that long period of time, soldiers wearing outlandish uniforms, speaking alien tongues, officered by men from over the sea, tended its soil, and kept watch and ward in and around it. Within its ramparts were congregated from age to age natives, not only of various European countries, but even of African and Asiatic regions. A constant succession of such visitors passed through this now secluded village. A greater contrast can scarcely be imagined than that between its former and its present population. It must surely be of no ordinary interest to learn what we can of the strange, motley, exotic tenants who occupied the place for so many generations." The chester, or camp, at Ribchester, founded about the year 124, was probably the largest in Lancashire, though considerably less than Wroxeter, Chester, and other well-known examples. Its limits are in parts distinctly visible, and various cuttings were made in the ramparts during 1888-89, with results here faithfully chronicled. The illustrations and plans of this part of the volume are effective. One of the finest and most remarkable Roman bronze mask-helmets that has been found anywhere, beautifully embossed with figures, was brought to light here at the end of last century. Three years ago a magnificent Roman harp-shaped brooch of gold, weighing 373 grains, was found just outside the chief gateway. Only those of gold have been previously discovered. Plates are given of both these articles. Romano-British archaeologists will value every paragraph of Mr. Shortt's too brief account of this station. Excavations on a larger scale would be sure to prove of great interest. May Mr. Shortt live to be their historian!

The rest of the book is by Mr. Tom C. Smith, who treats of the general history of Ribchester. The reputation that he gained in his history of Longridge is herein fully sustained. The manorial history seems to be well done, though after a condensed fashion, and mistakes of Whittaker corrected. The parish church of St. Wilfrid is carefully treated. Good use is made of the seventeenth and eighteenth century churchwardens' accounts; is not the item of gloves provided for the ringers (1650) an unusual one? The extra-parochial chapelry of Sydd and its interesting font are well described and illustrated. There is a good list of the rectors of Ribchester, from 1246 downwards, with particulars as to not a few. John Heber, who

was rector from 1738 to 1775, was uncle of the celebrated poet-bishop of Calcutta. Occasionally Mr. Smith is curiously inconsequential in his style. What, for instance, is the connection between these two facts, with which the notice of the present rector ends?—"Besides holding service in Stydd Church every Sunday during the summer months, Mr. Dickson has established a parish magazine." The fifth chapter is of special value to those interested in old country usages and local government; it deals with the records of the parish council of "The Gentlemen and Four-and-Twenty," from the middle of the seventeenth century downwards. They ruled not only the clerk and sexton, the ringers and choristers, but even elected the curates, and regulated their allowance according to their conduct. Another chapter gives a list of, and particulars as to, the churchwardens and other parish officials. A transcript is supplied of the first ten years of the oldest register, beginning in 1598, and remarkable entries are extracted from the remainder. It is noteworthy that during the early part of the eighteenth century baptisms and marriages are not infrequently recorded as performed by Roman Catholic priests. They are entered as by "Romish priest" or "Papist priest," not "Catholic priest," as Mr. Smith erroneously terms it in his text, for the seventeenth-century rectors of Ribchester would fully recognise that they themselves came within this last description. Accounts are also given of the monuments and inscriptions, of the public charities, of some of the old families, and of the Roman Catholic mission and chapel. There is also some description of a library that was founded in the parish church in 1684. It was in existence within the last thirty years, and was one of considerable value. The books were allowed to rot away and to be taken off haphazard by anyone who fancied a copy, as has been noticed in Chancellor Christie's *Old Libraries of Lancashire*. Mr. Smith states that in 1889 he talked the matter over of the lost books with the rector, and they resolved to try and trace them. "After a brief search Mr. Dickson and myself discovered the following interesting volumes all in a dilapidated and disgraceful condition. After some trouble we were able to catalogue them. The books are six in number, and include the one mentioned by Chancellor Christie. *They are, however, of no great value, so I do not give their titles.*" It is not often that statements so remarkably contradictory are brought into this close juxtaposition by an author! At all events, it was clearly his duty to give their titles whether they are "interesting" or of "no great value," in order that this little remnant of a disgracefully lost library may be preserved. There are two or three other instances of careless editing, but, as a whole, the volume is excellently done, and the authors, as well as all the literary residents of Ribchester and the district, are to be congratulated on the accomplishment of a local history.

DEANERY OF BICESTER. Part V.: History of Fringford, Hethe, Mixbury, Newton Purcell, and Shelwell. By Rev. J. C. Blomfield, M.A. *Elliot Stock*. Quarto, pp. 192. Three plates; price 9s.

The brief history of these five parishes of the Deanery of Bicester maintains a high standard. The remarks on the origin of fords which precede the

account of Fringford are thoughtful, and suggest that in many a parish history enough attention is not paid to tracing the old paths and roads upon which parochial development so much depends. The following entry of a bequest in kind to the church is of interest:

"1532, June 3<sup>d</sup>. Roger Copeland, of Fryngford, bequeaths to the High Altar a bushel of Barley. Item to Saint Katern's and St. Thom's altar 4 bushels of Barley. To the roode lōfte ij bushels of Barley. Item to St. Thom's lōfte iij bushels of Barley. Item to the bells iij bushels of Barley. To the Torchis j bushel of Barley."

Here, too, is another noteworthy archidiaconal court record of the same century and place:

"Oct. 24<sup>th</sup>, 1584. Office of the lord against Robert Pryor de Fringford. He appeared. Having been sworn and warned, he answers and confesses, 'That he kept his sheepe in the fylde upon a Sondaye before morning prayer, and sayeth that he came to the Church before the seconde lesson was ended, and there continued untill the service was ended, and he brought in compurgatory, of whom he lawfully cleared himself. Wherefore the lord dismissed him with a monition to come more earlye to service.'

Many extracts of like interest, did space permit, might readily be made from the history of each of these five parishes. Although there is abundant proof of the careful use of secular sources of information in the manorial notes, as well as of critical personal study of the districts described, chief attention has been given to ecclesiastical records, which appear to have been most thoroughly searched, whether episcopal, archidiaconal, or parochial. We have never noted better lists of rectors, or more pains taken to procure reliable information in connection with the later incumbents than is the case with this history of the Deanery of Bicester. Occasionally, of course, Mr. Blomfield is at fault. For instance, under the account of the rectors in the history of Newton Purcell are several blunders. The due distinction is not made between canons regular and monks. The pre-Reformation title of "Sir Priest" was certainly not confined to non-graduates. Although some peculiar case may have arisen with regard to a particular rector of Newton (the benefice of which was in the gift of the Priory of Bicester), whereby an illicit and illegal arrangement was made for the cure being served by a stipendiary parochial chaplain, who had been only formally instituted as rector, it is altogether wrong to suppose that mediæval English bishops permitted instituted and inducted rectors, particularly when presented by religious houses, to be mere shams, not receiving the fruits. If Mr. Blomfield is right in his idea of what priories did with their rectories, how silly it would have been of them to spend so much time and money in endeavouring to turn them into vicarages!

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PARISHES OF SWARRATON AND NORTHINGTON. By Rev. W. L. W. Eyre. *Simpkin and Co., and Warren and Son* (Winchester). 4to., pp. xiv., 79. Sixteen illustrations. Price 15s.

In the short preface the rector thus explains "the object in view" in compiling this book—"to keep alive in the recollection of those residing in the

parishes or on the estate how much they owe to the noble and wealthy families who for so long a time have provided for them the means of living, numerous comforts when age or infirmity have dulled the senses or weakened the bodily frame, to say nothing of the enjoyment derived from the beautiful natural scenery by which they are surrounded." We were old-fashioned enough to believe that God gave us the bodily and mental powers by which we live, and that the same Being was responsible for "beautiful natural scenery." But, seriously, a village priest who can thus write has mistaken both century and country; he ought to have flourished in France in the days just previous to the Great Revolution, when the unstinted incense of adulation was offered by sycophantic writers to the landed seigneurs. We confess that it was difficult, after being pained by a preface as strange as it is happily rare, to study the remainder of the book with cool criticism, but we have done our best, with the following result: Mr. Eyre has read carefully a large number of printed authorities on the manorial history of these two parishes, and of their ecclesiastical connection with the abbeys of Hyde and Waverley, and with the order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and has on the whole assimilated his materials fairly well. The paleographer will, however, readily detect from various slips that the writer is unfamiliar with the documents that are cited, and the sources from which they are obtained ought to have been indicated. The ecclesiologist, also, will be startled by several rash and crude statements; obviously, when writing in general terms on the monasteries, that "they owed no allegiance to the laws of this country," the rector is writing to his parishioners on a subject of which he has not even elementary knowledge, and knows nothing of the canon law or of the episcopal jurisdiction over various religious houses of England. On pages 56, 57, a list is given, headed in capitals, "Rectors of Swarraton." It begins with two under the dates 1267 and 1284, and then jumps at a bound over two centuries to 1535. Even the latter part of the list abounds in blunders. A rector was presented to Swarraton by Sir Robert Henley in 1685, but does not appear at all; the next was presented by Anthony Henley in 1715, but there is no entry for that year; whilst under 1718, when no rector was instituted, Mr. Eyre is content to print, "Richard Webb (? if Rector)." Now, we say plainly there can be no excuse for slovenly, idle work of this kind. Far better leave parochial history alone than thus spoil the field for what might be properly done by others. It is of no use for a writer to say, as is here done in a foot-note, "This list is very imperfect, but the writer has failed to make it more complete." The episcopal registers of Winchester diocese are about the most perfect in the kingdom, extending as they do in unbroken line from 1232 downwards. No clergyman has any right to publish (for the book is not privately printed, but published and sent out for review) a history of his parish who will not take the trouble to journey to the centre of his diocese to search the episcopal act books, or if he does not possess the ability to read them, he should procure others to do it for him. The two old churches of Swarraton and Northington have both been demolished during the present century, the former having been apparently twice rebuilt. But no

one unacquainted with the parishes could possibly arrive at a clear conclusion as to what has been done in this respect, or where the present church stands, or where a cross or crosses have been erected on the sites of the old ones, the accounts in these pages are so strangely confused, and the letterpress at the bottom of the plates does not tally with that in the actual work. It will scarcely be credited that there is not one single line descriptive of the fine church of Northington, of which a beautiful photophane plate is given as a frontispiece, although the preface, dated April, 1890, expresses a hope that the book "may have a value for those who come after us"; we can but suppose and hope that this church is finished and in use, for its predecessor was pulled down in 1888.

A considerable part of this volume is taken up with an account of successive residents at the Grange, who became the sole landowners of these parishes, a series of interesting portraits being given of the Henleys, Drummonds, and Barings. This old monastic land has changed hands even more rapidly and frequently than is usually the case with property of this description. Most of the owners have been ennobled, but the titles have soon become extinct. Sir William Fitzwilliam, to whom the manor of Swarraton and the monastic residence of the Grange were granted by Henry VIII. in 1536, was created Earl of Southampton in 1542. On his death, in 1544, it passed to his half-brother, Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague. In 1557 Lord Montague granted the manor to William Denton and Henry Heighes. The new owners were immediately involved in legal difficulties, and eventually, in 1568, the tenant, Thomas Cobb, became seized of the manor. In 1639 the Cobb family sold the property to Lord Henry Pawlett. In 1662 Lord Pawlett sold it to Robert Henley, of the Middle Temple. The descendants of Robert Henley, who were raised to the title of Earl of Northington and Viscount Henley, became extinct in the male line with the second earl. On his death, in 1786, the surviving sisters sold the Grange to Henry Drummond, a wealthy banker, and fourth son of Lord Strathallan, whose grandson, of the same name, sold it, in 1817, to another London banker, Alexander Baring, who afterwards became the first Lord Ashburton, in which family the Grange still remains.

It is recorded by the Rector that the Communion-plate of both parishes was melted or stolen in a fire that burnt down the cottage of the parish clerk in 1850. He adds that "the sacred vessels of the present time" are of electro-plate. Cannot he bring his influence to bear on the "noble and wealthy family" to provide more suitable and canonical vessels for the worship of God?

It is a sorry task thus on the whole to condemn a work so excellently and attractively printed; it is always pleasanter to praise, but justice to our readers demanded candour of treatment.

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A CAVALIER STRONGHOLD. By Mrs. Chaworth Musters. *Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, and Co.* Pp. 397. Illustrated. Price 6s.

This "Romance of the Vale of Belvoir," as it is termed in its secondary title, is yet another story of the times of the Great Rebellion. But there is no

necessity to make any apology for its appearance. These pages are no mere fanciful groupings of imaginary people, with one or two well-known figures thrown in, as is usually the case with historic fiction, but the story is made the vehicle for conveying to the reader a number of well-accredited local traditions that pertain to Wyverton, Shelford, Annesley, and other adjacent parts of Nottinghamshire, during the days of Cavaliers and Roundheads. Every one of the characters—Colonel Francis Hacker, Colonel Philip Stanhope, Colonel John Hutchinson of Owthorpe, Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir Richard Byron, Sir John Tracy, and Lord Chaworth, together with the ladies and children, and the minor characters of the yeomanry—all existed in the flesh, and their respective parts are made to tally with what is known or has been imagined respecting them. Mrs. Musters has most assuredly the instincts of a story-maker, for the tale does not suffer from drawbacks that would make it stilted in the hands of many more practised writers, but runs on with interest and animation to the close. The love element of the tale is supplied by the romantic attachment between Prince Rupert and Juliana de la Fontaine, a niece of Lord Chaworth's. Prince Rupert is represented in a most attractive guise. The writer's sympathies are obviously warmly with the Cavaliers, but this does not prevent a fair estimate being given of the motives that animated the best of the Roundheads. The "stronghold" of the story is Wyverton Manor House, the residence of Mrs. Chaworth Musters. The account of its siege and the sudden dispersion of the attacking force on the very eve of securing its capture, are written with much *verve* and freshness. Knowing something of the district, and of the family history of the *dramatis personæ*, we are able to say that the descriptions both of places and people are singularly accurate, nor in the numerous details introduced have we been able to detect a single anachronism. Occasionally, reflections as to present times are introduced into the text which a truer artist would have omitted; but as a whole the book is readable and good, and cannot fail to greatly interest all who know anything of the scenes or families introduced. There is a charming illustration of the stately old gateway of Wyverton, which is all that remains of this Cavalier stronghold as standing in the days of the story. The other illustrations are passable, but merely relate to incidents of the tale.

DALE AND ITS ABBEY. By J. Ward. *Bewley and Roe*, Derby. Illustrated by the author. Pp. 94. Price 1s. 6d.

Mr. John Ward has produced a very good short history and guide to Dale Abbey. The first chapter is a practical and useful one, entitled "The Village, and how to get there," for Dale Abbey lies in a secluded little valley two miles from the nearest railway-station, and on no main road. Great interest has of late been taken in the remains and in the exceptional history of this Premonstratensian house, for in 1878-9 the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society laid bare the then hidden sites of the choir, lady chapel, transepts, south chapels, chapter-house, and parts of the nave and common-room. The smaller relics then brought to light are fortunately preserved in a small museum within the abbey pre-

cincts. Many abbey excavations have since taken place, but this was one of the first systematically treated. The work was done under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Major Beamish, R.E., and Rev. Dr. Cox. These gentlemen not only contemplated, but announced several years ago their intention to bring out a work on the abbey, and contributed certain materials to the county society's journal. But this work, though not, we believe, abandoned, has not yet appeared.

Mr. Ward's book is of much value in itself, and is the best and most thorough handbook on an abbey that we have seen, and will probably tend to whet the appetite for a larger and more exhaustive publication. Chapter vi., "A peep at Dale Abbey four hundred years ago," adopts the not unusual but generally weakly-executed idea of an imaginary visit and dialogue, *circa* 1500; in Mr. Ward's hands this expedient gives a fair and graphic idea of monastic life of that period. The quaint little church of Dale, forming the infirmary chapel, is fully treated and illustrated; this is, we think, the best part of the book. The rather elaborate cover of the book includes a mitre in its symbols. This is a mistake; Dale was never a mitred abbey.

THE WEDDING-RING. By Joseph Maskell. Second edition. *H. Parr*. Pp. 60.

This attractively-clad little book has deservedly reached a second and revised edition. It shows wide reading, patient research, and a fairly good capacity for the arrangement of material. There are, however, more sources for wedding-ring lore than Mr. Maskell has yet found, and when a third edition is called for the book could easily be improved by the omission of some heavy and commonplace remarks on marriage, and other moral reflections of the author, and by the insertion in their place of some of the traditions and superstitions that pertain properly to the subject, and which have escaped attention. The pages that treat of episcopal rings should be either omitted or materially improved and revised. Mr. Maskell would find much to his purpose, as well as various valuable references, in Thiers' *Superstitions Anciennes et Modernes*, published in 1733. The absence of an index is a tiresome omission.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.—Reviews or notices of the following books will shortly appear: *The Lake Dwellings of Europe*, *Family of Malthus*, *Monumental Brasses*, *Gainsborough Parish Registers*, *Memorials of Stepney Parish*, *Vestiges of Old Newcastle and Gateshead*, *St. Wulstan's Hospital*, *Bookworm*, *Irving Shakespeare*, vol. viii., and facsimile of Dickens's *Christmas Carol*.

Among magazines and pamphlets, the following have recently reached us: *The American Bookmaker*, with a good article on the origin of woodcuts; *The Building World*, a monthly of real value to anti-quaries and ecclesiologists; *Life of John Patterson*; *Handy Guide to St. Mary's Abbey, Kenilworth*, excellently done by T. W. Whitley, C.E.; *Western Anti-quary*; *East Anglian Notes and Queries*; *Berks Notes and Queries*; and *Cornhill Magazine* for October—a strong number, but of no special interest to anti-quaries.



## Correspondence.

## HOLY WELLS AND THEIR SUPERSTITIONS.

SOME of the readers of your interesting legend of Bomere Pool might like to hear that Commander Cameron, in *Across Africa*, gives a somewhat similar legend from Central Africa as to the origin of Lake Dilolo. It is as follows:

"Once upon a time, where now stands the lake, there stood a large and prosperous village. The inhabitants were rich in flocks and herds, and passed their time in eating, drinking, and making merry.

"One day an old and decrepid man passed through the village, and stopped to ask for help and pity, as he was tired and hungry. The villagers took no pity on him, but pursued him with scoffs and jeers, and encouraged their children to pelt him with mud.

"Hungry and footsore, he was going on his way, when a man, more charitable than his neighbours, took him to his house and gave him food and shelter.

"In the middle of the night the beggar aroused his host, and said: 'As you have done me a good turn, I will now do you one; but you must keep what I tell you as a secret.' He promised, and then the beggar told him that a storm would come in a few days, but when it did come his host was to make haste and flee away. The old beggar then departed. Two days after the storm came. Then the villager arose, took his wives, his slaves and all his property, and fled from the village.

"Next morning, where the village had been, there stood a large lake; and to the present day people camping on its banks or passing over in boats can hear the songs of the women, the cocks crowing and the bleating of the flocks."—(*Across Africa*, vol. ii., p. 171).

Similar stories are, of course, told of many other places, but to hear it from Central Africa is worth noting by the antiquary and folklorist.

T. W. E. HIGGENS.

17, Victoria Grove,  
Chelsea.

## LOW SIDE-WINDOWS.

There is a fine specimen of two low side-windows in the chancel of Raydon Church, Suffolk. They are quite at the west corner of the north and south sides of the chancel. This church has no aisles, but it possesses a very fine chancel, almost as long as the nave, an Easter sepulchre in the middle of the north side of the chancel, and a fine piscina and credence, or what might have formed a double piscina, with a pierced trefoiled arch.

Referring to *The Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England: Part VII., Suffolk*, published by Messrs. Parker, there is mention made of some good bench-ends with poppy heads; but the church having suffered from so-called restoration, they are all gone. The pavement of the chancel from the priest's

door to the east wall has been so raised, that there is only a foot of space between the piscina and the level of the pavement; a new and ugly window has been put in. The brackets of the rood-beam remain, and the staircase door of the rood-loft in eastern end of north wall of nave is left.

As to the low side-windows, each light is divided by a transom; the lower light in each window is now stopped up, and, judging from the outside mouldings, I should say that the lower light was not originally glazed, but had a wooden shutter. The sill of each window is level, and would make a comfortable seat.

As to the use and object of low side-windows, is not their comparative rarity, when all the parish churches in England are taken into account, almost a proof that the probable use of them is not to be found in that of confessionals, for almsgiving, for lepers, for seeing the altar, or for ringing a bell at the elevation of the host? I would ask, is there any painting, whether in glass or miniature work, or engraving of any kind, which would show such suggested use? Have any foreign churches low side-windows? and if they have, what do foreign antiquaries say upon the subject?

The sanctus-bell, or the elevation-bell use, seems to me an improbable one, because in the ages of faith people would come to mass before going to work; in those village churches where mass was said daily the service would be at such an hour as would be convenient for the people to attend. In those days men found time to say their prayers in their churches, although they worked hard in the fields; besides, a little hand-bell tinkled outside a window would hardly reach the ears of men working one, two or three miles away from the church.

But although I do not think the suggested uses of these windows will hold good until a greater certainty has been found in some record or document, I confess I am at a loss to offer anything instead by way of enlightenment, unless the windows were put in for ventilation.

Far-fetched reasons lack probability, and since windows are built for light and ventilation, when seemingly put in not for light of necessity, nor for comeliness to pierce a blank space of wall, nor put in a place in order to agree with existing windows, why not fall back upon the simple use of ventilation, especially when it is found that shutters would suggest that particular use as possible, if not probable?

H. A. WALKER.

East Bergholt.

In your September number there is a communication from the Rev. T. Auden in reference to a low side-window at Culmington Church, in Shropshire. I would remark that this window, which I saw a short time ago, is 18 inches square, and level with the churchyard; the latter has, no doubt, been very much raised in the course of years, but still the window must have been at an exceptionally low level. I notice that Mr. Auden says that this window is, "as usual, on the south side of the chancel." This, however, is not invariably the case. We have at Church Preen, also in Shropshire, a most interesting low side-window on the "north" side of the chancel.

This window is separated by a transom from an early English lancet of the same (thirteenth century) date as the other windows in the church; but it has this peculiarity—that the splay of the window on each side is cut away for a height of 4 feet, so as to form seats with an open space between, leaving ample room to sit facing the width of the wall, which is 2 feet 6 inches thick. The window is 2 feet high, and 16 inches wide; the distance from the floor of the church, 2 feet 10 inches. There has been a lattice to open, as the stone-work shows where the hinges have been.

It may be that this window was used for the purpose of ringing the sanctus-bell, as it is on the east side of where the rood-screen stood, and if so, there was ample space for ringing the bell either outside or inside the church. Or it may be that this was a leper-window, and that the seats were used by the priest when he administered the sacrament to the lepers outside.

Another explanation may be that an anchorhold existed (of which there is some slight tradition), and that the window looked into the cell, and enabled the recluse to see the elevation of the host, and also the image of St. John Baptist, the patron saint, and whose image appears to have stood on a stone corbel on the Epistle side of the altar.

As to the north position of the window, it may be explained by the fact that Preen was a cell of Wanlock Abbey, and that the south side of the chancel was occupied by the cell.

ARTHUR SPARROW, F.S.A.

Preen Manor, Shrewsbury.

#### INCENSE CUP.

Your readers, and Mr. Ward himself, may be interested to know that a similar cup, and more elaborate, to that described by him in the September part of the *Antiquary* is figured in Dr. Thurman's paper on "Ancient British Barrows (Part II., p. 83, Fig. 52), in the *Archæologia*, vol. xliii.

The cup was found at Bryn Leiont, in Carnarvonshire.

Will any of your readers compare Fig. 341, Jewitt's *Grave Mounds and their Contents*, p. 224, with Fig. 189 in *Les Premiers Hommes*, by the Marquis de Nadaillac? It is extraordinary that a Peruvian cinerary urn should be an exact counterpart of an Anglo-Saxon one.

ARTHUR G. WRIGHT.

#### BEACONS IN KENT.

I shall be glad of information concerning a MS. map or chart which has lately come into my hands. It is titled "A Carde of the Beacons in Kent," and it is on paper water-marked G.R., surmounted by a crown. The size of the "carde" is 11 inches by 7, "the scale containeth x myles," the rivers are very clumsily represented, as of extravagant breadth, and each beacon-stance has the figure of a raised cresset. The stances are all inter-connected, sometimes with only one, sometimes with several, by straight lines, indicative most likely of relative visibility. Thus that at "fayreleigh" connects with those on "Dengenesse," Tenterden, and Dover. From London and Hampstead these presumable lines of sight run to Shooters Hill and on by Stone to Hoo, a few miles north-east of Rochester. Hoo is a kind of telegraphic junction; here meet lines travelling from every direction—from Crowbarrow, Brightling, and Dungeness, from Sandgate, Dover, and Worth, and from St. Lawrence, on Thanet Island, all along the south bank of the Thames. Perhaps some of your readers can furnish particulars of the Kentish beacon system, or refer to sources for them. The chart proves a very thorough preparedness, if the French or King James appeared on the seas, to send on the news to London in "twinking points of fire."

SCOTUS.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

Foreign and Colonial contributors are requested to remember that stamps of their own country are not available for use in England.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will gladly be of any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."





# The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1890.

## Notes of the Month.

A RELIABLE and well-informed correspondent in a responsible position in Ireland, writing on the subject of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882, says: Ireland furnishes a striking contrast to the state of things existing in England, where recently the conference of archæological societies decided to memorialize the Government to increase the allowance at present made under this Act, to enable General Pitt-Rivers to continue the preparation of the valuable models made by him. In Ireland the Parliamentary vote for the year 1889-90 under this Act was the small sum of £150. A reference to the "Fifty-eighth Report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland" for the past year shows that of this £150 only about thirty shillings has been spent, and the balance goes back to the Treasury. The Irish Board of Works, who are entrusted with the administration of the Act in Ireland, do not seem to be fortunate in the selection of an inspector—if they have one—as manifested in this inability to accomplish the purposes of the Act. It cannot for a moment be contended that there are not numberless ways in which this money could have been most profitably spent, the condition of many of the scheduled monuments being most deplorable.



Dr. Joseph Anderson, of Edinburgh, and Mr. W. F. Wakeman, of Dublin, have from time to time lifted up both voice and pen to protest against the manner in which the so-called restoration of several of these monuments have been effected, notably, that at Innismurray, where an ignorant foreman, left

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to his own devices, constructed niches and other innovations in the surrounding cashel, totally at variance with the archaic character of the structure. At Glenmaulin, parish of Glencolumbkille, county of Donegal, a sepulchral monument of the greatest interest—one of a series in a district second only to Carnac, in Brittany—has by an ignorant mason been transformed into a cashel by building up the spaces around the standing stones with a solid wall of dry masonry, about twelve feet in thickness, thus completely transforming the character of the monument. It appears the Board of Works did not send any inspector to see this work, which was left entirely to a stonemason and his fellow workmen. An effort is being made to induce the Government to restore this unique monument to the condition in which they found it, and it is to be hoped they will now consult an archæologist to advise, as, had they done so at first, they would not have been led into perpetrating such an act of vandalism. With this sad experience before them, Irish archæologists are somewhat consoled that nothing has been done during the past year. It is hoped that in the new Bill promised by the Irish Government some better arrangements may be made for its administration, and that due use may be made of the experience and knowledge of the local archæological societies.



November usually brings with it more or less erudite reflections with regard to the Lord Mayor's Show. This year, as the state-coach was repaired at a well-known and accessible coach-builder's, various reporters obtained a "private view." Cannot someone set at rest the disputed question as to the painter of the panels? Surely the Corporation accounts would furnish the necessary information. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that in all England there are but two others like it—one is her Majesty's, the other the Speaker's. The Lord Mayor's coach was built in 1757, and it is not wholly for pomp that six horses are harnessed to it when it is dragged in solemn procession on Lord Mayor's Day. The weight of the vehicle is considerably over three tons. The cost of it was enormous. The regilding of it alone cost £600. It is a singular thing that, though it is one of the

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most magnificent vehicles in England, and is the first state-carriage a Lord Mayor of London ever used, yet nobody now knows who built it. There is a legend that Cipriani painted the panels. Cipriani was a Florentine painter who settled in London in the middle of the eighteenth century, and did a great deal of this kind of work. Great artists did not disdain the painting of these panels, and many by Dance, R.A., Cotton, R.A., and Hamilton, R.A., are still in excellent preservation.



A most admirable idea for keeping green the memory of that kind-hearted and deeply-read scholar, the late librarian of the University of Cambridge, has been formulated. The "Henry Bradshaw Society" for editing rare liturgical texts held its first meeting on November 25, with that profound student of the Vulgate (the Bishop of Salisbury) in the chair. When we mention that the council includes the Rev. Canon Cook, F.S.A. (chairman), Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Mr. J. T. Mickelthwaite, F.S.A., and Dr. J. Wickham Legg, F.S.A. (hon. sec.), it will be at once seen that good work is sure to result. The following works have been already offered to the society: *Westminster Missale*, containing the coronation and funeral services of the kings of England, benedictional, etc. (Dr. Wickham Legg); *Tracts of Clement Maydestone* (Rev. Christopher Wordsworth); *Bangor Antiphoner* (Rev. W. C. Bishop); *Hereford Breviary* (Very Rev. W. G. Henderson, Dean of Carlisle); *Seven Pontificals of the twelfth century collated together* (Very Rev. W. G. Henderson, Dean of Carlisle); *Horæ of York, Durham, with appendix of Sarum* (Very Rev. W. G. Henderson, Dean of Carlisle); *Canterbury Sacramentary in the Parker Collection at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*, No. 270 (Mr. Martin Rule); *Horæ secundum usum Angliæ* (Mr. H. H. Gibbs); *Paris Missal of 1481*, collated with the manuscripts (Abbé Misset); *Sacramentary of Robert of Jumièges and Benedictional at Rouen* (Rev. S. S. Lewis); and *Martyrology of Sarum as read at Sion* (Rev. F. Procter).



There is now open at the Grosvenor Gallery, in Bond Street, an Exhibition described in

the catalogue as the "First of the Society of British Pastellists," but the list of exhibitors gives the names of several artists who are certainly not British, and some of whom are not living in England, whether British or not. Many of their works are valuable additions to the exhibition. Amongst the portraits, of which there are a large number, Edward Tofano, in Nos. 25 and 308, has two subjects, with the merit of originality of idea and skill in treatment; the portrait of Mrs. Holdsworth must strike the observer as a novel and effective treatment of the sitter, and No. 308, "Winter Twilight," is well worthy of careful notice. Nos. 87 and 92, by J. J. Shannon, are excellent, and vigorous in colour and effect. No. 77, by Miss Deane, is a clever head. No. 112, by H. Vos, although not altogether quite pleasing, is effective. No. 124, "Viola," by A. E. Emslie, is a charming study, simply and artistically treated. Ellis Roberts, in No. 142, has a most careful and elaborate drawing of Mrs. Albert Gray; and No. 221, by the same artist, is a soft and delicate rendering of a refined profile. No. 250, a portrait of the artist by herself, is good in colour and bold in treatment. Amongst other subjects, No. 219, by R. Machell, is a striking and well-conceived figure. No. 227, "Captive," by St. George Hare, is admirable in tone and drawing, though not otherwise a pleasing subject; while No. 272, "Playmates," also by him, is a delightful picture, although in point of beauty the left arm of the mother is somewhat lacking. C. Kerr, in No. 336, has an excellent effect of a scene on the Medway. Besides these there are many other pictures worthy of notice if space permitted, while for the same reason those works are omitted which might receive unfavourable comments. An hour may be very pleasantly spent at this exhibition in studying the various subjects and effects produced in pastel; it seems especially adapted to the treatment of portraiture.



At Col-drum, near Kits Coty House, in the parish of Aylesford, Kent, there is a dolmen in the midst of a number of monoliths. Altogether there are about thirty-four ancient stones, each of considerable size, in this monument of our remote forefathers. On

October 29 last, several gentlemen visited this dolmen, under the guidance of Mr. Benjamin Harrison, of Ightham. One of the visitors investigated a large hollow beneath a great stone on the west side. Within it they found several portions of human bones. Some of these disappeared down the burrow of a rabbit; but those which were so far brought to light that they could be examined were: (1) The lower half of a left humerus; (2) the left femur; (3 and 4) right and left tibiæ, nearly perfect; (5) fragments of the corresponding fibulæ; (6) a fragment of another femur. The vicar of Shoreham, near Sevenoaks (Rev. R. A. Bullen), took charge of these fragments. Probably they formed portions of that ancient personage whose skull was found under the same dolmen several years ago. That skull was subsequently buried in Wrotham churchyard. Other fragments of bones were found with the skull. It seems highly probable that these discoveries have disclosed the remains of the ancient chief or personage in whose memory the dolmen was erected.

In rebuilding Cumrew Church, in Cumberland, the effigy of a lady in wimple and coverchief was found buried under the floor, costume of about 1320. This synchronizes well with Joane, heiress of Benedict Gernet, the great Lancashire heiress, who brought to her husband, William de Dacre, the manors of Halton, Fishwicke, and Ecclestone. He was of Dunwallocht Castle, in the parish of Cumrew, and had a license to crenellate it. Possibly it may be his first wife, Anne de Derwentwater.

Two neglected effigies, long in the gardens at Nunwick Hall, have recently been identified as those of Anthony Hutton and Elizabeth his wife, cast out of Penrith church when it was rebuilt in 1721. Anthony was a Master in Chancery, and died in 1637, when his wife put a monument to him in Penrith church with his and her effigies in marble thereon. Ruined as they now are, they are fine examples of costume of the period—he in legal gown and falling collar, she in ruff.

The navvies employed on the Manchester Waterworks were recently fired by ill-directed

archæological zeal, and rebuilt the king's cairn on Dunmail Raise in a neat, smooth, and suburban, but not gaudy, fashion. They capped it with a large flat stone, and produced a result like a kettle-drum table in stone. At the intervention of the poet-vicar of Crosthwaite the authorities had the cairn returned to its original fashion—a heap of loose stones.

A portrait of the famous Nicolson, bishop of Carlisle, has been sent over to London from Ireland, where it belongs to one of his descendants, in order that a copy may be made to be added to the series of portraits of bishops of Carlisle at Rose Castle. A second copy may possibly be made for Queen's College, Oxford, of which the bishop was a distinguished ornament.

The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society have suffered a severe loss by the sudden death of Mr. W. Jackson, F.S.A., a member of the society from its foundation, and a constant contributor to the pages of the society's transactions. He was a first-rate all-round antiquary, and was the discoverer and excavator of the Roman villa at Ravenglass, in South-west Cumberland. But his *forte* was genealogy—north-country genealogy, particularly of Cumberland and Westmorland—with regard to which he had accumulated vast masses of material for pedigree-making. His friends often urged him to publish a volume of Cumberland and Westmorland pedigrees, but a diffidence in his own powers and a straining after an almost impossible perfection held him back from a task for whose successful completion no man was ever better equipped both by natural turn of mind and years of labour. He had, however, lately promised to edit a volume of local wills for the period between 1650 and 1750, so as to take up the pedigrees when the Visitations end. He edited *Memoirs of the Gilpin Family* for the Cumberland and Westmorland Society, in which were worked out to the present day the descents of the most remote collateral branches. This pedigree is believed to be the largest sheet pedigree ever printed. To the pages of the local society's transactions he contributed (besides papers on other



subjects) pedigree-papers on the Richmonds of Highhead, the Curwens of Workington, the Orfeurs of Plumblund, the Laws of Buck Crag, the Dudleys of Yanwith, the Threlkelds of Threlkeld, Yanwith, and Crosby Ravensworth, and the Threlkelds of Melmerby. At the time of his death a pedigree-paper on the Hudlestons of Hutton (John and Millom) was passing through the press. The society hoped that these would have been followed by pedigree-papers on the Lowthers, the Fletchers, and the Vauxes of Catterlen; but that hope can hardly now be realized unless the work is well advanced.

❁   ❁   ❁  
 Maxwelton Braes are bonnie  
 Where early fa's the dew,  
 Where I and Annie Laurie  
 Made up the promise true.

So sang the Dumfriesshire beauty's lover nearly two hundred years ago, but sang in vain—Annie Laurie was destined to be another's bride. But Maxwelton Braes are still bonnie; the stanzas which entwined their beauty with the charms of Annie are not forgotten; and the song, though somewhat retouched, lives on—wedded to a simple but touching and expressive air—as one of the truest and sweetest of “the auld Scots songs.” Maxwelton, too, is still in the Laurie family, and the present baronet has lately obtained a well-authenticated painting of the much besung lady, who was born on December 16, 1682. Of course, the Annie Laurie of the canvas is not as ideal as the heroine of the song. “Winsome, but not of striking loveliness,” that is the verdict of a judicious critic. A slim and graceful figure, apparently tall, long oval face, delicately cut features, dark eyes, cheeks and lips well coloured, high forehead, generally a pleasant smiling face, surmounted by a profusion of dark hair combed back and decorated with clusters of pearls. This is she for whom, with infinite variety of melodious note, thousands of voices—wherever the Scottish accent is heard—have declared the willingness of their owners “to lay them doon and dee.” Sir Emilius Laurie should have the immortal fair one's picture reproduced and published.

❁   ❁   ❁  
 Amongst the heirlooms of Kirkconnel House  
 —a mansion sitting amidst fine woodlands at

the mouth of the Nith, on its Galloway bank—is a very interesting compass-sundial. It was the property of James Maxwell, of Kirkconnel, who not only fought for Prince Charlie, but after the failure of the '45, wrote a history of the expedition, published by the Maitland Club in 1841. Family tradition asserts that this sundial was worn by Maxwell throughout the rebellion. As described in a local newspaper, it is in silver, of Parisian manufacture, and of highly skilful workmanship. It carries “Butterfield, Paris,” as the maker's name. The dial is marked with four lines, to indicate the time at latitude 52, 49, 46, and 43 degrees respectively, and a table engraved upon the back shows the latitude of various places on the continent and of London. The gnomon is of artistic design, ornamented with the figure of a bird, and it can be elevated or laid flat at pleasure, the spring being still in capital working order. The combined instrument is not more bulky than an old verge watch, and can easily be accommodated in the pocket. Its type is very rare though not unique. A dial closely similar is figured in Mrs. Gatty's *Book of Sundials* as the property of the Rev. J. Sayce, of Sheffield. The traditional associations of the Kirkconnel dial add to its intrinsic interest.

❁   ❁   ❁  
 In the current issue of the transactions of the Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors is a remarkable correspondence between the officials of the society and the vicar of Godmersham, near Canterbury. We desire to direct attention to it, although it is painful still further to expose the rudeness of any beneficed clergyman, because the action of the vicar is not only vulgarly uncivil but distinctly illegal. It would be rare, indeed, to find an imitator of the discourtesy of this vicar; but brasses, alas! are still frequently disappearing through the incumbent fancying he is at liberty to remove them to the parsonage. Hence, though this may be done from a good motive, these memorials get hidden, lost, or even at a removal or death sold for old metal or to an unscrupulous collector. In July of this year, Mr. R. W. M. Lewis, of Corpus Christi College, the hon. secretary of the society, wrote a most civil letter to the vicar

of Godmersham, drawing his attention to the fact of a palimpsest brass being loose in the vestry of his church, and suggesting a good way in which it could be fixed.

The letter was returned with an insolent message written on it, recommending the society "to amalgamate with another, called 'The Anti-poking the Nose into other People's Business Society.'" The secretary answered in the best possible taste, and another official also wrote as a gentleman should, but the vicar (Rev. Joshua Wilkinson) repeated his uncivil statements, adding declarations as to his own illegal proceedings and intentions. Here are two sentences: "I shall take very good care that the brass is taken from the church and kept elsewhere in safe custody." "No one is ever allowed to go to the church alone at any time." As his diocesan has requested his clergy to see that their churches are open for private prayer, this last statement is in defiance of the constituted ecclesiastical authority, as well as contrary to the common law of the land; but it is the former statement that concerns us as antiquaries. Mr. Wilkinson—we are not surprised to find that he has no degree—has no more power, although vicar, to walk out of the church with a memorial brass, or part of one, than has any sacrilegiously-inclined burglar, provided always that he has not obtained a faculty. The case should be represented to the archdeacon, and, in case of inaction, to the archbishop. We sincerely hope, for the sake of others, that the Cambridge Association will not allow this matter to drop.

We notice in the *West Surrey Times* of October 4 an inquiry respecting two small brasses that are missing from St. Mary's Church, Guildford. We have had occasion before in our columns to notice this interesting old church, and to comment upon a certain want of care bestowed upon its fabric by the wardens. We trust, however, that the two valuable memorials, to which allusion is made, may be speedily returned to the church. Within the last three years they were certainly in the vestry, and we cannot understand the carelessness that permits of the alienation or loss of treasures of so national a character as early sepulchral

brasses from a church of the highest importance.

An inscription has been found nailed face to the wall on the premises of Messrs. Geldart and Co., wine merchants, Norwich, over the mantelshelf of whose offices it now hangs. It measures 13 inches by 3½ inches, is in black letter, and reads thus:

"Orate p' aia Johis kuppynq qui obiit xxii<sup>o</sup> die Junii A<sup>o</sup> dni m<sup>o</sup> d<sup>o</sup> xiii<sup>o</sup> cui aie ppriet<sup>r</sup> de<sup>r</sup> Amen."

If anyone can prove what church it came from, Messrs. Geldart and Co. are willing to return it to its former resting-place on condition of its being relaid.

In the midst of not a little evil work still being done to our old parish churches, it is pleasant to chronicle another praiseworthy restoration. The old church of St. John Baptist, Padworth, Berks, was re-opened on November 7, after careful and necessary reparation. In the rubble walls are many fragments of Roman brick and tile. The fabric of the small Norman church has undergone few material changes since its first erection, save in the way of mutilations and modern disfigurements, which are now removed. The church consists of nave, chancel, with apse, and wooden tower on the west gable. During the restoration a piscina and aumbry have been discovered and opened out in the apse. The original stone altar-slab was found amid the paving-stones of the nave, where it had been placed for deliberate desecration at the time of the Reformation. It has now been restored to its proper position and use, being supported on solid oak standards. Many traces of wall-paintings were found. Some old tiles have been relaid in the floor of the sanctuary, and a mediæval stone coffin-lid has found a safe place in the porch. The architects were Messrs. Middleton, Prothero, and Phillott.

Our readers will recollect the protest made by Mrs. Chaworth Musters, in the columns of our issue for October, against the monstrous proposal of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Railway Company to run a line through Leicester Castle. We are glad to

be able to state that Sir Henry Halford, chairman of the Leicestershire County Council, was so strongly supported by all parties in the Council in his opposition to the scheme, that the railway company have consented to abandon this part of their plan.



The directors of the disused Potteries Railway, which is about to be reconstructed, have been considering the matter of removing the well-known old stone pulpit, which stands in their station yard at Shrewsbury, on the site of the refectory of the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, Salop. It has been suggested that it should be removed from its present situation, and re-erected on some part of the Abbey churchyard. This is much to be regretted; and every antiquary must hope that the greatest pains will be taken, both by the directors and by the authorities of the Abbey church, to preserve this most interesting relic. The pulpit is described and figured in Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*.



An interesting and judicious restoration of a fine old timbered house has taken place in Godalming, Surrey. The work has been carried out by Mr. Welman, a local architect, and the utmost care has been taken to preserve and uphold all the best of the old work. The massive oak timbers and richly-ornamented tie-beams of what was originally a hall some 18 feet square, are all retained *in situ*. The window of eight lights behind the hall is of unusual size, being nearly 15 feet wide, and much of the oak work is of rich colour and in splendid order. The house must have been one of considerable importance in its time.



### Notes of the Month (Foreign).

In Rome excavations have continued around the large funereal monument discovered in the Via Salaria last July. It bears the name *Quintus Terentilius Rufus*, and in its neighbourhood various fragments of sepulchral stones have come to light. Outside the walls similar discoveries have been made between the Salarian and Pincian gates, at the dis-

tance of about 30 mètres from the Aurelian Wall, and at the depth of 4 mètres below the level of the modern road, where a sewer is being constructed. The chief of these consists of an important sepulture of the Republican epoch of very large dimensions, and constructed entirely of tufo. Its front runs along the left line of the ancient Via Salaria, and is composed of a base about a palm and a half high, and of a parallelopiped body, formed of two courses of square blocks, reaching altogether to the height of 1.15 mètres, around the top of which is a cornice.



In the interior of the city have been found a fragment of marble frieze, like that of the forum of Nerva; remains of brick constructions and a marble capital near the convent of St. Susanna; and in the bed of the Tiber (while dredging) an ancient bronze kitchen-utensil, turned on a lathe in simple and elegant form.



In the researches recently made near Rovigno, in Istria, by the Austrian Rear-Admiral Kinke, more than 20 mètres below the level of the Adriatic, have been discovered the remains of streets, houses, and walls, and which seem to be the ancient submerged city of Cissa. Divers will be sent to explore the buildings.



At Saint-Dié, in France (Vosges), important Celtic remains have been found, consisting of a square mass of masonry like a fortress, of which the walls are in some places 2 mètres thick and 2 mètres high, all built of blocks of unhewn stone. On the east side of these Cyclopean remains is a cube-shaped rock, supposed to have been a sacrificial altar, and having plainly marked on it the figure of a cross. Other cross-marked Celtic monoliths have occurred before, and are treated of by M. de Mortillet, in his essay, *Le signe de la Croix avant le Christianisme*.



At Ascoli Piceno, in Italy, a tufo cippus has been discovered, bearing an important inscription in the ancient Sabellian dialect. It consists of three lines, and is inscribed in the boustrophedon manner.



At Laurium, in Greece, Mr. Antonakopoulos, a mining agent, has discovered, a few weeks

ago, in Thorikos, a Greek inscription, which appears to have been placed as a boundary-stone on the land of an ancient temple of Zeus *Auanter*, a name that is new to us. Mr. Polites has made an interesting communication to the Athenian Hestia on the subject, showing that the epithet *Auanter* is given to Jove as the deity of summer heat, corresponding to the epithets already known of *Seirios* and *Aithiops*.

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In the prehistoric section of the Ethnological Museum at Berlin, near the skeletons first exhibited in the beginning of the year from the barrows of Klein-Rössen, near Merseburg, two other examples have now been placed. One is the skeleton of a woman, surrounded by her ornaments of pearl and stone and food for the dead, just as it was found in Klein-Rössen. The other is from the excavations at Lengyel, in Hungary, described by Pfrarrer Wolsinsky at the Vienna Anthropological Congress held last year. This skeleton lies with the knees raised up higher than the head, and with the hands pressing against the face. Of the double set of skeletons found on this site in Hungary, in the first all rest on the left side and turn towards the south; in the other, all rest on the right side and turn towards the east. This peculiarity may denote differences of date at which the burials took place, and the difference of ornaments found in the interment bears out the theory that one set is older than the other. One of these Hungarian skeletons of still further interest will, it is thought, be forwarded to Prof. Virchow. Others are being prepared for exhibition by Herr Konservator Krause.

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The Historical Society of Dillingen has begun to excavate near the village of Faimingen, on the Brenz, in Würtemberg, the site of an ancient Roman camp, the largest hitherto found in Germany, since it measures 58·700 square mètres in area (some 15 acres).<sup>\*</sup> The tower of the *porta prætoria*, and both of the towers that flanked the *porta principalis dextra*, and part of the circuit wall were laid bare last year. At the distance of 116 mètres from the north end of the western wall, and

<sup>\*</sup> The largest Roman camp hitherto known in Germany, that of Niederbieker, is 920 mètres in circumference, representing an area of 50,925 mètres square.

110 mètres from the south end, the foundations of a tower have now been found, which is without doubt one of the two towers that flanked the *porta principalis sinistra*, 1 mètre high and 6 mètres wide. During the last few years the Roman road leading from Faimingen, past Sachsenhausen, to Heidenheim, has been discovered, running in a width of 2·30 mètres, made of limestone chips from the neighbouring quarry of Witislinger.

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The museum of the Society of Christian Archæology at Athens has lately received so large an augmentation from private gifts that it will soon take a high rank among European collections of Christian antiquities, especially in the Byzantine period and of the regions under the Turkish domination. The latest additions consist of some ornamental terracottas from the mediæval metropolis of Calamata, in Messenia.

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Père Delattre has discovered at Carthage an ancient Punic necropolis, consisting of several small tombs, all of vaulted masonry, in which he has found many precious objects of gold, silver, bronze, and glass, besides painted vases dating from ancient Carthaginian times. All these valuable and highly-interesting objects have been deposited in the museum of Carthage, founded by Cardinal Lavigerie, to whose French mission at Carthage Père Delattre belongs.

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Dr. Jón Thorkalson, of Iceland, who during last summer visited this country in connection with the issue of *Diplomatarium Islandicum*, has made some interesting discoveries of Norse MSS. In the British Museum he came upon the original MS. parchment of a Norse archbishop, Eilif Arnason, hitherto unknown, dating 1331, and giving much valuable information of affairs in Norway in the fourteenth century. He also found a large collection of MSS. by the Icelandic poet and ecclesiastic, Gottskalk Jonsson, written between 1543-93. The contents vary greatly, and there are many texts from the Sagas, hitherto believed to be lost; but the most interesting find is a MS. by Sæmund Frode, who died in 1133, which gives an account of the productions of this gifted scald.

Some years ago the ancient church at Haave, in Sogn, on the west coast of Norway, partly in ruins, was purchased by a Norwegian architect, a lover of ancient relics, for a sum of £23. He has since had it restored, and the interior put into its original state, so that the edifice is now one of the most interesting antiquarian sights in Norway. During the restoration some interesting antiquities were found, including several wax tablets, bearing church records.

A curious discovery has been made at Skonör, on the south coast of Sweden, in the sand a little way from the shore, consisting of the skeleton of a man in a well-preserved naval uniform. On the jacket were a number of brass buttons. On the right hand was a gold ring, but the name inside is worn away. In a purse in the jacket were found three sovereigns, three half sovereigns, and ten silver coins, struck in England in 1797 and 1800. The skull of the man was battered in.

At Falsterbo, in Scania, an old boat has been found, said to be over 600 years old, and built of oak. It is 44 feet in length, 12 feet in breadth. It will be sent to the National Museum.

A Swedish artist, Herr L. Baltzen, who has already reproduced many Runic stones in relief in plaster of Paris, has taken a cast of another in the province of Botrus, 3 mètres long, 1 mètre high.

A number of highly interesting frescoes in renaissance, and dating from about 1500, have been discovered in the ancient historical castle of Gripsholm, near Stockholm. They had been concealed by Gobelin tapestry.

A farmer in the province of Jönköping has excavated three barrows on his land, and found some interesting bronze antiquities, which, to the disgust of Swedish antiquarians, he sold to a travelling Jew dealer, without offering them to the Crown. In Denmark such a sale would be illegal and a fine imposed.

Some workmen engaged in the so-called Dowager Queen's Palace in Copenhagen the other day discovered a concealed chamber

under a staircase, in which were found eight valuable marble statues, several feet in height, together with a petition addressed to King Christian VIII.

Dr. Sophus Müller, the well-known Danish antiquarian, has been giving a series of interesting lectures in Copenhagen on "The Bronze Age in Denmark."

A man ploughing at Pæstö the other day brought to the surface a fine gold ring, valued at £30, having semicircular ornamentations. It has been purchased by the National Museum.

The age and style of the celebrated Roskilde Cathedral, the Danish Canterbury Cathedral, and wherein all Danish kings since five hundred years lie buried, have been the subject of an interesting study by Prof. Julius Lange, the well-known architect. By Profs. Kornemp and Löfflen the edifice is considered to date from the first part of the thirteenth century; whilst a memorial lead tablet found in one part, dated 1233, would indicate that this portion was already finished then. This Prof. Lange disputes, also the opinion that the cathedral was built from east to west, as this is contrary to what was the custom in France. He considers that the cathedral was commenced at both ends, and that an old edifice, which was built at an earlier date, stood in the centre. Prof. Lange is of opinion from his studies that the prototypes of Roskilde Cathedral were the cathedrals in north-eastern France, although differing as to the pillars in the upper gallery, which are absent in the latter. However, Prof. Lange considers that the cathedral resembled that of Tournai, in southern Belgium, more than any other, a view shared by the well-known German architect, Prof. Adler. There would, indeed, also seem to be some historical foundation for this, as there existed a warm friendship between the celebrated prelate Stephen, of Tournai, and Bishop Absalom, who built Roskilde Cathedral. The former was an ardent architect, and had a share in the building of St. Denis and the Nôtre Dame, in Paris, and built the Chapelle St. Vincent, in Tournai, connecting the cathedral and the bishop's



residence, which architecturally much resembles the Roskilde Cathedral. This prelate repeatedly urged upon his Danish *confrère* the building of a grand cathedral, and no doubt his architectural assistants have had a share in the building of this edifice. Moreover, from the convent at Clairvaux, the church of which has since been destroyed, monks came to Essorn, in Denmark, at the request of Archbishop Eskil, and thence emanated the brick architecture adopted for many Danish churches, including Roskilde. These monks also built the convent church of Colbatz, in Pomerania, and as this edifice is identical in style with that of the Roskilde Cathedral, Prof. Lange considers that they are contemporaneous. The books of the former show that the edifice was begun in 1210, and Prof. Lange believes that the Roskilde Cathedral dates from the beginning of the same century.

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The Louvre Museum has just been enriched with a valuable collection of antiquities from Carthage, brought to France by Captain Marchant. There are fifty-two columns, some thirty Greek and Roman inscriptions, 150 antique lamps, besides medals, bas-reliefs and heads, one of Jupiter Serapis, and one of the Emperor Hadrian.



## Costume in Heraldry.

By B. F. SCARLETT.



AT first sight this title may seem to be inappropriate, as heraldry is more associated with a *want* of costume, than with it; and a mermaid or savage *proper* seems to fulfil all the requirements of heraldic full dress.

But I hope to be able to show that we have in our English heraldry some examples of costume, particularly of our military uniform, which is worthy of consideration; representing in some cases, as it does, our old military uniforms, many of which are now obsolete, whilst a few crests show our English countryman's dress as it was some three hundred years ago.

To begin with the first age of man, heraldry shows us the swaddled babe in the arms or crest of the following families: Lathom, Stanley, Culcheth, Hyndley and Thurland. This mode has not been used in England for nearly three hundred years, but a very fair imitation of these heraldic swaddling bands is still to be seen in the country towns of Italy.

The countryman with the ox-yoke, of the Hays, is differently described in the various branches of that family, the oldest dated costume being that of the supporters of the Earl of Erroll (granted 1453); whilst the supporters of the Earl of Kinnoull are always described as "Lowland Scotchmen," and the countryman of the Cunynghames bears a shake-fork, and is of the date of 1702.

Probably the oldest crest we can show of the kind, is the well-known crest of the Traffords, the thresher with his flail and motto, "Now thus"; but as a rule the costume is made too modern, as the crest is an early one, and the story from which the family derive it, is generally dated before the fifteenth century, some accounts even giving the date as that of the Saxon rule, but that is going back rather too early, and can hardly be considered as "proven."

A reaper with reaping-hook, in the dress of the last century, is one of the supporters of Lord Lilford, and this closes the list of our country costumes; but two examples of the dress of a miner are given: one, the crest of Chambers, of London, granted in 1723, gives a copper-miner, and another, granted to a Somersetshire family, gives a miner with pickaxe and bag for ore hanging at his back.

The numerous *hermits* are generally attired as pilgrims or palmers, with rosary and crutch, or palmer's staff and scrip; but Grey friars and Capucin friars, in their correct dress, are given in the crest and supporters of Lord Mowbray and Stourton, of Lord Abingdon, and in the crest of Thurland.

Lord de Freyne and Lord Waveney have each for a supporter an ancient Irish chief or warrior, and though these are late grants, the costume is more correct than would have been the case had the grant been in the last century, when heraldry and accuracy of costume were at a very low ebb.

The best examples of Highlanders in full

dress, with claymore and target, are shown in the supporters and crests of Mackenzie of Coul, Mackenzie of Gairloch, and that of a Highlander in hunting-dress is the crest of Burnett (Bart.).

In some instances portraits of celebrated historical characters have been given as especial marks of favour, such as the crest of Weldon, which is a portrait of Queen Elizabeth; the bust of Louis XV. of France on a medal appears as an honourable augmentation to the arms of James Hopkins, of Maryland, 1764; and a portrait of Surajud Bowla, Subah of Bengal, in his complete dress, was granted as a crest to John Zephain, formerly the Governor of Fort William, Bengal, in 1762.

The crest of Sykes (Bart., of Basildon, co. Berks) shows a Bengalese lady in the costume of her country, as far as the waist, of the date of 1763.

The only instance of a Kaffir, with mantle and spear, is to be seen in one of the supporters of Willshire (Bart.).

A Moor in heraldry is always a negro, but a Saracen is nearly the same as our more modern "Turk." Captain John Smith, in 1623, who served under the Earl of Mildrith in Transylvania, overcame three Turks and cut off their heads, and for this exploit was granted three Turks' heads, couped ppr., turbaned, etc. Mynshull has a Turk kneeling, in full costume, turban, with crescent and feather, scimitar, and legs and arms clothed in chained mail; and the family of Cullamore have nearly the same, but the figure holds a "Turkish sceptre."

Men in armour abound, as is only natural in a science which owes its creation to the age of chivalry, but the date is only given in a few instances in the form of the armour, most of them being merely a typical figure, and the armour more or less incorrect.

Dalison, of Kent, has for a crest a man in complete armour, with battle-axe; O'Loghlen the same, with a cross-bow; also Wheeler and Cutte. The crests of Gibson-Craig and Fitz Gerald give knights in armour on horse-back, but Lake (Bart.) has the most interesting crest of this description, as it represents his ancestor, who served Charles I. gallantly—"A man in armour, riding on a horse, holding the bridle in his mouth, his sinister

arm hanging broken." Lord Waveney has the only instance of a knight banneret as a supporter, this is in allusion to his ancestor being the last created on the field of battle, which took place in this instance at the Battle of the Boyne.

Representations of Canadian Indians, in full war-paint and feathers (in one case with scalps hanging to the waist-belt), occur in the supporters of Lord Amherst, in Seaton, and in the Baron de Longueil.

A Malay soldier of the East India Company is one of the supporters of Lord Harris; Lord Keane has a Beloochee and an Afghan mounted soldier of 1839; another Beloochee (infantry) is one of the supporters of Willshire (Bart.); whilst Lord Lawrence's supporters show an officer of the Oude cavalry, and one of the Sikh irregular cavalry of 1858. Lord Napier, of Magdala, has a Sikh Sirdah, and Roberts (Bart.) a Ghoorka of 1881; Lord Amherst a Malay soldier; Campbell of Genurchy (Bart.) a Burmese warrior and a Scinde soldier, which also is one of Sir Henry Pottinger's (Bart.) supporters, whilst his other is a peaceful Chinese Mandarin in full costume.

As to the regular army, the list of knights and peers created during this century and the last give numerous examples, but in the case of knights, many are lost yearly by their death, and the costume or uniform has to be searched for amongst the older lists. A few of those given for valour in the field to our officers of both services, are noticed in the following lists:

#### CAVALRY.

5th Dragoons, trooper, supporter of Lord Rossmore.  
3rd Light Dragoons, trooper, supporter of Viscount Combermere.  
14th Dragoons, trooper, supporter of Kerrison (Bart.),  
18th Dragoons (Hussars), supporter of Lord Vivian.  
7th Light Dragoons (Hussars), supporter of Vivian (Bart.).  
10th Hussars, 1789, supporter of Marquis of Londonderry.  
7th Hussars, 1821, supporter of Kerrison (Bart.).  
12th Lancers, supporter of Vivian (Bart.).

#### INFANTRY.

2nd Foot, 1841, supporter of Willshire (Bart.).  
10th Foot, supporter of McMahon (Bart.).  
28th Foot, a grenadier, 1818, supporter of Johnson (Bart.).  
27th Foot, supporter of Lord Clarina.  
38th Foot, 1841, supporter of Willshire (Bart.).  
52nd Foot, 1839, supporter of Seaton (Bart.).

16th Regiment Grenadier, 1805, supporter of Prevost (Bart.).

73rd Foot, supporter of Rosmore (Bart.).

92nd Highlanders, 1881, supporter of Roberts (Bart.).

The uniform of a trooper in the Northants Yeomanry Cavalry of 1797 is shown as one of the supporters of Lord Lilford, and an officer of the Queen's Royal American Rangers of 1764, in the arms of James Hopkins, of Maryland, of that date.

For the navy, Lord Aylmer shows the costume of a sailor, temp. George I.; Lord Hotham the same, in 1797; Lord Nelson in 1801; and the present date is given in one of the supporters of Lord Alcester.

The above lists might be added to largely, but I think I have given enough examples to show that our heraldry has more to study in it than the mere collection of curious or fabulous beasts and figures, which are all that attract the eye of the careless observer.



## A Frisian Chronicler's Account of the Abbey of Ripon.

By REV. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., F.R.H.S.

**T**HE Dutch ecclesiastical historians love to record their grateful remembrance of the labours of the earnest and persevering Englishmen who left our shores in the seventh century to convert the heathen Frisians and Bavarians to Christianity, and who succeeded in planting the Cross amid the dreary wastes and forests of the Netherlands. The names of Wilfrid, Willibrord, Egbert, Boniface, Adelbert, and other devout Saxon missionaries are esteemed and venerated, and the monastery which sent forth these early preachers is regarded with grateful reverence.

In the year 1650, F. Willbrode Bosschaerts, canon of Antwerp, wrote a history of the conversion of Frisia, entitled "*Diatribai de Primis veteris Frisiæ Apostolis*," published at Mechlin; and this volume contains an interesting account of the monastery at Ripon, from which these early missionaries came to the shores of Holland. Although Bede and other Anglo-Saxon chroniclers

have told the story of Ripon Abbey, yet some additional information may be gathered from this Frisian writer's narrative, of which the following is a translation:

### DE RIPENSI MONASTERIO.

"Ripas" (or "Inripum") is a place in Northumbria where the Scotch monks had a monastery, who observed the feast of Easter in the unorthodox fashion, with such pertinacity that they preferred to leave their abode than to allow themselves to correct their errors.\* After their departure the place was assigned by Alfrid, the son of Oswy, King of Northumbria, to Bishop Wilfrid, who had been saved from the fury of Bathilda, Queen of the Gauls, and had taken refuge in England about the year of our Lord 660. He entirely rebuilt the monastery upon which the nobles bestowed magnificent gifts. Wilfrid was ordained priest and abbot.† He was afterwards raised to the see of York, and wonderfully added to the monastic buildings, erecting a new church, with a marvellous span of arches, a flooring of stones, and windings of porticos (*porticum aufractu*).‡ The German kings, Egfrid and Elwin, who were invited to the consecration, endowed the monastery with great gifts.

After some time, when Wilfrid had been expelled from the Bishopric of York, King Alfrid, having become hostile, robbed the monastery at Ripon of its possessions, and was thinking of placing a bishop there, when just before Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, had constituted it an episcopal seat.§ But the see of Ripon did not last a long time,|| although the monastery continued. To what order this monastery belonged, I am unable to speak with certainty; but it is probable that the monks inhabiting it, either

\* Compare Bede, Book III., chap. xxv.

† Ægilbert, a foreign bishop who was visiting the Northumbrian Court, ordained Wilfrid.

‡ This account is evidently taken from William of Malmesbury. It must have been one of the most stately structures in the island. Wilfrid brought masons from Italy, and Eddius gives a good description of the noble buildings.

§ Eadhead, Bishop of Sidnacester, was made Bishop of Ripon. Cf. Bede.

|| This brief statement covers a long history of the stormy events of Wilfrid's chequered life. Eddius, in his "*Life of St. Wilfrid*," fully describes the details of his hero's expulsion and restoration.

in the first foundation or subsequently, were attached to (*militâsse*) the rule of S. Benedict, since Wilfrid is said to have been the first who ordered the Rule of S. Benedict to be observed by monks, *i.e.*, the monks of Northumbria. It is to be believed, therefore, that this same rule was in force in the monastery which he himself had founded. Whether, speaking accurately, we ought to call them Benedictines, it cannot be determined; for it is possible that he admitted monks from other Northumbrian monasteries, and afterwards introduced amongst them the Benedictine Rule. For it is certain that other monks who were not Benedictines have revered, and do reverence, the Rule of S. Benedict: such as the Cistercians, the monks of Clugny, etc., who are not Benedictines in name.

As the founder suffered various vicissitudes, so did his monastery, both from the intestine Anglo-Saxon wars and from the Danes who, from the year 787, infested Britain for many years; and frequently it was deprived of its possessions by the iniquity of the kings of Northumbria. In 692 it was taken from Wilfrid by his enemy Alfrid, the Northumbrian king, after whose death it was restored to Wilfrid in 705 A.D. In 708 or 709,\* the body of S. Wilfrid, who had died, was carried hither, and buried with great reverence.

The following facts about this monastery are recorded in the first part of the annals of Roger de Hoveden:

A.D. 786. Bothwine,† Abbot of Ripon, in the sight of the brethren standing around, passed away into the heavenly fatherland, and in his place Albert was elected and ordained.

A.D. 787. Albert died, and Sigred succeeded him.

A.D. 790. Eardulf, a nobleman, was taken and brought to Ripon, having been slain near the gate of the church by King Ethelred. The brethren carried his body to the church accompanied by Gregorian harmonies, and after midnight he was found alive in the church.‡

A.D. 948. Edred, King of the Angles,

\* This date is erroneous; Wilfrid died at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, October 12, 711 A.D.

† The successor of Wilfrid was Tylbert (*cf.* "Vita Oswaldi," by Eadmer), and Bothwine succeeded him.

‡ He afterwards became King of Northumbria.

devastated the whole of Northumbria, in which devastation the monastery was burnt by fire.

Nevertheless, it was repaired and continued to be inhabited; but not long afterwards it was almost completely destroyed by the Danes. After this destruction it does not seem to have revived, for it disappears from the pages of history. Malmesbury states in his book concerning the achievements of the English priests (Bk. I.), that about the year 956 Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, went to Northumbria to carry away the sacred ashes of the saints, formerly so plentiful in that land; that he was grieved to see the church of the most illustrious Wilfrid at Ripon completely destroyed by the Danes, and when the ruins were removed from the tomb, he reverently transferred the relics of Wilfrid to Canterbury.

These facts are recorded in gratitude to S. Wilfrid, who preached Christ to the Frisians before Willibrord, and who was the abbot and founder of Ripon, and indeed of Willibrord, a pupil of the same monastery, where he received the first foundations of holiness, learning, and Apostleship. In this place

"He was like a tree planted by the water-side which Sirius could not scorch by extreme heat, nor winter wither; but flourishing with luxuriant growth and beautiful with flowers that never fall, it soothes the happy labourer and the lord destitute of alluring hope."

In this monastery the author of the antiquities of *Germania Inferior*, recently published in our language, asserts that the ascetic Werenfrid, the fellow Apostle of S. Willibrord, lived. It is therefore right that the monastery of Ripon should be held in grateful remembrance by the Frisians.

It may be interesting to add a few further details to the account of our Frisian chronicler. King Athelstan granted valuable immunities to the monastery of Ripon, and the two charters granted by that monarch are printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*. By one of these, which is expressed in a curious rhyming form, the privilege of sanctuary was granted to the church.

On ilke side the Kyrke a mile  
For all ill deedes and yke agyle

And within yair Kyrke gate  
At ye stan yat grithstole hate  
Within ye Kirke dore and ya quare  
Yair have pees for les and mare  
Ilk an of yis stedes sal have pees  
Of Frodmortel and ils deeds  
Yat yair don is, etc.

Walbran, the Yorkshire antiquary, states that in the thirteenth century this place of refuge was marked by eight crosses surrounding the church, where the Archbishop of York claimed that his bailiffs had the right to meet the homicide who should flee thither; and, after administering the necessary oath, to admit him within the privileged jurisdiction. Even as late as 1539 the privilege of sanctuary was claimed. Eddius states that the old monastic church possessed a splendid library of books, with covers adorned with gold and jewels, and a beautiful copy of the Gospels superbly illuminated. This was one of the earliest and richest libraries in the kingdom. It is terrible to think of the inexpressible loss which the world sustained by the ruthless destruction of the precious treasures of literary wealth contained in the old monastic libraries of England. Ripon Abbey had a brief and chequered history, but it produced men who by their devoted lives have left their mark; it was the great "missionary college" of the past, and it is gratifying to find that its work is not forgotten by the historians of other lands.



## Old Newcastle and Gateshead.\*

**I**N this fine and singularly handsome volume, Messrs. Knowles and Boyle have brought together much that is of the greatest interest, both in illustration and letterpress, with respect to Newcastle and Gateshead. The volume had its origin in the numerous sketches and drawings of Mr. Knowles, and to the excellent illustrations Mr. Boyle has supplied equally praiseworthy letterpress.

\* *Vestiges of Old Newcastle and Gateshead.* Illustrations by W. H. Knowles, architect; text by J. R. Boyle, F.S.A. *Elliot Stock.* 4to, pp. xvi., 308. Sixty-one plates; sixty illustrations in the text. Price £2 10s.

Mr. Boyle does not attempt in these pages any exhaustive or even general history of either Newcastle or Gateshead, but the book bears throughout marks of original research and of the most patient examination of the buildings described. So long as the archives of the corporation remain closed to inquirers, a thorough history of Newcastle is an impossibility. The book assumes the form of a collection of independent chapters arranged after a somewhat capricious fashion, but perhaps all the more charming from its very singularity, especially as a good index enables the reader at once to find any desired description or information.

Let us take a brief saunter through these pleasant pages, so that the readers of the *Antiquary* may be enabled to form a cursory idea of their contents. The volume opens with an account of the Sides—quaintest or streets with strangest of names, abounding in delightful half-timbered projecting houses, drawn with much fascination by Mr. Knowles.

The classic ground of the Sandhill next comes under notice. It is rich in historic associations. In the fourteenth century it was the playground of the inhabitants of Newcastle, Richard II. issuing a proclamation requiring the removal of all merchandise from "a certain commonplace called Sandhill," in order that the people's sports might not be hindered; on the morrow of the defeat of the English at Otterburne, 1388, ten thousand men assembled on Sandhill and marched to the battlefield, led by the Bishop of Durham; in 1464, Lords Hungerford, Ros, Molins, Findern, and others, prisoners from the Battle of Hexham, were beheaded on the Sandhill; in later days it became the bull-ring of Newcastle. The great feature, however, of the Sandhill is the Guildhall, which was completed in 1658. In the city treasurer's office may be seen the town hutch, in which the town's money was formerly kept. This interesting old chest, sometimes assigned to a fabulous antiquity, bears the date 1716 on the centre lock, but we believe that the chest itself and the riveted bands are certainly older than this lock. It is divided by a wooden partition into two compartments, each having its own lid. The front compartment was intended

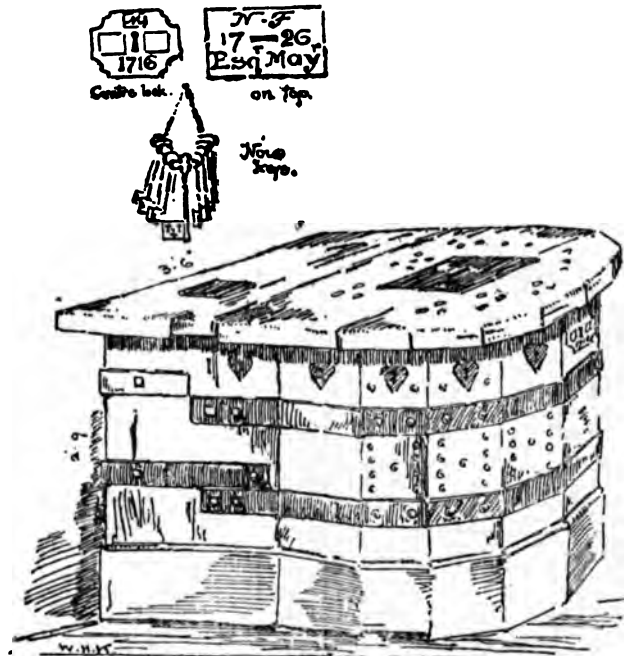


for the reception of money. It has a plate in the middle of the lid, with a slit for the coin, bearing date 1726. This compartment was secured by nine locks, of which the old keys are still preserved. Each of the eight chamberlains kept one key, and the ninth was in the possession of the mayor. The back compartment was used for the preservation of the more valuable of the town archives.

The succeeding section deals with the subject of early Quakerism in Gateshead.

others. A greater contrast than the first Friends and their mild and kindly successors of our own days can hardly be imagined.

The castle deservedly takes up a larger portion of the volume than any other subject, forty-five pages of letterpress and a wealth of illustration being assigned to its portrayal. It is the most interesting old military structure now extant in England. Mr. Boyle's outline of its history is well done; by careful study of the Pipe Rolls he



THE TOWN HUTCH.

Though there is no doubt that the persecuting spirit of both churchmen and brother nonconformists fell heavily on the Quakers of the seventeenth century, Mr. Boyle is not correct in representing this as happening "for no other fault than that of peacefully assembling to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience." Careful research, we are convinced, will show that in this district, as elsewhere, the early Quakers almost forced rough dealing from the rowdy way in which they determinately interrupted and interfered with the religious worship of

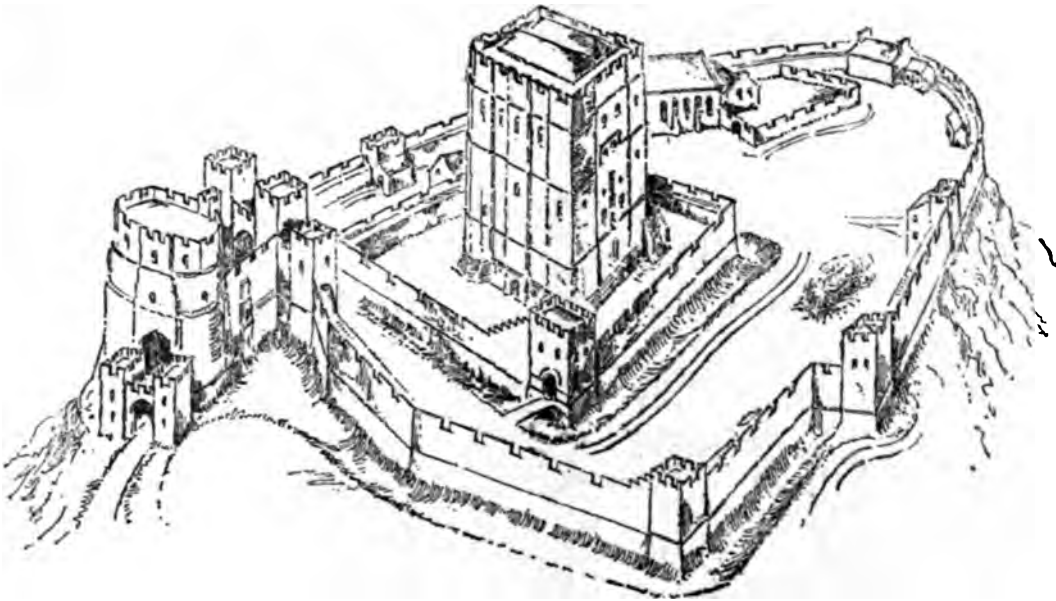
has been enabled to correct some of the slips of his predecessors. The description of the castle is made plain, not only by a good ground plan, adopted from one by Mr. Longstaffe, but also by an engraving of a model of the castle made by Mr. John Ventress. Some portions of this model are necessarily conjectural, but most of it is authenticated by patient measurement and repeated examination, made at times when local operations made parts of the outer buildings and foundations accessible, which are now altogether concealed.

Sandgate, which used to be one of the chief thoroughfares of Newcastle, has lost its glory, and is now "from end to end a rookery of poverty." A beautiful illustration of a large, half-timbered, three-gabled building, bearing the sign of the Jack Tar, is given on page 90, but it is now taken down.

The great church of St. Nicholas, now the cathedral church of the new diocese of Newcastle, is worthily treated both by pen and pencil. The exquisitely-finished lofty font-cover is, to our mind, the gem of the church.

lighted with Mr. Knowles's plate of part of this stairway, wherein its diagonal arrangement is so effectively treated.

The ruined chapel of Jesmond Dene, popularly known as King John's Palace, is briefly treated. St. Mary's Church, Gateshead, with its good stall-ends of late seventeenth-century date, is well described. Percy Street and the Keelmen's Hospital follow, and then comes a longer account of St. John's Church, Newcastle. The oak pulpit, of Jacobean date, is richly and effectively carved, but derives its chief interest from its unusual if not unique shape.



MODEL OF THE CASTLE.

Pilgrim Street, that bore that name at least as early as the thirteenth century, was the residence of the aristocracy of Newcastle in the first half of last century. There are still not a few remains of its former magnificence. The houses now numbered 177 to 183 formerly composed a splendid mansion.

It is worth a visit to Newcastle from the very south of the kingdom, if only to see the broad panelled staircase and massive rail with spiral balusters of No. 181, or if a visit cannot be made, no lover of English domestic architecture can fail to be de-

The Quay Side, Silver Street, Pandon, Black Friars, and Trinity House, and various details of old Gateshead, follow in detailed succession; but space forbids us even to name aught of interest. The history of St. Andrew's Church, with its late Norman chancel arch, is given in brief; it has suffered most grievously from two of those attacks termed restoration, one in 1844, and another in 1866. The Tuthill Stairs, Jesus Hospital, Akenside Hill, Dog Bank, St. Mary's Chapel, Jesmond, the hospitals of Gateshead, and St. Laurence's Chapel are all brought pleasantly before the

reader. The clumsy monotonous church of All Saints', erected at a great cost in 1786-96, contains within it one of the finest Flemish brasses in England, the only monument rescued from the old church. All brass-rubbers are acquainted with the big and beautifully elaborate brass of Roger and Agnes Thornton, which used to cover an altar-tomb, but is now mounted high on the wall among the mahogany fittings of an ugly

faithful double-page plate of this brass, which fully illustrates its many and detailed beauties.



### "Peterborough Gentlemen's Society."

By J. T. IRVINE.

(Continued from p. 209, vol. xxii.)

"1733, October 24.—The Treasurer communicated the inscription upon the boundary stone at Brotherhouse between the abbot of Croyland and prior of Spalding in these characters :

AIO HANC PETRÆ GVH̄LACYS  
HT SIBI METAM.\*

"1733, November 14.—Mr. John Clement presented the Society with his Repertorium, or Survey of the Cathedral, containing all the Inscriptions omitted by Gunton and Willis in their histories of this Church with a continuation down to this present year, 1733, in twenty-four pages quarto, wrote in fair hand and taken with great exactness.

"1734, January 2.—Mr. Strong communicated four medals from the collection found at March : one of Mark Anthony, the other three of Domitian, Trajan, and Faustina, great numbers of which three last were found there.

"1735, September 3.—The Secretary communicated an Ancient Medow book, belonging to the parish of Alwalton, with the different marks of the proprietors, measured by the 14 foot pole, and made near 200 years ago, and wrote in a fair hand upon Velum.

"April 20.—The Secretary presented a coyn of the Emperor Victorinus who, upon the death of Posthumius senr., was made Emperor in Gaul.

IMPC VICTORINVS PFAN.—Cap Victorini radiatum.

\* The subject of these Croyland boundary-stones has been dealt with in the *Archæologia*, vols. iii., 96; v. 101; vi. 398; and xiii. 214. Mr. A. S. Canham has also printed an excellent illustrated paper on these stones in the last issue of the journal of the *British Archaeological Association*.



PULPIT OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

vestry. Brass-rubbing has now become far more common, but we have a vivid recollection about a quarter of a century ago of spending a whole wearisome day in getting the necessary permission to take an impression, etc., from a great variety of authorities, from the mayor downwards, if our memory serves us! Mr. Knowles gives a good and

"This coyn he found as he was walking over the old Roman Camp, called the Castle Grounds, in Chesterton, in which place great numbers of medals and other Roman curiosities have been found.

"June 23.—Society present one of those ancient instruments, called celts, of which there then remained only three in our museum, to B. Bell, Esq. One went as a present to Spalding Society.

"September 23.—Mr. Kennet presented an ancient seal, lately found at Caster, with the image of St. James the Apostle, neatly carved upon wood, and the arms of Lynn upon it, with this Legend round it :

COM : SIGILL : HOSPIT : S. IACOBI . IN . LENNARE

"1737, May 18.—The Rev. Mr. Bambridge presented to the Society several fragments of urns or potts, dug up lately in his Church at Gotherstoke.

"1738, April 5.—The Secretary presented a small brass medal of Alecut, the reverse a ship VIRTUS AUG., at the bottom, S.P. This medal was lately found with several others in Chesterton Camp.

"1739, January 24.—The Secretary communicated an account of some ancient painting upon the inside cover of an Ark or Chest in Castor Church, viz. : three portraits of about a foot long each, Our Saviour in the middle, and on each side a female Saint, which he supposes to be the two Sister Saints of Castor, Kynebeorh, and Kyneswytha, daughter of King Penda, and Sisters of Penda and Wulfere, the founders of this Church and Monastery.

"February 14.—The Secretary communicated an original grant upon Velom of Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Bench at Westminster, and Lord of the Manor of the City of Peterborough and members of the same, to William Parker, of Peterborough, Gentleman and Tenant of the Said Manor, of an immunity and privilege of being free and acquitted of and from the payment of all, and all manner of Tole in, or at all and singular markets, fairs, wayes, passages, bridges, and ports of the sea through England and

without, upon the penalty of ten pounds to be forfeited by such as make destraint or interruption upon the Said William Parker in the lawful exercise of his vocation or trade in buying, selling, or otherwise, according to ancient charters, therein specified, granted, and confirmed by the devout King Edgar, and also Richard the First and other Kings and Queens of England, to the Tenants of the City of Peterborough, dated the 20 day of April, in the year of Our Lord God, according to the account used in England one thousand six hundred fifty and eight.

"Ol : St. Johne against his Seal.

"February 28.—Secretary communicated copy of an Inscription upon a black marble in the west front of this Minster, near to the door, and now quite worn out :

Quod mori Fœminæ  
COMPTON EMERY  
Filiz Iohannis Towers STP  
Hujus Ecclesiæ quondam Episcopi  
Viduz Roberti Rowell LLD  
Nec non charissimæ conjugis  
RICHARDI EMERY GEN  
In hoc tumulo  
Depositum  
Feb. } } 40  
Ætat } } 54  
An Do } } 1683

"April 4.—The Secretary acquainted the Society that in ploughing up the high road between Chesterton and Water Newton, the workmen had turned up a leaden coffin adjoining to the old Roman Camp there, now called the Castle Grounds. It lay almost north and south ; the bones were in it, which they buried in the ground and carried the coffin, weighing 400 pound weight, to the Cabbins. In throwing up the ground, the labourers found a great number of Coyns of the 'Bass' Empire both Silver and Copper, and several fragments of Roman antiquities.

"April 11.—The Secretary presented several of the Roman Coyns lately thrown up in the Chesterton Road and an account of some others which he saw in the hands of Mr. Taylor of the Cabbins (Cates Cabbins).

|                                    |   |                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ære majori                         | { | a M. COMMODVS ANTONINVS Cap :<br>Image. b Imp. stans d. virgam.<br>sin. hastam . . . IMP IIII COS III<br>PP. S. C      |
|                                    |   | a IULIA . . . CAVG . . . S. C Imp <sup>r</sup><br>stans                                                                |
|                                    |   | a MAXIMVS NOB. CAES. b Hercules<br>pelle leon: dex. paterā in medio A.<br>sub TR. GENIO POPVLI ROMANI                  |
| Medio                              | { | a GALLIENVS PP. AVG Cap Impera-<br>toris corona radial.                                                                |
|                                    |   | a IMP DIOCLETIANVS. AVG. b mulier<br>stans d. pateram supra altare. s.<br>corr. cops. sub. DEC. GENIO<br>POPVLI ROMANI |
| Ære majori                         | { | a FAVSTINA AVGVSTA. b Mulier d<br>Palladem. sin. supra Clypeum S.<br>C. . . . VICTRICI                                 |
|                                    |   | a SABINA AVGVSTA b Imp <sup>r</sup> sedens in<br>cathedra. dex pateram sin. hastam<br>. . . . DIA AVG                  |
| Denar arg                          | { | a IMPC. M. AVR . . . AVG. b foemina<br>stans d. palman s. corn. cep. DIVIT<br>. . . . COS PP.                          |
|                                    |   | a L SEPTIMIVS . . . AVG. b Duo<br>milites manus inter se dantes.<br>FELICITAS . . . POP.                               |
|                                    |   | a IMPVERVS PIVS AVG. b Mulier<br>stans d. sistrum. sin. corn. cop.<br>LIBERALITAS. AVG                                 |
| Ære mineri<br>sed intidis-<br>simo | { | a IMP C ALLECTVS PRAVG cap. rad.<br>b Navis VIRTVS AVG. sub oce.                                                       |
| Ære medio                          | { | a IMP C CARAVSIVS PP AVG. Cap. rad.<br>b Mulier stant d. sin. corr.                                                    |
|                                    |   | cop. PAX. AVGGG. in medio R. P<br>Sub. XXI.                                                                            |

"April 25.—The Secretary gave the Society an account of four stone coffins found in the road betwixt Chesterton and Water Newton. All four lying across the road north and south inclining towards the east. In the first was found a skeliton of a woman, as is supposed, with the small bones of an infant, the ribs not above the 3 inches long and entire. In the other three were found bones, in taking out of which the workmen, with their spades and pickaxes, broke to pieces several small earthen potts; one remains entire in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Old, Rector of Chesterton, in the shape of a common mustard-pot, another, broken, like a narrow neck decanter, being, I suppose, the lachrymatory vessels usually deposited in the graves along with the deceased. There was also one gold earring or jewel found in one of them in possession of Mrs. Child, of Yaxley.

The coffins, three of them, were strait and even] like a trough, differing not above one inch in breadth betwixt the head and the feet. The largest, now in possession of Mr. Edwards, of Water Newton, measures outside, from end to end, 7 foot 3 inches, inside 6 foot 4 inches, breadth at the head 2 feet 4 inches, at the foot 2 foot 3 inches, depth within almost 2 foot. It has no device upon it, only on the outside is furrowed with the tool slantwise about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep; the others are all plain. One is of the common shape, wide at the head and narrow at the feet. They had each of them a plain cover of free stone.

"August 8.—The Secretary communicated to the Society:

"The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Soak of Peterborough, within the County of Northampton, containing about forty towns and villages, against the Undertakers their, with exceptions to their Act, setting forth how and wherein they abused the parliament by their false suggestions, and a relation of a new reviving of an Old Court Project terribly to threaten those who oppose self-ended designs, May 28, 1650. This pamphlet, in 4to, contains 13 pages, and sets forth very ingeniously the hardships which the inhabitants of this Soak were like to suffer from the incroachments and oppressions of the Earl of Bedford and his participants, with a copy of a warrant signed by

"FRAN QUARLES.

"JOHN CLEYPOLLE.

"WILLIAM LERFIELD.

"September 27.—The Treasurer, Mr. Marshall, presented to the Society several pieces of ancient brick plowed up in Oxney fields belonging to Mrs. Bevil, the workmanship of which is curiously wrought with several neat whole figures in the middle and other embellishments on the sides.

"December 12.—The Secretary presented a large shell of the mother of pearl kind, found by the workmen under the rock about 20 feet deep, in the ground, as they were digging the well in the



market-place of this City, at the expence of Mr. Wortley. The colours of the different laminæ appeared bright and shining, though it be near to a state of petrification.

"1739-40, January 30.—Mr. Neve communicated to the Society the original confirmation of Pope Paul to David Pool, the second Bishop of this Diocese, beginning thus: 'Paulus Eps servus Servō dei Dilecto filio Davidi Poole Elector Petriburgens, Salt, etc.'

"'Anno Incarnationis dominice Millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo sexto Nono Kl. Aprilis Pontificatus nri anno Secundo.

'Penes Decanum et Capitulum Petriburg.'

"1740, June 18.—At which meeting it was agreed, *nem. con.*, to draw up an Ordinance or Statute of Declaration, in order to prevent any misapplication or selfish designs of any future members. That whereas the present regular members have at their own great expence and pains, as well as by the benefactions of many Honourary members, got together a considerable number of books, prints, medals, and other curiosities to a considerable value, we therein declare it our original Intention that none of those things shall ever become the private property of any or all the members thereof; that none may hereafter be tempted to break us only for the hopes of Sharing the plunder. But that in case of a Dissolution of this Society (which we cannot suppose will ever happen, so long as Learning and Friendship shall flourish at Peterborough), then these things to be repositied in the library of this Cathedral Church, and in the meantime a fair catalogue to be delivered into the hands of the Register of the Dean and Chapter to be supplyd once every year at . . . with the additions of the past year.

'September 3.—The Secretary communicated to the Society the original subscription for building of a Public Cross or Town House, 1669, with the names of the several benefactors, and how much each person contributed towards the building.

"1740, October 29.—Mr. Neve, V.P., communicated an ancient deed on parchment, with the seal appended, of Acharius, one of the Abbots of this Monastery, 1200. Willo fil Robti de Dodestrop, the legend round the seal:

Signum Burgense Cruce, Clave. refulget et Eube.

"September 17.—The Secretary communicated an original Petition, with the hands of above an hundred subscribers of the principal Inhabitants of this City to the Right Honourable Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Bench at Westminster, wherein, in the first place, they acknowledged his Lordship's many and great favours towards them, particularly for preserving the Minster and assigning it as a place of Publick Worship for them, and for procuring his Highnesses Letters Pattents for the relief of the late sufferers by a fire here, etc:

"1. The first article of this petition is that the flagg Fenn should be stinted or rated in proportion to the quality and quantity thereof, and the number of estates of the respective Commoners in the same.

"2. That upon regulating the said common Fenn, a certain yearly rate or payment of money be set upon the said Tennants not exceeding £200 per Annum towards the maintainance of two preaching Ministers to officiate in the Minster and Parish Church, and for reparation of the said Churches.

"3. That the Reversion of the Impropriation and the lease of the great Tythes and other oblations be granted by the State for the uses above.

"4. That his Lordship would use his Interest for procuring an Act of Parliament for the same use, etc.

"1741, October 21.—The Secretary communicated a fair Index of all remarkable things contained in the Ancient and Valuable MS. belonging to the Dean and Chapter of this Church, called Swapham.

"October 28.—The Secretary communicated out of the Cottonian Library a

catalogue of all MS. and papers relating to the history of this Monastery, with references to each class where to be found, being about forty in Number.

"1742, June 2.—Dr. Balguy, V.P., and five other members: The Secretary gave an account to the Society of a curious paper MS., in the custody of Mrs. Mitchell in Spalding, of the Book of Psalms in French, written in all the hands in use in Europe by one Mrs. Esther Anglois, a French Lady at Listebourg in Escose, 1599, dedicated to Prince Maurice, of Nassau, with a complimentary copy of Latin Verses to him, by B. K., her husband, and general other complimentary copies of Verses, in the Ladies most elegant writing, by Andrew Melvin, Robert Rollas, John Johnson, etc.; and on her person and abilities, under a picture finely drawn by her with a pen, as also the arms of the Prince and the head-pieces and tailpieces to each psalm.

"This curious Book is bound in Velvet, embroidered with gold, the leaves finely gilt and painted, with a running foliage stamped thereon. The Princes Cognizance, or device, is embroidered on the covers, and drawn at the end of the psalm within a laurel wreath; a branch of palm with this word on a scroll, 'viresut,' and his coronet over it."



## Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

BY R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 206, vol. xxii.)

### SHROPSHIRE.

MUCH WENLOCK: ST. OWEN'S WELL.

**T**HE only ancient dedication (in Shropshire) to a Welsh saint is that of St. Owen's Well at Much Wenlock, the existence of which in the sixteenth century is known to us from the Register of Sir Thomas Boteler, vicar of the parish.—*Shropshire Folk Lore*, p. 621.

MUCH WENLOCK: ST. MILBURGA'S WELL.

St. Milburga's Well is still to be seen near the entrance to the beautiful and interesting ruins of the priory. A conduit from it, it is said, supplied a beautiful carved fountain which has lately been brought to light within the abbey precincts.

STOKE ST. MILBOROUGH: ST. MILBOROUGH'S WELL.

It is an unfailing spring, a little above the church, and at the foot of the steep bank leading up the Brown Clee Hill. It was reputed to be good for sore eyes, and was also much used for "bucking" clothes, which were rinsed in the well water and beaten on a flat stone at the well's mouth; but some ten years ago it was covered in, and altered, and I am told is now in a ruinous and unsightly condition. The legend still current in the village relates that St. Milburga was a very holy and beautiful woman, who, nevertheless, had so many enemies that she was obliged to live in hiding. Her retreat, however, became known, and she took to flight, mounted on a white horse (most authorities say a *white ass*), and pursued by her foes with a pack of bloodhounds, and a gang of rough men on horseback. After two days and two nights' hard riding she reached the spot where the well now is, and fell fainting from her horse, striking her head upon a stone. Blood flowed from the wound, and the stain it caused upon the stone remained there partly visible, and has been seen by many persons now living.

On the opposite side of the road some men were sowing barley in a field called the Plock (by others the Vineyard), and they ran to help the saint. Water was wanted, but none was at hand. The horse, at St. Milburga's bidding, struck his hoof into the rock, and at once a spring of water gushed out. "Holy water, henceforth and for ever, flow freely," said the saint. Then, stretching out her hands, she commanded the barley the men had just sown to spring up, and instantly the green blades appeared. Turning to the men, she told them that her pursuers were close at hand, and would presently ask them, "When did the lady on the white horse pass this way?" to which they were to answer, "When we were sowing this barley." She then remounted her horse,

and bidding them prepare their sickles, for in the evening they should cut their barley, she went on her way. And it came to pass as the saint had foretold. In the evening the barley was ready for the sickle, and while the men were busy reaping, St. Milburga's enemies came up, and asked for news of her. The men replied that she had stayed there at the time of the sowing of that barley, and they went away baffled. But when they came to hear that the barley which was sown in the morning ripened at mid-day, and was reaped in the evening, they owned that it was in vain to fight against God.

Mediæval hagiologists relate the flight of St. Milburga from the too violent suit of a neighbouring prince, whose pursuit was checked by the river Corve, which, as soon as she had passed it, swelled from an insignificant brook to a mighty flood which effectually barred his progress.

#### SHREWSBURY: SS. PETER AND PAUL'S WELL.

SS. Peter and Paul were obvious dedications for two wells in a field near "Burnt Mill Bridge" in the parish attached to the Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul at Shrewsbury. They were "good for sore eyes," and were much resorted to till they were destroyed by the drainage of the field, about 1820.—*Salopian Shreds and Patches*, July 27, 1881.

#### THE WREKIN: ST. HAWTHORN'S WELL.

St. Hawthorn's Well existed on the Wrekin in recent years, and was supposed to be effectual in cases of skin diseases. We are told of a man who suffered from a scorbutic affection, who was wont to walk from his home, six miles distant, before 2.30 a.m., that he might drink the water and bathe his face in the well before sunrise, which was needful to the cure. But unfortunately his trouble was in vain.—*Ibid.*, August 17, 1881.

#### RHOSGOEH: WISHING WELL.

At Rhosgoeh, on the Long Mountain in the *Montgomeryshire* portion of the *Shropshire* parish of Worthen, is a famous wishing-well, which is "good for the eyes" besides. "One of my cottagers," writes Sir Offley Wakeman, "who lived close to the well for two years, tells me that the bottom was bright with pins—straight ones he thinks—and that you could get whatever you wished

for the moment the pin you threw in touched the bottom." "It was mostly used for wishing about sweethearts."

#### WELLINGTON: ST. MARGARET'S WELL.

This is renowned for its eye-healing virtues, and was yearly visited by Black Country folk and others, who *douked*, or dipped, their heads in it on Good Friday.

#### LUDLOW: BOILING WELL.

The pretty legend of the Boiling Well—so called from its continual bubbling as it rises—in a meadow beside the river Corve at Ludlow, was related to me on the spot in the year 1881, as follows. Three centuries ago the principal figure would have been described as a holy saint in disguise instead of a simple palmer.

"Years ago, you know, there was what was called the Palmer's Guild at Ludlow. You may see the palmer's window in the church now: it is the east window in the north chancel, which was the chantry chapel of the guild. The old stained glass gives the story of the Ludlow palmers; how King Edward the Confessor gave a ring to a poor pilgrim, and how years afterwards two palmers from Ludlow, journeying homewards from the Holy Land, met with the blessed St. John the Evangelist, who gave them the same ring, and bade them carry it to their king and tell him that he to whom he had given it was no other than the saint himself, and that after receiving it again the king should not live many days, which came to pass as he said. The Palmer's Guild founded many charities in Ludlow, and among them the Barnaby House, which was a hospice for poor travellers. Many used to pass through the town in those days, especially pilgrims going to St. Winifred's Well in Wales. And once upon a time an old palmer journeying thither was stayed some days at Barnaby House by sickness, and the little maid of the house waited on him. Now, this little maid had very sore eyes. And when he was got well and was about to go on his way, he asked of her what he should do for her. 'Oh, master,' said she, 'that my sight might be healed!' Then he bade her come with him, and led her outside the town, till they stood beside the Boiling Well. And the old man blessed the well, and bade

it have power to heal all manner of wounds and sores, *to be a boon and a blessing to Ludlow as long as the sun shines and water runs*. Then he went his way, and the little maid saw him no more, but she washed her eyes with the water, and they were healed, and she went home joyfully. And even to this day the well is sought by sufferers from diseases of the eyes." Our old informant had known a man come with a horse and cart all the way from Bromyard, in Herefordshire, to fetch a barrel of the water for his wife's use, and when the barrel was empty he came again.—*Shropshire Folklore*, 421.

#### LUDLOW: WISHING WELL.

In a valley called "Sunny Gutter," near Ludlow, is a wishing-well, into which you must drop a stone, and the wish you form at the moment will be fulfilled.—*Ibid.*, 422.

#### BASCHURCH: THE EAS WELL.

The Eas Well, at Baschurch, in a field beside the river Perry, a mile west of the church, was frequented till twenty years ago by young people, who went there on Palm Sunday to drink sugar and water and eat cakes. A clergyman who was present in 1830, speaks of seeing little boys scrambling for the lumps of sugar which escaped from the glasses and floated down the brook which flows from the spring into the river.—*Ibid.*, 432.

#### OSWESTRY: ST. OSWALD'S WELL.

The famous well of St. Oswald makes no figure in the authentic history of the saint. In all probability it was a pagan sacred spring frequented long before his time, to whom it was afterwards dedicated. An undated deed of the thirteenth century describes certain land as being situated near the Fount of St. Oswald. In the fifteenth century the chronicler Capgrave writes that *in the plain called in English Maserfeld*, "the church which is called the White Church is founded in honour of St. Oswald, and not far from it rises an unfailing spring, which is named by the inhabitants St. Oswald's Well." Leland, in the sixteenth century, adds that in his day it was said that "an eagle snatched away an arm of Oswald from the stake, but let it fall in that place where now the spring is," which gushed forth where the incorruptible arm of the saint rested. A chapel, he says, has been erected

over it, the ruins of which were still to be seen in Pennant's time (1773), but have now disappeared. But the waters of Oswald's Well still flow freely at the foot of a woody bank in a field on the outskirts of Oswestry, next to that now used as the Grammar School playground. A little stream runs from the well to a pool below. Above and behind it is secured from falling soil or leaves by walled masonry, probably about a hundred years old, opening in front in a rounded archway, beneath which the stream flows away. In 1842 a local antiquary, the late Mr. J. F. M. Dovaston, wrote that "the feeble and the infirm still believe and bathe in the well, and did more so until it was enclosed in the noisy playground. Bottles of its waters are carried to wash the eyes of those who are dim or short-sighted, or the tardy or erring legs of such as are of weak understandings." Nowadays it seems chiefly used as a wishing-well, and many are the ceremonies prescribed for attaining the heart's desire thereby. One rite is, to go to the well at midnight, and take some of the water up in the hand, and drink part of it, at the same time forming the wish in the mind. The rest of the water must then be thrown upon a particular stone at the back of the well, where the schoolboys think that King Oswald's head was buried, and where formerly a carved head wearing a crown projected from the wall. In Mr. Dovaston's boyhood this was in good preservation, but in 1842 he says wanton tenants have battered it to a perfect mummy. If the votary can succeed in throwing all the water left in his hand upon this stone, notwithstanding any other spot, his wish will be fulfilled.

A young girl at Oswestry, about three years ago, obtained the wish which she had breathed into a small hole in the keystone of the arch over the well.

Another approved plan is to bathe the face in the water, and wish while doing so; or, more elaborately, to throw a stone upon a certain green spot at the bottom of the well, which will cause a jet of water to spout up in the air. Under this, the votary must put his head and wish, and the wish will be fulfilled in the course of one or two days.

Another plan savours of divination: it is to search among the beech-trees near the



well for an empty beechnut-husk, which can be imagined to bear some sort of likeness to a human face, and to throw this into the water with the face uppermost. If it swims while the diviner counts twenty, the wish will be fulfilled, but not otherwise.—*Ibid.*, 427, 428.

#### SUFFOLK.

##### SUDBURY: HOLY WELL.

About half a mile from the town is a spring of exceedingly pure water, which is supposed to possess the power of healing many painful diseases; in consequence the water is called holy water.

##### LOWESTOFT: BASKET WELLS.

The parvise over the porch of St. Margaret's Church is known as the "Maid's Chamber," in consequence of two maiden sisters, named respectively Elizabeth and Catherine, who lived a recluse life, inhabiting it; they left a sum of money for the sinking of two wells, between the church and the infirmary, called the Basket Wells, Basket being said to be a corruption of Bess and Kate, the names of the donors.

##### WOOLFIT: OUR LADY'S WELL.

Near the church is the famous well of "Our Lady," to which pilgrimages were wont to be made in days of yore.

#### SURREY.

##### WARLINGHAM: PROPHETIC SPRING.

"In a grove of ewtrees within the Manour of Westhall, in the parish of Warlingham, as I have frequently heard, rises a spring upon the approach of some remarkable alteration in church or state, which runs in a direct course between Lille Hills to a place call'd Foxley-Hatch, and there disappears, and is no more visible till it rises again at the end of Croydon town, near Haling pound, where with great rapidity it rushes into the river near that church. . . . It began to run a little before Christmas, and ceas'd about the end of May, at that most glorious æra of English liberty the year 1660. In 1665 it preceeded the plague in London, and the Revolution in 1668."—*Nat. Hist. and Antig. of Surrey*, iii. 47, 48.

##### FARNHAM: ST. MARY.

There was a holy well here dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

#### SUSSEX.

##### RUSPER: NUN'S WELL.

On the south-western side of the parish was situated the small establishment of Benedictine nuns who for three hundred years were the rectors and patrons of Horsham Church. When this priory was founded, and by whom, appears to be a matter of great obscurity. At a short distance from the house, surrounded by copse-wood and overhanging trees, is a small well of a circular form, and surrounded by cut stone, overgrown with moss. A flight of winding steps leading to it from an adjoining eminence adds a peculiar romantic and pleasing effect to this venerable work of antiquity, which is known by the name of "Nun's Well."

No account is to be found of its history, though it may perhaps have belonged to the neighbouring castle—Sidgwick. The tradition among the inhabitants affirms that a subterraneous passage connects this castle with the nunnery at Rusper, which is eight miles distant, but no attempt has been undertaken to ascertain the truth of this conjecture.

A tradition also states that the old convent bell was sunk in a pond in front of the house, and has disappeared in the mud.

In the appendix to the *History and Antiquities of Horsham*, Dudley Howard, 1836, from which work the above is quoted, it is asserted that near the building is a very deep well, said to have been used as a place of destruction for those members of the convent who had dared to break the vows of chastity.

##### SIDGWICK CASTLE: ST. MARY'S OR NUN'S WELL.

Sidgwick Castle is in the parish of Broadwater, between Nuthurst and Horsham, about two miles and a half eastward from the latter.

About thirty yards from the outer moat is a well beautifully constructed of large blocks of hewn stone. It is called "The Nun's Well." Why, it is difficult to say, as this castle never was a religious house; it is also sometimes called "St. Mary's Well."—*Ibid.*, p. 176.

##### HORSHAM: NORMANDY WELL.

This well obtains its name from the part of the town in which it stands, and which is



supposed to have been used by the Norman Brotherhood, who lived in the first house, next the churchyard, of the row east of the church called "The Normandy." This house still retains the name of the "Priests' House." The "Normandy Well" is open, and runs partly under one of the houses; it is only about four feet in depth, and yet in the longest drought the water always stands up (*sic*) sufficiently high to allow a pail to be dipped into it. It has been the custom to use the water from this well for the baptisms in the church.—*Horsham: its History and Antiquities*, Miss D. Hurst, 1868, pp. 32, 33.

#### MAYFIELD PALACE: ST. DUNSTAN'S WELL.

Adjoining the kitchen apartments at the lower end of the hall is a well of considerable depth—Black's *Guide to Sussex*, 1884, says it is reputed to be 300 feet deep—and supplied with the purest water. It is called "St. Dunstan's Well," and was probably dedicated in his honour, and consequently the resort of pilgrims and the reputed scene of miracles. It is guarded by four walls, having one entrance.—*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, ii. 244.

#### LEWES: PIN WELL.

On the opposite side to the Friends' Meeting House, enclosed by brick walls, is a perennial spring that bursts out from the adjoining chalk-ridge, and rushes into the neighbouring brooks. This spring bears the ancient name of "Pin Well," and in former times enjoyed some celebrity. It was within the limits of the grounds belonging to the Grey Friary; it was approached by steps. The road from Pin Well to the bottom of School Hill was commonly called "The Friars' Walk." It is near the station. Pins were formerly dropped into it. The well is now—1890—filled in; but its site, a small irregularly shaped piece of ground, is still distinguishable, being surrounded by a low brick and flint wall, having on the side fronting Friars' Walk a stone tablet with "Pin Well" cut on it.

A writer of the last century makes the following remarks anent the well: "Pynwell Street, so called from Pynwell, a very pure spring, which rises near the west end of 'Friars' Wall,' and was so called from Pinn or Pynn, a pine-tree, which formerly shadowed it, leads from School Hill, down

by All Saints' churchyard, on the west, but formerly had its direction on the other side, nearly opposite 'Pynwell.'"—*History of Lewes and Brighthelmstone*, by Paul Duncan, Lewes, 1795, p. 366.

(The account of these five wells has been kindly supplied to me by C. T. Phillips, Esq., Lewes.)

#### EASTBOURNE: HOLY WELL.

"The chalybeate springs at Holywell, a short distance west of the Sea Houses, are highly worthy the attention of the visitor. The quality of the water is said intimately to resemble the far-famed springs of Clifton, and it has been found highly beneficial in many of the diseases for which the mineral waters of Bristol are almost deemed a specific."

The analysis, however, proves them to consist of simple, but very fine, surface water.

"Not far distant there was a chapel dedicated to St. Gregory. Tradition states that the French, in one of their marauding expeditions, landed here, burnt the chapel, and carried off its bell to some church in Normandy. The chroniclers are silent as to this event."—*History of Sussex*, Horsfield, 1831, vol. i., 291. *Sussex*, by Lower, 1870, vol. i., 151. *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xiv. 125.



## A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 216, vol. xxii.)

#### HAMPSHIRE.

##### Isle of Wight:

- Shorwell Church.
- Bryxstone Church.
- Motstone Church.
- Freshwater Church.
- Brooke Chapell in the parish of Freshwater.
- Yermoth Church.
- Calbrune Church.
- Newtowne Chappell in parishe of Calbrune.
- Thorly Church.
- Shalfete Church.

HAMPSHIRE (*continued*).

- Kingstone Church.  
 Nyghton Church.  
 Chale Church.  
 Gatcombe Church.  
 Caresbroke Church.  
 Northwood Chappell within the parishe  
 of Caresbroke.  
 Newport Chappell within the parishe  
 of Carisbroke.  
 Godeshyll Church.  
 Whitwell Chappell within the parishe  
 of Godeshill.  
 St. Lawrence Church.  
 Arreton Church.  
 Newchurch Church.  
 Bonchurch Church.  
 Shynklyn Church.  
 Yaverlonde Church.  
 Brading Church.  
 St. Elens Church.  
 Busted and Quarr Churchis.  
 Whippingam Church.  
 (*Ex. Q. R., Misc. Ch. Gds., 74.*)  
 Our Lady of Calendre (in Winchester?).  
 (*Ex. Q. R., Misc. Ch. Gds., 75.*)  
 St. Laurence in Winchester.  
 (*Ibid., 76.*)  
 St. Thomas *alias* All Halowes in  
 Winchester.  
 (*Ibid., 77.*)  
 St. Clements in Winchester.  
 (*Ibid., 78.*)  
 St. Peters in Winchester.  
 (*Ibid., 79.*)  
 St. George in Winchester.  
 (*Ibid., 80.*)

1. Alverstok.
2. Beaulley.
3. Bremmor.
4. Drokenford.
5. Elingham.
6. Fawcley.
7. Hale.
8. Hordill.
9. Ibisley.
10. Fordingbridge.
11. Harbridge.
12. Havant.
13. Minsted.
14. Mylton.
15. Mynstede.
16. Portisee.
17. Rokeborne.
18. Ryngwode.
19. Soppley.
20. Sowtcharford.
21. Tychefelde.
22. Westburhaunt.

(*Ibid., 81.*)

- St. Peters of Colbrook yn Wynchester.  
 (*Ibid., 82.*)

HAMPSHIRE (*continued*).

1. Alverstoke.
2. Alynton (chapel).
3. Baddesley.
4. Beawley.
5. Bentworthe.
6. Blenworth.
7. Boldere.
8. Botley.
9. Bristelden.
10. Brokenhurst.
11. Bromer.
12. Bryrton.
13. Bysshopes Stoke.
14. Chalton.
15. Chilworth.
16. Christ Church.
17. Clanfeld.
18. Corhamton.
19. Drokenford.
20. Dybden.
21. Elynge.
22. Elingham.
23. Est Meun.
24. Eworst.
25. Exton.
26. Falley and Chapel of Exbury.
27. Fareham.
28. Fordyngbrydge.
29. Hammell de Ryse.
30. Hameldon.
31. Harbrydge.
32. Havaunt.
33. Hawnde.
34. Haylinge Northwod.
35. Hayling Suthwod.
36. Haylle.
37. Holnehurst.
38. Hordell.
39. Hunton.
40. Ibisley.
41. Idesworth.
42. Ketheryngton.
43. Kyngsyate.
44. Lindestede.
45. Meanstoke.
47. Milbroke.
48. Mylford.
49. Mylton.
50. Netley.
51. Northestoumer.
52. Nuteshallng.
53. Over Eldon.
54. Over Mallopp.
55. Petersfylde.
56. Porchester.
57. Portsey.
58. Portsmowth.
59. Rogborn.
60. Rowner.
61. Ryngwood.
62. Soberton.
63. Sopley.
64. Suth Charford.
65. Suth Stonham.
66. Suthwicke.

HAMPSHIRE (*continued*).

67. Techefeld.
68. Thylbolton.
69. Warbelyngton.
70. Wekeham.
71. Westburhaunt.
72. Westmeane.
73. West Tuderley.
74. Widleye.
75. Wotton.
76. Wymberynge.
77. Wynchall.
78. Fordingbridge.
79. ....
80. ....

(*Ibid.*, ¶1.)

...Maurys in Winchester.

(*Ibid.*, ¶2a.)Cathedral Church of the Blessed Trinity  
in Winchester.(*Aug. Off. Misc. Bks.*, vol. 494.)

All Halouds in Southampton.

(*Ibid.*, vol. 47, p. 18.)

Church goods restored :

- Broughton.
- Bottleyn.
- Northstonham.
- Bentworth.
- Quarleye.
- Kimpton.
- Ringwood.
- Overwalope.
- Harbrige.
- Popham.
- Gratley.
- Lawsam.
- Wharwell.
- Newtonlace.
- Preston Candavar.
- Abotes Icham.
- Molscurt.
- Bensted.
- Chilbolton.
- Peniton Mewsey.
- St. Mary Borne.
- Amporte.
- Netherwalope.
- Sumborne.
- Hedleye.
- Romsey.
- Estwoodheye.
- Barton Stacey.
- Elingham.
- Bewleye.
- Hertley Maundy.
- Woneston.
- Ling parish.
- Alton.
- Alifford.
- Lingstoke.
- Whitchurch.
- Husborn Terrant.
- Newton.
- Elinge.
- Cheriton.

HAMPSHIRE (*continued*).

- Fordingebrigge.
- Avington.
- Goodworthe.
- Henton.
- Selborne.
- Ibsley.
- Christchurch.
- Milbroke.
- Sutton Episcopi.
- Sutton Cotton.
- Froyle.

(*Ld. R. R.*, *Bdle.* 1392, No. 60.)

Church goods restored :

- College beside Winchester.
- Hospital of St. Crosse.
- St. Batholomew in the Soke of Winchester.
- Twyford.
- Grewell.
- Wynchefeld.
- Odyam.
- Heckfeld.
- Basynstoke.
- Dogmaresfeld.
- St. Jones in the Soke of Winchester.
- Southwambrough.
- Rotheryck.

(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 445, No. 1.)

Sums total.

(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 445, Nos. 2 and 15; and *Bdle.* 449,  
Nos. 13 and 18.)Broken Plate delivered into the Jewel House  
7 Edward vj.—1 Mary.

- The County.
- Winchester Cathedral.
- Town of Southampton.

(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 447.)

## COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

- Lyngen.
- Nether Kynsam.
- Wigmore.
- Knill.
- Boryngton.
- Aymister.
- Brampton.
- Tytley.

(*Ex. Q. R.*, *Misc. Ch. Gds.*, ¶1.)

City of Hereford :

1. St. Peter.
2. St. Martens.
3. St. Nicholas.
4. St. Owens.
5. St. Johns.
6. Maudelenes.
7. Alhalou.

(*Ibid.*, ¶1.)

Brompton.

(*Ibid.*, ¶2.)

1. St. Deverex.
2. Kenchurch.
3. Blakemere.
4. Dowre.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD (*continued*).

5. Cleunger.
6. Alensomer.
7. Mockas.
8. Homelacy.
9. Thrupton.
10. Dynder.
11. Dorston.
12. Dullesse.
13. Eton Busshopp.
14. Kingston.
15. Backeton.
16. Turneston.

(*Ibid.*, 17.)

1. Sarnefelde.
2. Eye.
3. Brymfield.
4. Leomynster.
5. Stoke.
6. Hope under Dynmore.
7. Orleton.
8. Edwyn Raft.
9. Hatfeld.
10. Jerpell.
11. Humber.
12. Pyddleston.
13. Little Hereford.
14. Myddleton.
15. Croft.
16. Rocheford.
17. Richards Castell.
18. Kymbalton.
19. Lucketon.
20. Laystors.
21. Eyton.
22. Doclowe.

(*Ibid.*, 18.)

1. Dylwyn.
2. Kyngesland.
3. Stretford.
4. Pembridge.
5. Letton.

(*Ibid.*, 19.)

1. Capella de Huntington.
2. Canon' Pewen.
3. Morton.
4. Malmeshill Gamaige.
5. Wormesley.
6. Shetton by Sugwes.
7. Holm'.
8. Brynshope.
9. Hampton.
10. Breynton.
11. Burghill.
12. Norton.
13. Standen upon Wye.
14. Busshopston.
15. Brodbury.
16. Byford.
17. Credenhill.
18. Malmeshull Lacy.
19. Pipe Church.
20. Kenchester.
21. Yazor.
22. Monington.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD (*continued*).

23. Brudge Solers.
24. Welington.

(*Ibid.*, 20.)

1. Westhide.
2. Tadmiston.
3. Bosbury.
4. Pyxley.
5. Lytle Merkyll.
6. Stretton.
7. Ashperton.
8. Donyngton.
9. Est Mor.
10. Collwall.
11. Mouseley.
12. Lugwardcyn.
13. Yerkyll.
14. Stoke Edyth.
15. ....
16. Castle Frome.
17. .... bury.

(*Ibid.*, 21.)

1. Wynforton.
2. Kyneton.
3. Clifford.
4. Brilley.
5. Wylersley.

(*Ibid.*, 22.)

Welington.  
(*Ibid.*, 23.)

Holm.

.....

.....

Bridge Solers.  
Monnington.

.....

Kenchester.  
Brinsop.

.....

.....

.....

(*Ibid.*, 24.)

Hope Solers.  
Hope Mansell.  
How Caple.  
Putley.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

Hough Castle.  
St. Waynards.

(*Ibid.*, 26.)

1. Walford.
2. Weston subtus Penyarde.
3. Hope Solers.
4. Moche Merkill.
5. Brokaton.
6. Upton Episcopi.
7. Wolhope.
8. Brompton.
9. Rosse.
10. Yatton Capell'.
11. Aston Ingen.
12. Mordyford.
13. Kynaston Capell.
14. Falley.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD (*continued*).

15. Fowne Hope.
16. Hope Mancsel.
17. .... tley.
18. Bortwalster (?).
19. Dormyngton.
20. Hoo Capell'.
21. Strangford.
22. Lyn *alias* Lynton.

(*Ibid.*, 173.)

1. [B]ronyard.
2. Wacton Capella annexa Bronyard.
3. Bodnam.
4. Tolynton.
5. Thornebury (?).
6. Wolferlo.
7. Stanford Episcopi.
8. Todstone.
9. Sutton Micheel.
10. Byrdenbery.
11. Wollingwike.
12. Preston Capella annexa Wethington.
13. Wethington.
14. Sutton Nicholas.
15. Felton.
16. Todston Delamar.
17. Moche Cowarne.
18. Mardeyn.
19. Bussshops Grendon capella annexa Bronyard.
20. Annebury.
21. Ocle Picherd.
22. Lytle Cowarn Chapell.
23. Upper Sapee.
24. Stoke Lacy.
25. Penkecolne.
26. Whitborne.
27. Stoke Blisse.

(*Ibid.*, 173.)

Brokanton.

(*Ibid.*, 173.)

Wormesley.

(*Ibid.*, 173.)

Kilpeck.

(*Ibid.*, 173.)

Stretton.

(*Ibid.*, 173.)

Mordeford.

Upton.

Langaran (?).

(*Ibid.*, 173.)

Sums total.

(*Ld. R. R.*, Bde. 447, No. 2.)

Broken Plate delivered into the Jewel House  
7 Edw. vi.—1 Mary.

County and City of Hereford.

(*Ibid.*, Bde. 447, No. 1.)On an Early Fifth Century  
African Reliquary.

By REV. JOSEPH HIRST.



IN July, 1884, at a distance of 8 kilometres from Ain-Beida, on the new road to Tebessa, the remains were discovered of an ancient Christian basilica of small size, but of sufficient importance to make it worth while considering whether it should not be removed stone by stone, and re-erected in one of the public squares of the first-named city. The archæological value of the discovery of an early Christian ruin was, however, far eclipsed by that of a reliquary of primitive form, which had evidently been deposited in the foundations of the building at its northern angle. Here some Italian workmen, acting under the direction of the French agent *Des Ponts et Chaussées*, found, at the depth of 1½ mètres, a rectangular stone, measuring 38 centimètres by 33. In the middle of this stone was a deep oval cavity, measuring 30 centimètres by 15, and in this cavity still lay an oval-shaped silver box, which had originally been enclosed in a wooden case, for the remains of the dust from the decayed wood could still be seen, and in it were found two hinges and a clasp, all of silver.

This silver box was immediately recognised as a reliquary, and on being taken out it was found to measure 16 centimètres long, 8 wide, and nearly 4 inches in height. The whole surface is worked in relief or *repoussé* ornament representing figures. On the cover is the effigy of a martyr, as may be argued from the laurel crown which he holds against his breast, just as we see in the case of other figures of apostles and martyrs in early Christian art. Above may be seen the Divine hand coming out of a cloud, directing as it were the crown towards the head of the saint.

The martyr is clothed in tunic and cloak adorned with double dotted lines. The lines traced on the pallium may denote a woollen or hairy material; the tunic has a border of embroidered laurel leaves. The martyr has sandals, *crepida*, on his feet, which rest on an eminence, whence flow the four springs of



the rivers of Paradise, the *quadrifluus amnis* of Prudentius. On either side of the figure burns a torch, each fixed upon a spindle-shaped, three-footed candlestick.

The custom of portraying the deceased faithful or saints between candelabra, or burning candles, was common in Africa and almost peculiar to it. Examples can be found at Naples in the cemetery of St. Gaudioso, and in the catacombs of St. Januarius, and the custom may have been brought thither in the fifth century by the arrival in Campania of the African exiles fleeing from their Vandal persecutors. These candelabra were a symbol of the light of Christian faith, and were an imitation of the custom of lighting candles (*cereolaria*) before the Book of Imperial decrees, or of bearing lights before the emperors themselves.\*

On the elliptic sides of the *Theca* or casket (the cover is convex) are two scenes often reproduced in the mosaics and paintings of the *apses* of Christian basilicas. On one side is the mystical rock from which flow the four sacred streams, and over it rises the monogram of Christ.† A stag and a hind

are represented running to slake their thirst at the sacred stream, the whole scene being shut in by two palm trees, symbolic of Palestine, and of the mystic land of promise beyond the grave. On the other side eight sheep are seen issuing, on the right and on the left, from two little buildings like temples, sketched on the lesser curve of the ellipse, turning towards the Divine Lamb, which stands in the middle of the field, and behind which rises a Latin-shaped cross. The monogram of Christ is represented in a purely Greek and very primitive form, viz., in that called after Constantine, in which the curve of the Rho is open and unfinished, the ends of the lines being wavy and curled. The sheep represented in this scene are easily recognised as belonging to a race peculiar to Tunis, which is noted for its bushy tails. The little buildings, or latticed chapels, in their construction, remind us of an iron lantern made in the shape of an ark or basilica, open on all sides, a rare monument of Christian archæology peculiar to Africa.

Both the scenes of the vertical bands of the casket and the effigy on the cover are encircled by an ornamental border of palm leaves in relief, which runs in a triple row round the box.

The custom of placing under altars silver *chasses* containing the relics of martyrs or saints, is recorded by the ecclesiastical writers of the fourth century. They have been found at Metz, at Rimini, at Grado in Illyria, at St. Zeno near Trent, and also at Rome in the foundations of the original altar of the basilica of the Holy Apostles. These boxes, called in Latin *capsellæ*, and the relics of the saints laid under altars, were known in Africa under the name of *Memoria*. There was generally a little opening before the reliquary, called *fenestella confessionis*, which allowed the faithful to put in handkerchiefs or objects of devotion in order to receive therefrom a blessing.

Commendatore J. B. De Rossi, who has treated of this African reliquary at great length, attributes the silver box, here described, if not to the earliest years, at least to the first thirty years of the fifth century.\* The

\* De Rossi has treated of this African silver reliquary—brought by Cardinal Lavigerie, on one of his recent journeys to Rome, and presented by him to the Pope—in his *Bullettino di archeologia cristiana* (now

\* Pope Nicholas I. reproached the Greek Emperor Michael for retaining this custom to symbolize his double jurisdiction, spiritual and temporal. A lamp was carried before a patriarch to signify his spiritual jurisdiction (*Ciampini, Monumenta vetera*, chap. xii., pars ii.). Vigilantius, in the fourth century, reproached Christians for their *accensi ante tumulus Martyrum cerei* as idolatrous; while St. Jerome defends them in his 109th ep. and in his book, *Contra Vigilantium*. Then, again, Prudentius sings of the catacombs: *Auroque nocturnis sacris—Adstare fixos cereos*; and St. Paulinus, bishop of Nola, of the martyr's sepulchre: *Ast alii pictis accendant lumina ceris*. Both poets wrote in the fourth century.

† For the pagan use of the Chi Rho monogram, as abbreviation for chreston (*good, useful*), chronos (*time*), or chrysus (*gold*), see Liddell and Scott's larger Greek dictionary at the letter X; for the Christian appropriation of the symbol for the sacred name of Christ, see De Rossi, *Roma Sotterranea* (Ital. ed.), vol. ii., pp. 277, 320 *et seq.*, and in the recently-issued section of the *Bullettino di archeologia cristiana*, Series IV., anno v., p. 95 *et seq.*, on some new discoveries made in 1888. The statement made by Mr. Romilly Allen, in his recently published Rhind lectures on Christian Symbolism, that the Chi Rho monogram was used on coins centuries before Constantine, seems liable to some misapprehension. As I understand from Prof. Middleton, the Chi Rho is found in Alexandrine MSS. of the first century of our era as a contraction of a commonly occurring Greek word, not Christ; while the X in a circle is found on Cypriote coins of the sixth century B.C.

figure of the martyr drawn in good proportions, the folds of the drapery well treated, the embroidery of the tunic and cloak simple and free from all trace of the exaggeration of Byzantine influence, denote a style of art belonging to that early date, and not yet in full decline. Moreover the absence of any nimbus round the head of the saint, or of the Divine Lamb, the occurrence of the monogram of Christ on the holy mount (this is the first such example known), and its very form, as well as other details, are circumstances which all tend to confirm this date. Even the technical execution of the work seems more delicate in character than that on the similar objects found at Grado, one of which has been assigned to the fifth century, and the other to the middle of the sixth century of our era.



### The King's Confessors.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from p. 161, vol. xxii.)

F. RICHARD DE WINKLEY.

Being a doctor of theology and professor of Sacred Scripture, F. Richard de Winkley taught in the schools before he was called to the English court. He became provincial of his Order, and was chaplain, and then confessor, to Edward III., whom he served, too, as a skilful diplomatist. In 1337 he went over sea, on the king's affairs, with the Bishop of Lincoln, the Earls of Salisbury and Huntingdon, and Sir William Trussel, Sir Reginald de Cobham, and Sir Nicholas de la Bache, knights, and had for his expenses, May 6, £6 13s. 4d., for which he had to account in the exchequer. In the same year a commission was appointed, con-

sisting of the Bishop of Lincoln, the Earls of Northampton and Suffolk, Sir John Darcy (steward of the royal household), Winkley (provincial), John de Ufford (canon of London), Master Paul de Montfiore, John de Montgomery, knight, and Master John Wauwayn (canon of Darlington). These proctors, or commissioners, were deputed, October 3rd, to treat with the King of France on the grave questions between the King of England and him; to treat with nobles for their friendship, and with others concerning the staple of wool abroad; and, October 7, to treat with David, King of Scotland, for a truce, and even for a final peace. Any three of these commissioners were to act, the bishop or an earl being one of them. The provincial was engaged in the French affairs, and had to go to various parts over sea, and he received for travelling, October 17, 1338, an exchequer tally for £20. The royal gift of a cask of wine to him, evidently for the use of the altar, cost the king, February 19, 1339-40, 66s. 8d., at Ghent.

In 1337 Edward III. took on himself the title of King of France, and in the following year began his terrible wars to enforce his claim. The general chapter of the Order met, May 16, 1339, at Clermont-Ferrand, and as it was thus held within his enemy's domain, the king withdrew the gift of £20, which it was customary for England to offer on such occasions. In the meantime, Winkley was put out of office as provincial by the master-general of the Order, F. Hugues de Vanssemain, a Frenchman; and the general chapter of 1339 appointed a vicar-general till the canonical election of another provincial was made. The king was indignant that his chaplain should be thus removed, in an unusual manner, whilst honourably employed in royal and public affairs, wherein was nothing unlawful or against the honour of the Order; and when Winkley had to go to the general chapter, celebrated June 4, etc., 1340, at Milan, wrote to the master-general to that effect, April 20, and said, moreover, that it was an act of contempt towards himself, done to please his enemies, which would not have happened if the master had duly weighed the favours and graces which the royal house had showered

much belated owing to the more important occupations of the author), Nos. 1 and 2, sixth year of the 4th series (1888-9), p. 68; but especially in the splendid monograph, *La capsella argentea africana offerta al Sommo Pontefice Leone XIII. dall' Emo. Sig. Card. Lavigerie*, Rome, 1889, 36 pp., imperial folio, illustrated, which is now attracting the attention of the foreign reviews, as *La Rassegna Nazionale*, Florence, October 16, 1890, from which latter periodical the descriptive portion of this article has been compiled.

on the Order, and might continue: it would be very pleasing, still, if such ingratitude were redeemed, beyond what was due to a man of probity and known goodness, by listening to the royal recommendation in favour of Winkley, whereby the Order would find opportune returns. Some secret and arduous affairs of the kingdom sent Winkley at this time to the Roman court, and he probably visited the pope at Avignon on his way back from Milan, if he went to the general chapter. He had letters of credence, dated April 25, to Benedict XII., who answered the king by Winkley, July 13, expressing his intense desire to establish peace between England and France. For the expenses to and fro, and at the papal court, £10 was paid October 17, and £20 on the 24th following.

In 1342 the royal confessor was again sent to the Roman court. Preparatory to his journey, he stayed some time in London, and received, April 7, 100s. for his expenses there; a gray palfrey for riding worth 113s. 4d., May 7; a sumpter-horse for his harness, 46s. 8d., May 25; letters of credence to the pope, dated May 22, in which the king also begged some privileges for the royal chapel; and 40 marks, June 8, for travelling.

Early in the following year, at Portsmouth, Winkley was plundered of goods to no small amount. He seems to have fallen into the hands of freebooters, for Richard Hokere and Richard Swayn, of Winchelsea, two royal officers, were sent after the robbers, carrying a writ, dated May 6, for arresting and conveying to the Tower of London Roger de Dynton, William Pevenese of Portsmouth, John Spencer of Portsmouth, Robert Blake, William Hevyn of Feversham, Roger Smyth, and others, who had committed the outrage. Again the confessor was employed on arduous affairs at the papal court, and the journey to Avignon and back took him 113 days. Immediately after, he was despatched to Vannes, which took up another 64 days. He was allowed 6s. a day for his and his companion's expenses in both journeys; and October 11, 1343, there were paid into his own hands in the exchequer £33 18s. for the journey to the pope, 116s. 8d. for some papal bulls, 50s. for passage and repassage of the sea, and

£19 4s. for the French journey. After this time the confessor was taken up only with the duties of his ministry. He had a grant of 40 marks a year, April 17, 1344, in aid of his expenses, and for better maintaining his state in the king's service. A royal gift of £4 19s. was made to him March 2, 1345-6. Whilst near Calais he obtained two royal pardons of manslaughter, one, February 6, 1346-7, in favour of Richard King, for the death of Walter de Luttote; the other, July 25 following, in favour of William Smythiot of Cambridge, for the death of one Stephen, called Frenshman, or Borgulon. His pension was last paid him March 6, 1346-7; and July 4 the order for payment was issued, but not executed, and it is evident that F. Richard de Winkley had now closed his life. At this time his companion, F. Walter de Neuport, withdrew into his cloister at London on an allowance of 40s. a year for clothing, which was superseded, January 18, 1361-2, by a pension of 5 marks out of the revenues of Devon, the grant being confirmed, March 11, 1377-8, by Richard II.; and he is last heard of April 18, 1385, when the Sheriff of Devon was ordered to pay up all arrears of the pension.

#### F. ARNALD DE STRILLEGH.

The usual allowance of cloth was delivered, in 1348, to F. Arnald de Strillegh for himself, his companion, and household, at Pentecost and Christmas, but nothing more appears on record concerning this confessor.

#### F. JOHN DE WODEROWE.

In the spring of 1349 F. John de Woderowe became the confessor of Edward III., and on his commencing D.D. at Cambridge in that year, the king bestowed on him, July 8, a gift of £20. He rose to be a man of no small consideration in his time. In 1353 he accompanied the Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of Lancaster, and other magnates in the embassy to the King of France, receiving for his own expenses, November 9, £26 13s. 4d., and January 25 following £11 6s. 8d. In the next year he went to the papal court with the bishop-elect of London, Sir Guy Bryan, and others for the confirmation of the peace between England and France, for which he had,

July 7, an advance of 200 marks for the journey; whilst he was at Avignon, December 8, £100 was sent to him; and February 23, through his brother Richard, a further sum of 100 marks; and after his return he had, May 5, £8 for his wages, and £38 for his safe conduct, passage and repassage of his men and horses, and other necessities. This journey occupied him from May 25 to March 29, 1355. In the autumn of 1356 he was again at Avignon, and carried with him royal letters, dated November 12, containing the king's oft-repeated solicitation for the papal renewal of the privilege of some colleges of canons, who had lost the original documents. A pension of 40 marks a year was granted him May 24, 1355, the payment of which was changed, May 13, 1358, to £20 out of the farm-rent of Nottingham, the remaining 10 marks being continued out of the exchequer. Moreover, he had a royal grant, June 26, 1360, of £69 10s. 6d. a year for the support of himself and his companion at the court, four grooms serving him in the royal household, four horses, and one hack, including £9 2s. 6d. for the wages of these men, at 1½d. each, who attended to the horses, and 116s. for small necessities; and this payment was transferred, October 1, 1362, from the royal household to the exchequer. He lent 20 marks to Jane, Queen of Scotland, which after her death was paid, November 30, 1362, out of the English exchequer. The pension was superseded, August 26, 1372, by his appointment to the office of chirographer of the common bench. According to the old custom, he and his companion had, every Christmas and Pentecost, the black and white cloth for their habits, table-napery, and bedclothes from the king's wardrobe, all of which were continued to him even after he had given up the charge of the royal conscience. He had given him by the king, in 1366, two casks of Gascony wine, in 1371 a pipe of Rhenish wine, and in 1373 another cask of Gascony wine, all probably for the service of the altar; and August 18, 1371, a messenger from the king was paid 13s. 4d. for going to him from Marlborough to Dartford.

Woderowe was very active in promoting and carrying on the foundation of the priory

of Dartford, in Kent, for Sisters of the second Order of St. Dominic, and through him most of the royal gifts of Edward III. were made for the purpose. He superintended the works of the friars' and sisters' houses there, and received £40, January 25, 1353-4, for his expenses in staying at Dartford. Through him the king lent 100s., February 10 following, to the friars there, to be paid at will. On his retiring from the court, in 1376, he had a royal pardon, July 15, for all offences, especially debts and accounts due to the exchequer. His companion was F. Nicholas Hope, who, being abroad on affairs of state, had 5 marks, May 25, 1360, for coming out of Burgundy into England. He had a pension of 10 marks a year granted to him for life, and received the payment of it down to April 13, 1374. To whom succeeded F. Thomas Walsh, in 1363, and, April 6, had 100s. a year granted to him to find him in clothing and other necessities. He became Prior of King's Langley, and as such was also prior of the new Dominican nunnery of Dartford, and the king granted him an annuity of 10 marks, April 3, 1374, out of the sisters' revenues, for the needs and labours of this additional charge. The pension of 100s. was confirmed, July 14, 1380, by Richard II., and was paid February 1 following for the last time. It is probable that F. William de Brownhill was companion for about two years, as he received, April 18 and June 4, 1375, a donation of 100s. each time from the king; but there is no direct evidence of what position he held at court.

#### F. WILLIAM SIWARD.

When Woderowe resigned, the charge was committed, November 12, 1376, to F. William Siward, who was a master of theology, and taught in his convent at Oxford. On the same day the pension of £69 10s. 6d. was assigned to him, being 3s. a day (£54 12s), to maintain him and his companion, and the men serving him in the royal household, four horses, and one hackney, 1½d. a day each (£9 2s. 6d.) for the wages of the four grooms or valets, and 116s. for small expenses. About the end of March, 1377, he received the cloth for winter and summer habits, bedding, and table-napery, etc., of



himself and companion and the valets' clothes. When Edward III. died, June 21 following, his charge ceased. He had then received, June 5, £10 of his pension, though an advance of £33 6s. 8d. had been made January 16, so that there were due to him £23 3s., and 69s. 0½d. He was paid, October 14, £19 15s. 3d. for pension after his office ceased, by order of the royal council, and gave up the patent of his grant. He had £20, July 20, 1383, for certain services rendered to the late king; but it was not till April 23, 1390, that the settlement of £32 2s. 6½d. discharged the balance due to him.

On leaving the royal court, Siward remained in London, and became prior of the convent there; and in the great provincial synod of 1382, held at his house May 21, he subscribed the condemnation of the twenty-four conclusions of Wyclif. In the chapter of 1382 he was elected Provincial of England; and on All Saints' Day, in the same year, he preached before the king at Eltham, and received a fee of 13s. 4d. He was released from his supreme office April 2, 1393, by the master-general of the Order. On the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24), 1396, he preached before Richard II. at Havering, and is mentioned for the last time at the end of the following July.

#### F. THOMAS RUSHOOK.

For some years F. Thomas Rushook was prior of Hereford, and in 1352 was governing there a community of eight priests and three lay-brothers. Afterwards he was elected provincial. In 1374 a council was called at Westminster by the king to decide the question of the pope's dominion over ecclesiastical temporalities, and his feudatory claim to England. Rushook sat, with three other masters of theology, on a form in front of the Prince of Wales and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Being the first called upon to give his opinion, he begged to be excused such a difficult matter, and counselled that, according to the custom of his Order in arduous questions, the *Veni Creator Spiritus*, or a Mass of the Holy Ghost, should be said. The debate took up two days, and after much tergiversation and recrimination, in

which the prince called the bishops asses, a negative answer was returned.

In his provincial duties, Rushook fell into grave dissension with F. Elias Raimundi, master-general of the Order; and the general chapter at Carcassonne, in June, 1378, removed him and all his supporters from every office, and deprived them even of private cells and native convents, and appointed successively four vicars-general of England, of whom F. William Siward became one. The matter was carried before the English Parliament and the Roman court. A royal inhibition, November 10, forbade any of the Order to hinder him unduly in his appeal to the Holy See, and in the exercise of his office of provincial. Urban VI. committed the matter to Cardinal Nicholas Caraccioli, who, solemnly hearing both sides, pronounced, August 25, 1379, the deprivation of Rushook to be unjust and null, and that all his acts were canonical, reinstated him and all his supporters, decided that the four vicars-general, including Siward, were intruders, and took effective measures to carry his sentence into execution.

At the royal court Rushook soon rose into favour. Edward III. gave him, as provincial, an order for a new habit, July 14, 1376. Richard II., ascending the throne in 1377, made him his confessor, and at this time he was a professor of theology. The king, October 6, 1380, put him in the office of chirographer of the common bench, till otherwise provided for; January 25, 1380-1, granted him a pension of £40 a year; and June 9, 1382, presented him to the archdeaconry of St. Asaph. Through the royal influence he was promoted by the pope, January 16, 1382-3, to the bishopric of Llandaff. He had the temporalities restored, April 2; made his profession of obedience at Otford, April 18; and was consecrated, May 3, in the church of the Blackfriars of London, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops of Winchester, Exeter, and Ely. But in 1385 he was translated to Chichester (the bull of provision being dated October 16), of which he had the custody of the temporalities, December 6, and they were fully restored March 26 following. He was retained as the king's confessor, and although his pension of £40 ceased April 30, 1383, he and his



companion or chaplain (F. John Burghill) were still provided with winter and summer habits, etc., as before, and were attended by the four valets. In June, 1384, he had a royal gift of £6 13s. 4d. for small expenses at court; and in September, 1385, cloth for cappa and capuce against the burial of the king's mother.

Coerced by parliament, Richard II., in 1386, put the administration of the state into the hands of commissioners; but in a council at Nottingham, in August of the following year, he got the judges to declare the commission to be prejudicial to the regal prerogatives, and stopped its execution. Thereupon the parliament assembled, February 3, 1387-8, and condemned the judges as traitors, though they pleaded that they had been overawed; and March 6 the sentence was repeated. On the same day the Bishop of Chichester was impeached for being present when the questions were put to the judges, for threatening them into their answers, concealing the object of the traitors, and by his connivance exposing the whole realm to danger. The bishop denied the charge, declaring that no threats had been used, that he was under secrecy as to the answers, and that he had taken care no evil should arise from the transaction. Still, he was found guilty of treason, and banished into Ireland for life, the city of Cork, or within two leagues, being assigned as his residence, with permission to receive 40 marks a year from any friend who would allow him so much. The safe conduct, July 8, 1388, suffered him to take 40 marks for the first year, one bed, clothing, a book for saying his hours, and two English servants; and he was required to be at the port of Bristol by August 1, and at Cork by Michaelmas Day. As a consolation in exile Pope Urban VI. translated him to the see of Triburna (Kilmore); but the revenues were wholly inadequate, so his friends petitioned parliament, that, for God's sake and as a work of charity, a subsistence might be assigned to him for life. And so an exchequer pension of £40 a year was granted him March 10, 1389-90. His pension was regularly paid to him, and for the last time January 25, 1392-3. Unable to separate himself from the scenes of his former greatness, he was hovering on the out-

skirts of the royal court, when death overtook him, heart-broken at his political disgrace. He was buried within the church of Seal, in Kent.

(To be continued.)



### Discovery of the Register and Chartulary of the Mercers' Company, York.

BY REV. CHARLES KERRY.



THE recent visit of the Derby Archaeological Society to The Oakes at Norton, responsive to the kind invitation of Francis Westby Bagshawe, Esq., has led to the discovery of a most important manuscript—the Register of the ancient Guild of the Holy Trinity, in Foss Gate, York. When Drake wrote his *Eboracum* about the commencement of the last century, this record was among the archives of the Merchants' Company in an old chest in their hall in Foss Gate. From a book-plate engraven about 1730, within the first cover, it would seem that the volume has been in private possession for at least 160 years; but how "Mr. Samuel Dawson, of York," a merchant, who died in 1734, obtained the right to insert his book-plate therein, there is nothing to show. One Thomas Denison appears to have claimed the book about 1750, but how or when it came into the Oakes Library is not known. The Mercers' Company may be congratulated on the discovery of this valuable record, and we must express our great obligation to the present owner for permitting the nature of its contents to be made known to the antiquarian world.

The book consists of about 150 leaves of vellum, strongly bound in bevelled oak boards, covered with whitleather, and once secured by a clasp, which fastened on a stud in the middle of the second cover. The volume measures about 11 inches by 8 inches, and is about 2 inches in thickness.

Guilds would seem to have been of Anglo-

Saxon origin, and were in use in this country long before any formal licenses were granted for them; and it is probable that the Merchants' Guild at York is of very early foundation. Certain it is that they were an important and wealthy community in 1370, when a great movement was made among them for the promotion of their spiritual interests. It was then that a hospital and chantry were established for the relief of their decayed brethren, and the benefit of the souls of the living and departed members. For this purpose a royal charter was granted, dated 12 February, 44 Edward III., 1370. The deed of settlement and organization of the hospital was drawn up by John Thoresby, Archbishop of York, shortly afterwards, and is dated August 4, 1373. Its provisions are as follows: There shall be an hospital for ever in Fossgate to be endowed with houses, possessions, and goods, and be called "The Hospital founded in honour of our Lord Jesus Christ and the Blessed Mary the Virgin." In the hospital there shall be a fit and worthy chaplain, who shall have the cure, administration and government of the same, receiving the rents and profits in person for the use of the poor, faithfully to dispense the same: and when the goods are not so discharged, it must be presumed that they do not exist. The presentation to be vested in the heirs of John de Roucliff, who shall present within eight months of a vacancy; in case of failure, then the right to lapse into the hands of the archbishop, or, the chair being vacant, into the hands of the dean and chapter, or, in case of neglect, the mayor and citizens of York.

The master, on his appointment, shall take a corporal oath, and shall perform every useful thing for the men of the hospital, and shall eschew everything not advantageous. Of all goods he shall make an inventory, and reside in the hospital.

In the said hospital there shall be thirteen poor and feeble persons continually dwelling, and two poor clerics, scholars, at the choice and election of the warden, who shall pay them 4d. of silver every week. In the election of the poor, all partiality and carnality must be avoided, and the choice made with piety, justice, and judgment. If any of the inmates fall from virtue, and sin habitually, another shall be chosen in his place.

The master shall receive ten marks yearly for his own victual and sustenance; nor must he convert any more of the goods to his own use; but that which is left beyond the said sum, and beyond the money paid to the poor, shall be applied to the augmentation of the funds of the hospital, and faithfully preserved. And when the funds shall attain six marks beyond the sums recited, then another fit chaplain shall be nominated by Mr. John de Roucliff and his heirs for the said warden, and he shall receive the said six marks yearly for four years, by equal portions quarterly. The said chaplain shall reside with the warden in the hospital, and bodily there abide, etc. If the funds of the hospital increase, the number of the poor shall be proportionately increased.

The warden and chaplains shall say every-day the suffrages for the departed, and three times a week the seven penitential Psalms with the Litany. Masses shall be celebrated very frequently with all due devotion within the said hospital for the good estate of our lord, Edward, King of England, and for John de Roucliff while they shall live, the mayor of the city of York, and the officials of the Court of York for the time being, the brothers, sisters, and benefactors of the said hospital, and the poor and needy therein. Also for the souls of Philippa, late Queen of England, of our lord the king, and of John de Roucliff when they shall have departed this world, and for the souls of the mayor, officials, brethren, sisters, the poor and needy, and for the souls of all the faithful departed.

The chaplains shall be removed for incontinency.

Given at Thorpe, near York, 27 day of August, A.D. 1373, in the twenty-first year of our translation, and in the forty-seventh of Edward III.

The advowson of the Hospital passed from John de Roucliff, the founder of the chantry, to Agnes his daughter, wife of William Wacelyn; and from Wacelyn to Nicholas Warthill, whose son, John Warthill, in 1430, alienated it to John Branthwayt, John Bery, Will. Ledall, and Thomas Swynburn, chaplains. In 1436 the advowson seems to have reverted to John de Warthill, "clericus," by whom it was granted to Rob<sup>t</sup> Yarum and Thomas Kyrke. In 1512 the presentation for one life only was given to

John Norman, merchant, and it would seem that then the right had passed to the master and members of the Guild.

The chauntry was further endowed by William Grundall, Rector of St. Mary the Elder, in York, "not only with divers lands and tenements, but also with £10 in silver for the sustentation and relief of the hospital, and for the provision of two chaplains to celebrate masses daily." Grundall became a member on St. Luke's Day, 1488, the day the deed was made.

The volume commences with the Register of the Guild—a yearly chronicle of officials elected and members admitted, interspersed with regulations inserted at the time they were severally instituted. The first entry gives us the names of the Brethren of the Hospital of "The Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Fossgate, in the time of WILLIAM OTTLEY, "Chapel Master," in the year 1420. At the head of the list is Robert Yarum, senior, mentioned above in connection with the advowson. Twenty-nine members are recorded. The Masters and Constables of the Guild would appear to have been elected every year from an early period. The latter officials do not occur in the lists until 1471, but as there is a distinct mention of them in the chartulary in a deed of 1439 their office was of earlier origin—anno 17 Hen. VI.

THOMAS KIRK, Master.

Thomas Crathorn, } Constables.  
John Cateryk,

The next list of members is dated 1443, in the time of Thomas Scanceby, master. There are 102 names in the list, but as eighty-eight of these members have wives who are also sisters of the guild, the society must have then consisted of at least 190 persons. The following list is headed: "The names of brethren and sisters admitted in the time of John Gyllot, Master of the said fraternity, and John Ffereby and William Vescy, Constables of the same fraternity, A.D. 1459. The remaining lists are only of *admissions* under the successive Masters, and are not so comprehensive as that of 1443. The following is a catalogue of the masters, officials, etc., as subsequently recorded:

THOMAS BEVERLAY (no date: 2 admissions).

THOMAS SCANSBY (no date: 4 admissions).

JOHN KENT (no date: among the admissions are Robert Craythorn, "gentyllman," Ric: Asper, gentylman, et ux' eius).

THOM. SCANSBY (no date: 12 admissions).

JOHN FFERYBY (no date: 2 admissions).

ROBERT WALKER (no date: 4 admissions).

ROBERT WAUKER (second year of office: 4 adm<sup>s</sup>).

THOMAS WRANGWIN, Master, and William Tod and John Lowne, Constables, 1471; 7 admissions. inter alia Rob. Johnson, "Spicer," 3s. 4d. fine of entry. 1472—seven admitted: inter alia, Sir John Pyllyngton and Joan his wife.

JOHN TONGE, Master, and William Tod and Thomas Satton, Constables, 1473.

Alanus Wilbefosse and Katerina, uxor eius, admitted.

JOHN FFERIBY, Master, and Nicholas Lancastre and Ric. Cokerill, Constables, 1474.

Thomas Dawson, Capellanus, one of the 12 admitted this year.

RICHARD YORKE, Master. William Tod and Thomas Gaunt, Const., 1475.

JOHN GYLIOT, Master. John Skelton and John Harpur, Constabs., 1476.

Robert Proctor, Chaplain, admitted.

"Temp'e WILLI. COK, Vicecomitis Ebor: Magister" (1477). John Besiby and Rich<sup>d</sup> Abbot, Constables. Among the admissions, twenty-two in number, are John Wayk, 'Prior de Marton,' S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Clyfe, "prest," and S<sup>r</sup> John Warngyll, "prest."

WILLIAM TOD, Master, 1478. John Beseby and Richard Abbot, Const. Master John Topclyff, Rector of All Saints, admitted. "Nicolas Palmer hath pmysed ij<sup>c</sup> ffreght of ffish from Iseland for his entresse" (admission fee).

WILLIAM BROUNFLETE, Master, 1480 and 1481. Rob. Tubbat, Alexander Dauson, Constables: 13 admissions.

JOHN HARPUR, Master, 1482. Thom. Baker and John Elwald, Constables.

Magister Willielm<sup>s</sup> Cleveland, Magister Hospitalis, and Dñs Cristoferus Ffisher, Capellanus.

THOMAS SCOTTON, Master, 1483. John Stokdale and Nich. Ffisher, Constables. Sir John Ruste, capellanus. (He died in the year 1500.)

JOHN HAG, "Meistre," 1484. John Peghaw and John Dogeson, Constables. Sir Rich. Loncastre, Preste, admitted.

HENRY WILLIAMSON, Master, 1479 (*sic*). John Shaw and Will. Jackson, Constables.

JOHN GYLIOT, Master, 1485. John Lame and John Cator, Constables. William Marshall and Elizab. his wife. In lieu of his fee Marshall undertook the office of common *Searcher*, in order that he might not be "Pageant Meistr." Gylilot was master in 1486 when "Dñs Joh<sup>es</sup> Con," Capellanus was admitted.

"Itm. the forseid John Gylliot hath gyfne vnto the Halter in Chapell of ye Holy Trinite in flogate one alter cloth with the frontell of Russett Sattayn w<sup>t</sup> iij. sheilds of white sylu<sup>r</sup> and powderd w<sup>t</sup> xxxvi. letters of gold of Venysse and two Kyettyns (curtains) of Russet sairsnet p'tenyng to ye same." He also gave a "Corporax," with the case of black velvet, "with one ymegge of y<sup>e</sup> Trinite of golde." "Itm. y<sup>e</sup> seid John haith made a glasse wyndow at y<sup>e</sup> alter of Saynt Kateryn, w<sup>t</sup> two ymages of Sant John and Sant Thomas."

THOMAS FFYNCH, Master, 1487. Rich<sup>d</sup> Williamson and Thomas Davett, Constables. John Byrkhede, William Jakeson, "Seyrchours."

This is the first mention of these officials. One of their offices was to "search" for faulty yard wands, weights, and measures "thurgh all y<sup>e</sup> craft of mercere." In Finch's second year of office, William Grundall, Rector of the church of St. Mary the Elder, a great benefactor to the guild, was admitted into the community.

"Thomas Ffynch haith gyfen in his yer vnto the alt<sup>r</sup> of Saint Kateryn A ffruntell of streipt satane frenget w<sup>t</sup> white red and grene sylk, a scheild of sylver in the mydst." He also gave a corresponding one to St. Thomas's altar.

The same Thomas Finch, "Maist<sup>r</sup> William Cleveland, and the wyeffe lait of John Ince, haith made a glasse wyndow next vnto the alter of the sowith sied of yare owne costis."

"Also the executo<sup>r</sup> of Maister Carre haith made a glasse wyndow next of the same, and as it a-perith."

"Also John Gilliott, Alderman, paid for glassyng the wyndow of the north sied next vnto the hye alter."

"Also the seid Thomas Ffynch haith gyfen the couer of sylke in the Knepie (canopy) of the sacrament box."

The following regulation with regard to the Pageant or Mystery Plays, for which York was so famous in the Middle Ages, must not be omitted:

"Its ordaind and acorded by pe assent of pe hole ffeloship in pe Trinite Hall on pe election daye, Thomas Scansby being mister, Will. Bluefront, Willm. Gaing, Constables, y<sup>t</sup> pay with pe assent off pe ffelship sall chuse iij. pagent masters on pe Ffriday next after Wissonday of pe Mercres and Merchants of pe citte, and pay iij. shall bring forth þ PAT<sup>r</sup>NOSTER PLAY, and recyve all pe orneaments thatt belang þ<sup>to</sup> (thereto) by Indento<sup>r</sup>, and so deliu<sup>r</sup>. over to paym þat shall com after, and pay sall be countable to pe maister, constables, and ffelowship of all pair receyts and expenc<sup>s</sup> resonable, and pe iij. pagant maisters being shall bring forth pe pagants, and have them in againe w<sup>in</sup> iij. days next after Corpus Cristi day. Which of them þ doth contrary shall pay vi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. to pe ffeloship without any fforgivness."

THOMAS SHAW, Master, 1488.

Edward Kyrkbe and Thomas Jonnyson, Constab<sup>l</sup>. Rich. Blakburne and Nich. Mayland, "Seyrchours."

Will. Russel,  
Rob. Thorne, } Pagent maist<sup>r</sup> (the first  
John Thomson, } record of these officials).  
Wm. Middylton,

New brothers: Dñs John Jakson, capellanus; John Steyll, of London, draper.

Robert Plumpton, of York, gentleman, etc.

GEORGE KYRK, Master, 1489.

"Pagent Maistres": Thom. Taillour, Wm. Staveley, Rich. Charlesby, Rob. Bast.

New brothers: John Mannforth de Kyrtlyngton, Esq., and Jane his wife. Robert Clyffe, of York, merchant.

Second year of office, 1490: Rob<sup>t</sup> Levesham and Thomas Taillour, Constables.

"Pagent maistars": Myghell Qwharton, Rob<sup>t</sup> Persson, John Goll.

Brethren made (inter alia): Roger Aske

de Aske, Esq.; Will. Mowbray de Eysby in Cleveland, gent., and Katherina; Thomas Jackson de Bedall, yom.; and Joanna Jacobus Kyrke, of York, goldsmith.

JOHN ELWALD, Master, 1492.

Nicholas Mayland and Ric. Gray, Constables. Edward Kirkby and Thom. Davell, Searchers.

Alan Staveley,  
Thom. Catlynson,  
Robert Persson,  
John Gawnte,

} Pageant Maisters.

At this time forty pence seems to have been the admission fee.

Admissions: Thom. Persson, Pewterer. John Langton, Draper.

Mr. Rob<sup>t</sup> Pulle, chaplain, etc.

JOHN STOKDALL, Master, 1493.

Alan Staveley and Hen. Bulmer, Constables.

Richard Russell, Bedell of the guild, and Kateryn his wife.

THOMAS DARBY, Master, 1494.

John Thomson and Thom. Pennyman, Constables. Rob. Goldsmith and Ric. Abbot, Searchers.

Will. Gylde,  
James Manhoude,  
Rich. Marshall,  
Geo. Nicholson,

} Pageant Masters.

During his second year of office (1495) the Pageant Masters were John Spencer, Edmund Warwyk, Ric. Newton, and Will<sup>m</sup> Mulson.

Under Darby's rule are inserted several regulations, which seem to have been first made about 1443.

The first provides that every merchant of the guild shall answer to the fellowship "of a ton tight lyk as þe ship is sfreght, or els to the value of a ton tight in money, on payn of fforature of ij. ton tyght, als often tymes to be raseid of the p'son or p'sones p<sup>t</sup> dose contrary to pis ordnaunce withoute any forgyfnes.

2. Every brother beginning to trade as a master merchant in Flanders, Brabant, and Zeland shall pay at his "hansing" two shillings at Bruges, Antwerp, Barrow, and Middleborough. And every apprentice at his "hansing" sixteen pence at the same places under a penalty of six shillings and eight pence.

3. Officers neglecting to exact the fines imposed upon defaulters shall pay the fines themselves.

4. Every member to attend the Hall meetings at the Beadles' warning before 10 o'clock in the morning, or be fined 2d., or, failing altogether and making no reasonable excuse, 4d.

(To be continued.)



## Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.]

THE most striking feature of the last quarterly issue of the journal of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE is Mr. Haverfield's "Roman Inscriptions in Britain," to which we have drawn more detailed attention elsewhere. Some of the fruits of the recent Gloucester meeting of the Institute are given, namely, the opening address of the antiquarian section by Dr. Freshfield, the opening address of the historical section by the Dean of Gloucester, a paper on Tewkesbury Abbey Church by Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A., and a brief but good paper by Rev. A. S. Porter, F.S.A., on the ancient encaustic tiles in Gloucester Cathedral. The further contributions to this number are, "Roman Antiquities on the Middle Rhine," by Mr. Burwell Lewis, F.S.A.; "On a Hittite Seal from Smyrna," by Professor Sayce; and "Bosses of the Wooden Vaulting of the Cloisters of Lincoln Minster," by Rev. Precentor Venables.



In the Worcester section of the journal of the ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES is a valuable paper by Canon Creighton on the Italian bishops of Worcester. From A.D. 1497 to A.D. 1534 the See was occupied by foreigners, who seldom came near the diocese. Such an arrangement seems very extraordinary to us, but it was probably easily accepted by a generation among whom the spiritual life was at so low an ebb, and who saw nothing strange in the fact that Cardinal Wolsey never set his foot in his own Cathedral Church.

The usual explanation has been that this was one of the gross usurpations of the Popes, who filled English sees whenever they could with their own creatures, and that this was one of the many causes which brought on that long series of events which we call the Reformation. Canon Creighton has, however, succeeded in showing very clearly that this explanation is by no means the true one. To use his own words:

"Doubtless it is an illustration of the unsatis-



factory working of the machinery of the Church in a time when the Papal supremacy had ceased to be beneficial, but as a matter of history, the appointment of these Italians was due to the English King, and not to the suggestion, still less to the authority, of the Pope."

The Italian bishops of Worcester were really the diplomatic agents of the English King at Rome, and they were chosen simply and solely because they were subtle and clever men, who were able to cope with the shifty policy of the Papacy without the least regard to their fitness for the episcopal office.

Worcester seems to have been selected for the purpose of maintaining a non-resident bishop partly because of the great number of wealthy monasteries in the diocese, whose abbots and priors would keep up the external dignity of the Church, and partly because Henry VII. seems to have desired that the episcopal government of the Welsh Marches should cease, and that their control should vest more directly in the Crown.

The work of the diocese suffered much less under this arrangement than is commonly supposed. The functions of the bishop were divided, strictly episcopal acts being performed by suffragan bishops, while the administration of the diocese was performed by a series of extremely capable men who filled the office of vicar-general.

A list of these suffragans and vicars-general is given, but in many cases it is very difficult to identify the titles of the sees of the former. They were all bishops *in partibus*, and on this head the Canon's words are well worthy of notice:

"The episcopal work proper was done by suffragan bishops, who took their titles chiefly from Oriental sees. It was one of the maxims of the Church never to acknowledge any diminution of its dominion. If some parts of Christendom had fallen into the hands of unbelievers, so that Christian bishops could no longer live and labour therein, still the bishops were always in existence ready to return when occasion offered. Meanwhile, these bishops *in partibus infidelium* were ready to help their more fortunate brethren whose sees were undisturbed."

The stipend of these suffragans was generally provided by in-tituting them to some living in the diocese—e.g., Ricardus donensis Epus was appointed by the King rector of Salwarp, an arrangement not unfrequently followed at the present day.

Our space will not permit us even to glance at the events here given of the lives of the Italian bishops of Worcester, and we would only commend to our readers this new light on the history of a difficult period, and beg them to examine carefully the accounts of John Hornyhold, the receiver-general of the see in 1532, which are in themselves an important contribution to the records of the diocese.

At the October meeting of the NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, Dr. J. Evans, president, in the chair, Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited three coins of Stephen, the first of which presented on both sides the ordinary bust of the king. The second was of the type of Henry II.'s first issue, the interest lying in the letters on the obverse, *FNREX . A*. On the reverse was *ON . LIN*, proving the coin to have been struck at Lincoln.

The third coin presented a new reverse type—a double cross confined within an inner circle, and in each angle a pyramid surmounted by an annulet. The obverse type was the same as Hawkins, pl. xxi., 276.

Mr. A. J. Evans read a valuable paper on "Some New Artists' Signatures on Sicilian Greek Coins." In the course of the paper the author brought forward a variety of evidence to show that the received chronology of the Sicilian coin-types of the last quarter of the fifth century B.C. needed considerable revision, and that the *quadriga* in particular had reached a highly-advanced and even sensational stage of development as early as 415 B.C.

A discussion followed, in which Dr. H. Weber and Dr. B. V. Head took a leading part.

At the October meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on Monday, October 20, 1890, Professor T. McK. Hughes, F.R.S. (president), exhibited some of the stakes and pottery from a wattle-hut on Loch Maree, and (for comparison) a pile and some pottery from the Lake-dwelling of Robenhause, and also a rude earthen vessel from Hauxton, which, in the texture of the ware and the plainness of the rim, much resembled the urn from Loch Maree.

Mr. Hurrell exhibited a bronze ring, a Roman bronze coin of the fourth century A.D., a local token, and the cruciform head of a scabbard, all found recently at Newton, near Cambridge.

The Rev. H. W. P. Stevens read a paper on the history of the parish of Tadlow.

Mr. J. W. Bodger, of Peterborough, exhibited and described one gold and two silver Celtic coins, found in Peterborough in 1886, associated with bronze coins of Hadrian, Claudius, Domitian, and others, also bronze fibulae, men and women's finger-rings, bangle, bodkin with eyelet-slit in, pottery and tiles, intermingled with bones of ox, sheep, boar, hare, etc.; bronze of Philip the Elder, struck at Alexandria, found at Castor; bronze of Constantine the Great, struck at Constantinopolis, found at Castor; silver and bronze coins from Gallienus to Constantine the Younger, found at Castor; silver coin, Antoninus Pius, found at Waternewton; silver coin, Julius Caesar, found at Connington; one silver and seven bronze coins found at Woodstone Hill; sixteen bronze coins, from Nero to Gordianus III., including one of great beauty of Faustina the Younger, found at Sandy.

A very large number of members of the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB visited, on Thursday, October 23, the Norman house at the bottom of Blue Anchor Lane, Southampton, which has just been restored by Mr. W. F. G. Spranger, under the direction of Mr. T. K. Dymond.

The *Hampshire Independent*, in reporting the proceedings, says that special interest attaches to this almost unique example of Norman Domestic architecture, from the fact that it has just undergone a process of judicious restoration under the hands of Mr. T. K. Dymond, an enthusiastic local antiquary. The premises having come into the hands of Mr. W. F. G. Spranger, that gentleman was fortunately persuaded by Mr. Dymond to put it into better condition, and to preserve it as one of the sights of the town. Under the careful supervision of Mr. Dymond, windows

which had long been blocked up with stone were made once more to let in the light of day, damaged portions were repaired, whilst inside the unsightly whitewash was cleaned off the beams of the roof and walls. The round-headed Norman doorway in Blue Anchor Lane has also been opened. There are three two-light windows, with central shaft, from the carved capital of which spring the small semicircular arches. The southern one of the solar was nearly in a perfect state, but built up. The companion window to the north was utterly destroyed except the turnings of the arch on the head of the window. Inside, the windows open into very deep arched recesses, the rear arches of which possess a fine Norman moulding, fortunately preserved in the two windows facing the quay. The similar two-light window facing the lane probably lighted a short corridor which communicated between the great hall (the part where the ancient fireplace is, now open to the sky) and the solar or withdrawing room; the inner arch of this window is not moulded like the others. The basement under the great hall was lighted by a beautiful little window, which was quite built up. It has now been opened. The roof of this interesting building, which is of chestnut, is confidently pronounced by Mr. Dymond and other antiquaries to be the original roof, but some of the party were of opinion that it is of a later age. There is not, as Mr. T. W. Shore said, another place in England where one can see so good a specimen of Norman Domestic building. It dates from the time of Henry I., and, though the tradition that it was King John's palace is of modern origin, Mr. Shore thought it was borne out by history, and he quoted some documents in support of this. Thus, in 1207, King John ordered the royal hall in Southampton to be repaired by the bailiffs of the town. And from the itinerary of King John we learn that he visited Southampton on many different occasions from 1207 to 1215. From the Close Rolls of Henry III. it appeared that Henry, in 1222, addressed the bailiffs of Southampton, and ordered them "to repair our quay at Southampton, and to take care that our quay *in front of our house* suffers no harm." In 1224 the same bailiffs were ordered to repair the doors in other parts of the palace. It seemed to have remained a palace till, in 1338, the French burnt and looted Southampton. After that date it would have been deserted as a royal residence, and converted into a defensive place by the piers and arches outside, some of which come across the double Norman windows mentioned above. Mr. W. Dale mentioned that King Henry I., when he lost his son in the *White Ship*, himself reached Southampton in another ship, and learnt of the death of his son, possibly in this very building, in November, 1120.

The indebtedness of the Field Club, and of antiquarians generally, to Mr. Spranger and to Mr. Dymond for the effective way in which they had restored the Norman house was expressed by Professor Notter.

We hope that Mr. Spranger may be induced to increase the indebtedness of antiquarians to him by covering in the ancient fireplace, which is now exposed to the destructive agency of wind and weather.

The sixth part of the *Bradford Antiquary*, being the opening section of vol. ii. of the journal of the BRAD-

FORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY has reached us. It contains continuations from vol. i. of the three following papers by Mr. T. T. Empsall, "Burial Registers of Bradford Parish Church," "Bibliography of Bradford and Neighbourhood," and "Land Tax for Bradford and District." Mr. Empsall also gives an interesting paper termed "Bradford during the Fifteenth Century." Mr. John Lister, M.A., continues the transcripts and translations of ancient charters from the Heningway MSS., and also contributes a valuable paper on the "Early History of the Woollen Trade in the Halifax and Bradford District." A few inscriptions are given at length from the "Bradford Parish Church." The translation of the earliest local wills of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries from the York registry is also continued from the first volume. Altogether this is a strong number, and consists of fifty-six pages of closely-printed double-columned text.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES of Newcastle-upon-Tyne was held on October 29, when "Notes on Dr. Hunter's copy of Bourne's *History of Newcastle*, with a catalogue of manuscript contents," was read by Mr. J. R. Boyle. At the same meeting, Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh exhibited a copper grave chalice in his possession from Hexham Abbey, and Mr. G. Irving exhibited an early seventeenth-century cup of laburnum wood, with silver mountings. Four plates illustrative of the recent excavation on the site of the White Friars, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, have been issued to the members to complete vol. xiii. of the *Archæologia Eliana*.

No. VIII. of the Transactions of the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF BRASS COLLECTORS has just been issued to members. Copies can be obtained of the hon. sec. (Mr. R. W. M. Lewis, Corpus Christi College) at 1s. It is the best number that this spirited little society has issued. There are four plates. The first is to Robert Singleton and his three wives, 1472, Thornton, Bucks, the only example of a quadruple canopy. Two others are to Christopher Elcock, 1492, and Margaret Elcock, 1494, both formerly in St. Mary Magdalene's church, Barge, Canterbury. To the disgrace of all concerned these brasses disappeared when the church was dismantled in 1871. A fourth plate represents a civilian, with gypciere and rosary, circa 1450-75, in the private possession of Mr. F. Stanley, of Margate; the owner is willing to restore it to the church from whence it came provided it can be correctly located. The remarkable correspondence between the Vicar of Godmersham and the officers of the C. U. A. B. C. is commented on in our "Notes of the Month" of this issue.

The annual meeting of the POWYS-LAND CLUB (Montgomeryshire) was held at the Museum, Welshpool, on October 27, the Earl of Powis in the chair. The chief work in which the society has been engaged during the past year is the excavations at the abbey of Strata Marcella, which have been more than once alluded to in these columns. The Venerable Archdeacon Thomas read an interesting paper on the

small portrait brass of a vicar of Bettws-Cedewain, who died in 1531. The inscription records the building of the tower. This brass was restored to the church in 1868. The following is an Englished version of the inscription: "Pray for the Soul of Sir John ap Meredyth of Powys, formerly Vicar of this Church of Bettws: in whose time the Tower was built, and at different periods three bells were bought, and many other good works done in the said Church: The Vicar himself helping to his utmost. God be merciful to his soul. Amen. Dated in his lifetime in the year of Our Lord one thousand five hundred and thirty-one."



An interesting lecture, entitled, "Some Legends and Ballads of the County of Berks," was given at Reading, last month, before the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, by Mr. John A. Brain. The lecture embraced many stories connected with Reading in the olden time. The combat between Montford and the Earl of Essex on the island below Caversham Bridge; the musical competition, "Summer is y-comen in"; the story of Henry VIII. and the sick abbot; and the amusing story of Cole, the rich clothier, were passed in review; whilst the ballads relating to Archbishop Laud, the "Reading Fight," and "The Berkshire Lady," were read with great effect. This society has had the honour conferred upon it of receiving the Queen as patron, a letter to that effect, dated October 28, being received from Balmoral, by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, hon. sec., together with a cheque for £5 as a donation to the society. The society has just attained its jubilee, having been founded originally in the year 1840 as the Berks Ashmolean Society.



The first meeting of the twenty-first session of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY was held on November 4, when papers were read by Mr. P. le P. Renouf (president) on "Nile Legends"; by Miss L. Macdonald on "Inscriptions relating to Sorcery in Cyprus"; and by Dr. W. Playte on "The Naya Serpent." The next meeting of the society will be held at 9, Conduit Street, on Tuesday, December 2, at 8 p.m.



The opening meeting of the winter session of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at the Chapter-House, St. Paul's, on November 5, when a paper was read by the Rev. E. S. Dewick, F.S.A., on "Dedication Crosses, with special reference to those in Scotland."



The ordinary general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on November 11, at the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, Dublin, when the following papers were submitted: "On the Resemblance between Early Irish and Egyptian Crosses," by the Bishop of Limerick. "On the Earlier Forms of Inscribed Crosses found in Ireland," by W. F. Wakeman. "On the Figure of a small Bird, in Bronze, found in Dublin Excavations, with Remarks," and "A Con-

tribution to Irish Anthropology," with Illustrations, by William Frazer. "The Unfinished Crosses of Kells," by Rev. John Healy, LL.D. "Statistics of Ornamental Glass Beads in Irish Collections," by Rev. Leonard Hassé. "Description of Old Wooden Houses in Dublin and Drogheda," illustrated by A. Williams. "Fresh Facts about Prehistoric Pottery," by Rev. George R. Buick, M.A. "An attempt to Identify certain Sites on the Hill of Tara, and a Practical Suggestion," by Rev. Denis Hanan, D.D.; and "The Normans in Thomond" (Part III.), by T. Johnson Westropp, M.A. On November 12 the members met at the Chapter-house, St. Mary's Abbey, which was described by Rev. Dr. Stokes. This chapter-house, now used as the store of a seed merchant, is the only complete relic of the buildings of this old Cistercian abbey. St. Andrew's Arch, and other portions of the old city were also visited.



On November 5 a meeting of the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF BRASS COLLECTORS was held, when rubbings of the following brasses were exhibited: By Mr. R. H. Russell, Trinity College: Balsham (John Blodwell, and a man in armour), Quy and Girtton, Cambridgeshire; Chalfont and Chesham, Buckinghamshire; Laindon Clay, Essex; and Dartmouth, Devon. By Mr. O. Charlton, Caius College: Balsham (John de Sleaford), Cambridgeshire; Haccombe and Stoke-in-Teignhead, Devonshire; and Bishop Auckland, Durham. By the hon. corresponding sec. (Mr. R. W. M. Lewis, Corpus Christi College): fragments of some brasses in private possession in Norfolkshire, including some portions of the brass of Sir Hugh Hastings, at Elsing, in that county. By the hon. managing sec. (Mr. R. A. S. Macalister, St. John's College): Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire; Queen's, New, and Corpus Christi Colleges, St. Michael's and St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford; Abingdon, Oxfordshire; Willingdon, Sussex; Hitchin, Hertfordshire; Hunstanton, Snettisham, North and South Creake, Norfolkshire; and Glasgow Cathedral. A tracing from a brass formerly in Hordwell, Hants, was also exhibited. Particulars of membership in the above association, which is open to all brass-collectors without restriction, may be obtained on application to either secretary.



The third part of this year's transactions of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, recently issued to members, contains a further portion of the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury Hundred or Liberties*; also a paper and the architect's report on the crypt of Old St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, recently excavated, with six sheets of illustrations and plans drawn to scale.

Amongst the finds in the crypt was a very perfect Roman stylus, of bronze, five inches in length, several coins and Nuremburg tokens, some wig curlers of pipe-clay, and a number of old bowls of tolaccio pipes.

The Council have also issued to the members a further instalment of the Calendar of Lichfield Wills and Administrations.



## Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

PROFESSOR HALBHERR, after spending six weeks in Paris examining the archaic Greek inscriptions in the Louvre, has now gone on a similar errand to Berlin, whence he will return to Rome, at the beginning of the new year, to resume at the University his lectures on Greek Epigraphy.

Dr. Theodore Reinach, director of the *Revue des Etudes Grecques*, has gone on an archæological mission to Turkey and Greece, in order to study on the spot various hitherto inedited monuments of Greek art.

M. Pierre de Nolhac, master of the conferences at the School of Higher Studies at Paris, has discovered in the National Library a MS., containing an inedited copy of the Latin work of Petrarch, entitled *De Viris Illustribus*, which comprises thirteen biographies of ancient Eastern history and of Greek mythology. This work is different from that hitherto known by this title, and begins with an interesting introduction, in which Petrarch explains the object of his work, and the method he has followed in consulting ancient sources of information.

The Abbé Duchesne has presented to the Paris Academy of Inscriptions a plan of the excavations conducted by him on the site of the ancient cathedral of Saint-Servan (Ille-et-Vilaine), during which he found many architectural fragments, and was enabled to reconstruct the design of that ancient church belonging to the tenth and eleventh centuries, which had this peculiarity that both ends terminated in an apse.

Dr. Conrad Wernicke, of Halle, has published, in the Year-book of the German Archæological Institute, an article tending to prove that the marble head in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, hitherto thought to be a portrait of Hermarchos, is in reality that of Plato.

Padre De Cara has published in Rome his important Monograph on the Hyksos; and Professor Schiaparelli, director of the Egyptian Museum of Florence, is now publishing the second part of the *Book of Funereal Obsequies*, the text in Hieroglyphics and the translation in Italian.

The Società Laziale, 3, Piazza di Spagna, Rome, propose with the coming year to issue an Italian monthly review to be termed "Minerva," which will be edited by the Chev. F. Garlanda, professor at the University of Rome. One of the aims of the new review will be to keep its readers well posted, by means of careful summaries, abridgments, and translations, about the most important articles appearing in foreign reviews

of a like character. We propose to let our readers hear from time to time of the contents of what promises to be a valuable literary and archæological publication.

Mr. George Clinch, of the Department of Printed Books, British Museum, and author of *Bloomsbury and St. Giles*, has in the press a similar history of *Marylebone and St. Pancras*. The illustrations will form a special feature in the book, many of them being reproduced from the Crace collection and other sources in the British Museum. The volume will be published early in December by Messrs. Truelove and Shirley.

Those interested in corporation records will be glad to hear that our able contributor, Mr. R. C. Hope, has undertaken to arrange and prepare a descriptive index of all the documents in the archives of the Scarborough Corporation, prior to the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835.

Messrs. Bemrose and Sons will shortly publish *Devonshire Wills*, a collection of abstracts of early wills proved and granted in the diocese of Exeter, arranged and annotated by Mr. Charles Worthy. The calendars at Exeter commence late in the sixteenth century, but there are many old books, some of which are still unindexed, which contain transcripts of wills of an earlier date. This book should be of value, as no previous effort has been made to print these wills.

Messrs. Acher and Co., foreign booksellers, of 13, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, announce an important work, edited by Ernst Curtius and Friedrich Adler, entitled "Olympia," in which is to be comprised the results of the excavations instituted by the German Empire under official direction. The work will consist of five quarto volumes of text, four folio volumes of plates (23 inches by 17 inches), and an atlas with maps and plans in folio. Those interested in the result of these great excavations should apply for a prospectus of the work. It is expected that Volume IV., with its plates, dealing with the bronze and smaller finds, which is to be first published, will be issued before the close of the year.

A new series of antiquarian works is to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock, under the title of *The Camden Library*. Among the subjects of the earlier volumes will be *The Antiquities of the Exchequer*, *History of the Old London Theatres*, *English Domestic Architecture*, and a reprint of Camden's *Britannia* in handy form. The series will be under the general editorship of Mr. T. F. Ordish, F.S.A. Among the writers of the series are the names of the Hon. Harold Dillon, F.S.A., Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., the Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., and Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.

Mr. J. W. Linton has ready, for subscribers only, his elaborate work on "The Masters of Wood-Engraving; a history of the art, by exhibition of the choicest works from the earliest times." His examples for

reproduction have been sought in the library and print-room of the British Museum, and are of great rarity and sifted excellence. There is nearly one inserted cut for every page of the 229 pages of text, besides "forty-eight unbacked page-subjects." The ordinary edition is limited to 500 copies, of which one-half are for America. An edition of larger dimensions admits Harvey's *Dentatus*, and Dürer's *Apocalypse* and *Greater Passion* and *Triumphal Car of Maximilian*; and this is limited to one hundred copies—one-half for America. The price for the small edition is \$50; for the large edition, \$100. Subscriptions are receivable by G. P. Putnam and Sons, No. 27, West 23rd Street, New York.

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We are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Tom C. Smith, whose last work on Ribchester was favourably noticed in November *Antiquary*, will issue early in the New Year, "Preston Parish Church: Records and Registers." The unusually full and interesting churchwarden's account books, the registers, and minutes of the "Gentlemen and Twenty-Four" of the parish have hitherto been overlooked by the historians of Preston. From these Mr. Smith proposes to give copious extracts. The work will also include a map of the parish, a plan of the interior of the church circa 1650, and various other illustrations. It is to be issued by subscription by Mr. C. W. Whitehead, of Fishergate, Preston, from whom the prospectus can be obtained.

\* \* \*

A recent search, says the *American Bookman*, in the Connecticut State Library has led to the discovery of several books of a very ancient date. There is a black letter Latin dictionary of the year 1477, soon after the invention of printing from movable types, and fifteen years before Columbus sailed for America. There is a Melancthon book of 1501, and a notable one on logic, a quaint old book which once belonged to Samuel Parris, the Salem minister, in whose house the witchcraft phenomena appeared, and who himself led the persecution. It bears his autograph. The book was printed at Leyden in 1662.

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Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, in conjunction with the Cambridge University Press, are about to issue a photographic facsimile reproduction of the original manuscript of the Book of Common Prayer, signed by Convocation on December 20, 1661, and attached to the Act of Uniformity. The book consists of 544 pp., written on stout writing-paper. The reproduction is limited to 750 copies, and will be issued at £2 2s. per copy net.

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We have much pleasure in again referring to a work now on the eve of publication, which we mentioned in our issue for August. Mr. Weddell has now so satisfactorily traced the origin and continuous possession of "Ye Apothecarie Ilis Book" (the valuable MS. that is being reproduced in facsimile) to the Fairfax family, that he is giving to the printed book the primary title of *Arcana Fairfaxiana*. We have seen some early sheets and also a specimen of the imitative cover of brown sheepskin, so that we have

the greatest confidence in cordially recommending our curious readers to subscribe. The introduction, besides an account of the manuscript itself, will include an historical sketch and genealogy of the Fairfax family, descriptive notes on the various styles of hand-writing, and "How the MS. was reproduced." The number of copies is limited, and as there will be no further issue, the original lithographic impressions are being destroyed as the work proceeds. The publication may be looked for just about Christmas, when, if any copies remain unsubscribed for, the price will be raised from 12s. 6d. to 21s. There will be about 250 pages, fscap. 4to., instead of 180 as originally announced. The publishers are Messrs. Mawson, Swan, and Morgan, Newcastle-on-Tyne.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

WELLS WILLS, arranged in Parishes, and annotated.  
By Frederic William Weaver, M.A. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.* Demy 8vo., pp. xii., 234. Price 10s. 6d.

Last month we noticed Bishop Hobhouse's invaluable work on *Somersetshire Early Churchwardens' Accounts*, and now we have another proof of the industry of our western antiquaries. Mr. Weaver has, with much discriminating labour, made digests of the whole of the wills contained in the first two will-books at the Wells Registry. Their date is 1528—1536; they are six hundred in number, and pertain to the parishes of West and North Somerset. Mr. Weaver's industry throws much light upon the condition of Church life just before the Reformation, and amply confirms the interesting conclusions of Bishop Hobhouse. Every parish had its stores, each in the interest of some separate devotion or holy purpose, supported by an associated body, and had its separate balance-sheet, audit-day, and feast-day, and often even its separate wardens, apart from the general or high wardens. Mr. Weaver shows from these wills how numerous these several guilds or fraternities were, even in remote and small country parishes. Thus Cutcombe, with a present population of 564, and Winsford, with a population of 485, had each nine stores; whilst Wootton Courtney, with a population of 278, had six stores. We know each of these parishes, and it is not at all likely that the population has materially dwindled during the past three and a half centuries, for in no case has any special industry died out. These wills also establish that there was in every church an *altare animarum*, where masses were said for the dead, and where lights were kept burning in their memory. This light for the departed is mentioned for bequest in a large number of these



wills, under the following varied titles: "Allsolen Light," "Alsolen Store," "Lumen Animarum," "Almes Light," "Lumen Eleemosinarum," "Dead Light," "Lumen Mortuum," "Lumen Mortuorum," "Lumen Defunctorum," "Lumen pro Defunctis," and "Lumen in Perpetuum."

The wills in this volume are well arranged, being placed under the different parishes to which they belong; whilst good indexes add to the value of the book. Brief explanatory notes are given in the margins of any unusual expressions that occur in the wills. These are all that could be desired, and are admirably concise. We could wish, however, that the occasional notes relative to places and sites had been more frequent and fuller. A note tells us that "some mounds" are still visible on the site of the chapel of the Holy Saviour in Luccombe parish by the roadside leading to Porlock. But unless the mounds are of recent growth, something more remains. The writer of this notice superintended the uncovering of the whole wall-plan of the foundations of this chapel as long ago as the year 1864. The site is known as "Chapel Gate." Again, there is no note of identification to the chapel of St. Olave, Porlock; but it is situate in the hamlet of Bossington. The walls, and a roof of much beauty, are still (or were recently) standing, and used as a barn. Nor is the introduction, sufficiently comprehensive. It would have been well, for instance, to draw more emphatic attention to the prevailing cult of St. Katharine; if this question had been studied, we believe a probable reason would have been found. But these, after all, are only errors of omission; for what is given us it is difficult to find anything but praise. These pages will prove of much value to the clergy, and to all intelligent residents of the parishes named; whilst every ecclesiologist should certainly possess the book, for he will find in it much of exceptional and novel interest that cannot be met with elsewhere. Mr. William Weaver, though a good antiquary, must be a wicked wag to give his book the alliterative but almost unpronounceable title of *Wells Wills*. Our greeting to this attractive volume is: Welcome, worthy writings, written with witty wisdom!

F.S.A.



ANNALS OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. WULSTAN, in the City of Worcester, together with a Chartulary of the said Hospital. By the Rev. F. T. Marsh. Worcester: *Humphreys*; London: *Elliot Stock*. 4to., pp. x., 140. Ten engravings. Price 21s.

The interesting remains of the Hospital of St. Wulstan, or the Commandery, as it is locally called, are familiar to most of those who have visited the "Faithful City." The writing of its history has evidently been a labour of love to Mr. Marsh, who was a pupil there for some years, when it was used as a college for blind sons of gentlemen. Whether he imbibed there, with his love for the fabric, the strong and uncompromising views which he holds as to the circumstances which led to the dissolution of the house we cannot tell, but we think that the candid reader, whatever his opinions may be, will think that the words "Reformation apostasy" are out of place in a work of historic research, and that the religious

life of the present day is, at any rate, something better than "a hideous pandemonium of snarling sects."

When, however, we pass from the blemishes of the introduction to the body of the work, we find much that we can honestly praise: much careful research is evident in the chapter on the annals of the hospital; the buildings are well described; Mr. F. S. Bayley's etchings, and Mr. Stoyie's ground plan, add much to the value of the work, and a trustworthy transcript of the original charters, which are in the Bodleian Library, has been given. None of these charters are older than A.D. 1230, but there can be little doubt that the hospital was founded by the great Bishop Wulstan shortly before his death in 1095. Its chief object seems to have been to give shelter to the traveller who arrived from the South at the gates of the city after they were shut for the night. The original foundation consisted of a master, who was afterwards called a preceptor or commander, two chaplains, and some poor brethren, whose number is not stated. They were religious of the order of St. Augustine, and the commander was appointed by the bishop, and was removable by him at pleasure.

The greatest benefactor of the house seems to have been William de Molendinis, or at Mull, as the family was more commonly called, whose mill is still turned by the waters of the Salwarp in the parish of Claines. This worthy, to whose benefactions the sister hospital of St. Oswald, which still survives, also owed much, gave to the brethren in A.D. 1294, "sixty marks and ten pounds sterling," upon payment of which they made him partake of the benefits of all their masses and prayers. A few years later much bitterness of feeling arose between the brethren and the monks of St. Mary's, chiefly about the custody of the famous crozier of St. Wulstan, and the two houses, without counting the cost, entered into a lawsuit, which seems to have been going on in one form or another for one hundred and fifty years. The hospital eventually won the day, especially with regard to the Chapel of Chaddeswick and the great tithes of the parish of Claines, which had formed part of the original endowment of St. Wulstan.

In 1524 Cardinal Wolsey obtained a bull from the Pope authorizing him to suppress this and several other small religious houses, that he might endow Cardinal's College—now called Christ Church—at Oxford; but in consequence of his fall and death the dissolution of the house was delayed, and it was not surrendered to the King till May 20, 1541. Mr. Marsh says that the lands were granted to Christ Church, and that the hospital itself was given to Sir Richard Mauresine by deed bearing date March 15, 32 Henry VIII., who afterwards exchanged it with the King, who then gave it also to Christ Church. Mr. Marsh does not suggest that this Sir Richard Mauresine is identical with Richard Morison, the last preceptor, nor does he mention that the King, by patent dated October 1, 1546, granted the manors of the Hospital (Chaddeswick and Pirie), with the parsonage of Clanes (*sic*), which his Majesty had by exchange with Richard Morrison, amounting in all to £51 2s., to Christ Church, Oxford.

The only eventful scene of later date which the Commandery has witnessed was at the time of the

battle of Worcester. In a room south of the great staircase Charles held a council of war, and in the same room the Duke of Hamilton died, having been mortally wounded at the close of the battle.

The most interesting part of the structure, which still remains, is the great hall, which is fairly perfect, though it has unfortunately been mutilated by a carriage way having been taken through its western end. It is chiefly of the date of Henry VII., though parts may be earlier. The grand high-pitched open roof is divided into five bays, besides the space over the so-called "minstrel's gallery," the lofty oriel window still contains the greater part of the original diamond panes, every alternate one bearing the motto of the Hospital, "Emanuel," while others show curious representations of animals and birds.

Mr. Marsh is to be congratulated on having made a useful addition to our knowledge of the history of our smaller religious houses.



ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS IN BRITAIN, 1888-90. By F. Haverfield, M.A. *William Pollard and Co.*, Exeter. 8vo., pp. 39. Numerous illustrations.

This reprint from the just issued number of the journal of the Archaeological Institute (noticed elsewhere in these columns) is absolutely invaluable to Romano-British antiquaries. It will be remembered that the late Mr. W. T. Watkin, for some little time before his untimely death, wrote a series of articles year by year, wherein he chronicled the new discoveries of Roman inscriptions made in Britain. These yearly articles were much prized by competent judges both in England and abroad. Mr. Haverfield has now undertaken to continue this work. In this pamphlet are included all the inscriptions which have been found or made public since the date of Mr. Watkin's last contribution. It is no indignity to the memory of Mr. Watkin's painstaking work to say that Mr. Haverfield's continuation is a decided improvement in style, method, and completeness. The only inscriptions omitted by Messrs. Watkin and Haverfield are the makers' names on pottery. "Of themselves they do not prove the presence of Romans or Romanized natives where they are found, and their real value lies in the light which, when collected together, they throw upon the extent and character of the ancient earthenware trade." We are glad, however, to learn that Mr. Haverfield is collecting potters' marks, and hopes eventually to be able to publish them in connected lists. Probably Mr. Haverfield is aware of the extensive collection made by Rev. Canon Raine, of York. To those who have only paid casual attention to recent Roman discoveries in Britain, it will probably cause no small surprise to learn that Mr. Haverfield is able to enumerate no less than seventy-three inscriptions in a period of little more than two years. They are chiefly on stone, but include three inscriptions on pottery (not makers' marks), one on pewter, one on a silver spoon, several on lead seals, and one on a pig of lead. They have been found at the following places: Bath, Bossens, Caer-voran, Carrawburgh, Castor, Chester, Chesterholm, Chesters, Cirencester, Colchester, Goldcliff, Ilkley, Kent, Lincoln, Little Chester, London, Netherby,

Peterborough, Reculver, Richborough, Sandy, Slack, Southcave, Staincrossmoor, Tintagel, Tregear, Wall (Northumberland), and York.



THE BOOKWORM: an Illustrated Treasury of Old-Time Literature. Third Series. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo., pp. 380. Price 7s. 6d.

The third series of the *Bookworm* forms an attractive volume, brimful of articles and miscellanea relative to old book-lore. In turning over these attractive pages, we notice a mistaken idea as to the nature of Mr. Gladstone's recently-built receptacle for his wonderful collection of letters and manuscripts. It is described at p. 165 as "an octagonal iron tower," a description of this adjunct to his library which will amuse no one more than Mr. Gladstone. But the series of articles, "Bookworms of To-Day," in which this occurs, is a good one, on which their author, Mr. Roberts, is to be congratulated; the modern bookworms treated of are Mr. Joseph Knight, Mr. F. Locker-Sampson, Mr. A. H. Huth, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.



THE CHRISTMAS CAROL OF CHARLES DICKENS IN FACSIMILE, with an Introduction by F. G. Kitton. *Elliot Stock*. Large 4to., pp. viii., 136. Price 10s. 6d.

The genuine pathos, sparkling humour, and manly tone of Dickens' *Christmas Carol* won for it a rapid and phenomenal success. Fifteen thousand copies were sold in 1843-4, the season of its conception. Had Charles Dickens written nothing else, this short tale would have immortalized his name in English literature. Soon after its publication, the manuscript of the story was given by Dickens to his old friend and schoolfellow, Mr. Thomas Mitton. In 1875, Mr. Mitton sold it to a London bookseller for £50, from whom it passed to Mr. H. G. Churchill, a collector of autographs. In 1882, Mr. Churchill disposed of it to a Birmingham bookseller, who soon realized £200 from Messrs. Robson and Kerslake, of Coventry Street, London. It was then catalogued by this firm at £300, and was speedily secured at that price by Mr. Stuart M. Samuel, of Kensington Palace Gardens, among whose extensive collection of Dickensiana it still remains. The manuscript, bound in red morocco, consists of sixty-six quarto pages of closely-written matter, every sheet of which has been reproduced in faithful facsimile through a photographic process. At the bottom of the title-page, Charles Dickens has written, "My own and only MS. of the Book." The manuscript has been most carefully revised—every page has numerous corrections, insertions, and erasures; and yet it is wonderfully legible throughout. It is most interesting to puzzle out from these pages the nature of Dickens' corrections. For instance, in the account of the party at the Finniwigs, in stave two of the Carol, Dickens originally wrote: "And there was lemonade and negus and cake, and there was a great piece of cold roast, and there was a great piece of cold boiled, and there were mince pies, and plenty of beer." But apparently this small concession to teetotalers, whom he abhorred, was too much for the

novelist, and in the revision out came the "lemonade," and it ran: "And there was cake, and there was negus, and there was a great piece," etc. Mr. Kitton's introduction tells, in an attractive way, the tale of the writing, printing, and publishing of the book, and of Dickens' intense disappointment over the financial result, as he had reckoned on clearing a thousand pounds, instead of which his profits on 15,000 were only £726. The volume is perfectly got up, and bound in half parchment. As only five hundred copies have been printed for the English market, an early application for the book is indispensable if our readers wish to secure it. It is an excellent memorial of the genius and method of work of the great English novelist.



**HISTORY OF KENNINGTON.** By H. H. Montgomery, D.D., Bishop of Tasmania, formerly Vicar of Kennington. *Simpkin, Marshall and Co.* Cheap edition. Crown 8vo., pp. 190. Price 1s. 6d.

This is a chatty, pleasant little volume on all that pertains to Kennington. The story of Vauxhall Gardens is well told, and much that is amusing and quaint centres round the history of "The Horns." A large share of the book relates to cricket in general, and to Surrey cricket in particular; and this is only fitting, as the Bishop was in his day captain of the Harrow eleven. The Bishop is more at home in the cricket-field than in the wider domain of antiquarian research, for the opening chapter that treats of the older history of Kennington is meagre in quantity and unsatisfactory in quality. On page 132 is a ghastly, irreverent story of a collector of old plate giving a dinner to "a large party of gentlemen, and before each of them on the table there stood a chalice, which dated from before the Reformation, out of which to drink their wine. The host called that dinner Belshazzar's Feast." We are thankful to know that this story which the Bishop's friend palmed off on him is an impossibility, as there is no such collection of pre-Reformation chalices extant; but we have ourselves sat down to luncheon not far from Salisbury at a well-known antiquary's house, when the table and sideboard were ornamented with eight fifteenth and sixteenth century chalices placed there for decorative purposes. And our true story has a better ending. The host, on being remonstrated with, saw the objection, and promised that this habit should be given up, and has already presented some of the cups to needy churches.



**A MONOGRAPH ON THE GAINSBOROUGH PARISH REGISTERS.** By Rev. J. Gurnhill, B.A. *Elliot Stock.* Crown 8vo., pp. x., 120. Price 7s. 6d.

This is no transcript of registers, but a careful and, at the same time, interesting account of the voluminous register books of the old undivided parish of Gainsborough. A good deal of well-known antiquarian lore pertaining to registers that has often been used before is ingeniously worked in, so that the account assumes the form of a small book. It is of no particular value to the general antiquary, but will doubtless give satisfaction to the local subscribers. There are a few curious blunders, but they are more than

counterbalanced by the record of remarkable register entries. Those who are specially interested in parish register lore would do well to purchase this book, though they must not accept all its conclusions.



**HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF MALTHUS.** By John Orlebar Payne, M.A. Privately printed. 4to., pp. xii., 154.

These collections for the history of those bearing the name of Malthus assume the form of a summary of original records. The name is of great rarity, and hence possesses no little attraction for the genealogist. The name Malthus is in all probability a corruption of Malthouse, taking its origin from the man who superintended the malting, though in the preface Mr. Payne hazards other conjectures. The volume, which is well printed on excellent paper, contains extracts from a variety of Berkshire, Yorkshire, Middlesex, and Lincolnshire parish registers, from *Alumni Oxonienses*, admissions to the Inns of Court, and the City Company records, as well as from wills, deeds, and Chancery proceedings. A folding pedigree table at the end of the book starts from William Malthus, of Binfield, Co. Berks, who died in 1429, and was buried in the church of the Blackfriars, London; his descendants are traced down to the present day. Mr. Payne, in his preface, we don't quite know why, deals briefly with the question of the old altar stones of our parish churches, and their bad and deliberate desecration at the time of the Reformation. It may interest him to know that in no inconsiderable number of cases of recent restoration they have been rescued from the flooring, and put back on supports to their original use. Though this volume is, of necessity, of much more limited interest than his previous work on *Old English Catholic Missions*, some of our readers may be glad to know that Mr. Payne has still a few copies of this painstaking book to dispose of; it can be obtained of the author, Holly Village, Highgate, London, at a guinea.



**MEMORIALS OF STEPNEY PARISH.** By G. W. Hill and W. H. Frere.

Of this quarto work we have received the two first parts, containing 128 pages of text and two illustrations. The volume is to be completed in four parts. The editors hope to be able to reproduce and publish with Part III. Gascoigne's *Survey of the Parish of Stepney*, 1703, in its original size of about four feet square. This will add very much to the completeness of the book; but as it will also add very materially to the cost of its production, the addition must depend greatly on the number of new subscribers that may be forthcoming. Only 250 copies are being printed on small paper, and 75 on large paper. The subscription (payable to Mr. G. W. Hill, 352, Mile End Road, London, E.) is only 10s. 6d. large paper, or 6s. small paper. We can with confidence say that these memorials are being well done, and we urge our readers interested in Stepney to send in their names. Our notice of the volume is reserved until its completion.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN NORFOLK. Part II.  
By E. M. Beloe, jun., Kings Lynn. Price  
2s. 6d.

The second part of this excellent series of photolithographs of brasses and matrices of brasses of the county of Norfolk, though not dealing with such fine examples, is quite up to the standard of the first section which we have already noticed. The plate of the once beautiful brass of Sir Hugh Hastings, 1347, at Elsing, is taken from an impression preserved in the British Museum, and shows how much of it has disappeared during the last hundred years. The two small fragments that appear in the margin of this plate are loose, and kept at the Vicarage. Hence they were missed, and do not appear in the plate of the Elsing brass as it now is, which appeared in the first part of this series. Mr. Beloe tells us that he has made several rubbings of these fragments, so that if any subscriber to his series wants them to complete his rubbing, he will be pleased to send them. Plate XII. gives the matrices of three brasses—Stradsett, 1322; Harpley, 1332; and Watlington, 1329—none of which have been reproduced before. The marginal lettering in each case is in separate Lombardic capitals; two of the inscriptions are in Norman-French, and the other in Latin. The matrix at Watlington is generally described as belonging to Sir Robert de Watlington, *circa* 1290; but Mr. Beloe, in a communication to us, says that the letters OUNHA can be made out at the place the name occupies in the inscription. Now, the Stradsett matrix is to Dame Emma de Montalt, Montalt being spelt in the French inscription MONHAUT; moreover, it is known for certain that a Sir Robert de Montalt lived at this time, and died 1329. Hence Mr. Beloe is undoubtedly right in assigning this matrix, contrary to the usual statement, to the Montalt knight. The two parts already issued contain all the Norfolk brasses of the fourteenth century now existing, with the exception of the beautiful Flemish ones at Kings Lynn. Mr. Beloe hopes to bring out these in Part III., together with some reproductions of the grand thirteenth and fourteenth century brasses formerly at Igham, and now, alas! labelled "effs. lost."



Why the editor of the *Antiquary* should have his opinion asked with regard to certain publications we cannot conceive. Enterprising publishers who cater to the taste for skin-deep beauty must find other columns to notice their wares. Messrs. Macfarlane must therefore excuse us saying more of their shilling number of *Beauty's Queens* than that it is evidently an excellent medium for cosmetic advertisements. The proprietor of *Pearson's Weekly* persists in pestering us with copies asking for a notice. His importunity has prevailed, and he shall have our opinion: It is a feeble and very vulgar imitation of *Tit Bits*, well calculated to pander to a low taste for gambling, and now introducing some of the worst features of a recently-suppressed matrimonial paper. The *Weekly Review* is a poor attempt to follow up Mr. Stead's deserved success with the *Review of Reviews*; it might with advantage have an *a* in the place of the second *e*.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.—Reviews are held over of *Lake Dwellings*, *Manual of Brasses*, *Ivings's Shakespeare*, *Gainford Register*, Part iii., vol. i., *Handbook of Folklore*, *King John's House*, *Ornaments of Cornish Crosses*, etc., etc.

The following may be noted among the pamphlets, papers and magazines that have gathered on our table since our last issue: *The Building World* for November; a good number. This paper continues to be a wonderful fourpennyworth; it is not only useful to the architect, but especially so to the antiquary and ecclesiologist. *Ancient Arms and Armour*, a useful sixpenny pamphlet, by Mr. Stephen W. Williams, published by Whiting and Co. *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, Part vii., vol. ix., reprinted with additions from *Eddowes's Shrewsbury Journal*. *The Custody of Local Records* (Spottiswoode and Co.), a valuable paper read by Mr. W. P. Phillimore at the annual meeting of the Incorporated Law Society, October, 1890. *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, 47th quarterly part, edited by Rev. Beaver H. Blacker. There are a considerable number of brief and good articles and extracts pertaining to the county. The editor is a trifle too ingenious in linking on interesting matter as pertaining to the county; about the longest article in this issue is a verbatim copy from the *Antiquary* (duly acknowledged) of Mr. Hardy's "Tracing a Church Robbery by Magic," which related to a Lincolnshire church, but Mr. Blacker makes copy of the whole, "as one of the parties in the case was a Gloucestershire man"! *The Erskine Halaro Genealogy*, by Rev. H. Erskine, is a good genealogical work of fifty pages, 5s., published by George Bell and Son. *The American Antiquarian* for September has, as usual, some excellent illustrated articles, but we think the printing has fallen off. The current numbers of *By-gones*, relating to Wales and the border counties, the *Western Antiquary*, and the *East Anglian*, etc., etc., have been received.

Among numerous book-catalogues that arrive by almost every post, foreign ones reach us from time to time. The twenty-first catalogue, *Der Lipport'schen Buchhandlung Antiquariat in Halle, Gr. Steinstrasse 67*, is chiefly of English literature, and abounds in Shakespeariana. The most charming little catalogue that we have seen for many a day is No. 66 of the antiquarian section of the catalogues of Alfrico Haeppli, of Milan, *Catalogo d' Una Raccolta di Opere Stampate Dai Gioliti de' Ferrari in Venezia*: it is a *ren* of topography for such a purpose; there is no English bookseller who turns out half so attractive a list of books.



## Correspondence.

### BOOKS IN CHAINS.

(Vol. xxii., p. 212.)

THE following extract may add another to the list of places where "Books in Chains" have been, or are now:—

"A black-letter copy of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*

was formerly chained to a desk at the west end of the south aisle. The book, with the chain attached to the cover, is still preserved in the vestry, though in a very tattered condition, the greater portion of its contents having been filched by unscrupulous admirers."—*The History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Bray in the County of Berks*, by Charles Kerry, 1861, p. 29.

CHAS. T. PHILLIPS.

Lewes.

The *Hampshire Independent* of September 27, in reporting a meeting of the Hampshire Field Club, at Sherborne St. John, Hants, mentioned as one object of interest in that church a desk with three chained volumes of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, dated 1641.

F. A. EDWARDS.

Southampton.

In Grinton church, near Richmond, is a chained *Book of Homilies*.

A.

[Further Correspondence next month.]

#### HANGING IN CHAINS.

(Vol. xxii., p. 214.)

What was the actually last instance of gibbetting in this country? I have read that it was in Leicestershire, early in the "thirties." Is this the case?

N. S.

#### EDINBURGH.

(Vol. xxii., pp. 32, 136, 184.)

I find that neither Mr. Miller's paper nor the review of it takes note of an interesting passage in the *Lanercost Chronicle* (p. 179, Maitland Club edition), which says that the place was of old called Edwynesburgh, from its builder king Edwyn, who placed his seven

daughters there for security. "Locus . . . qui a conditore suo monarcho, rege Edwyno, Edwynesburgh dictus est antiquitus, ubi, ut dicitur, septum filias suas posuit conservandas." This, of course, is an attempt to explain two difficulties at once—first, to derive "Edinburgh," and second, to show why it was called "Castrum Puellarum." It deserves attention in any future collocation of facts and fancies on the subject.

SCOTUS.

*Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.*

*It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.*

*Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

M. C. G.—*Much obliged for the extract from Dr. Rock, relative to "Low Side Windows," but only original communications on that question can now be printed. All interested in the subject should refer to Rock's "Church of our Fathers."*

*Two of the illustrations of "Books in Chains," reviewed in November, originally appeared in the great work of Mr. J. Willis Clark, F.S.A., on the Cambridge Colleges.*

*Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."*





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